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The Effects of Human Resource Practices on Firm Growth

Abstract

Although the connection between firm growth and labour is well documented in economics literature, only recently the link between human resources (HR) and firm growth has attracted the interest of researchers. This study aims to assess the extent, if any, to which, specific HR practices may contribute to firm growth. We review a rich literature on the links between firm performance and the following HR practices: (1) job security (2) selective hiring, (3) self-managed teams (4) compensation policy, (5) extensive training, and (6) information sharing. We surveyed HR managers and recorded their perceptions about the links between HR practices and firm growth.

Results demonstrated that compensation policy was the strongest predictor of sales growth. Results provide overall support for all HR practices except of job security. Eventually, Selecting, training, and rewarding employees as well as giving them the power to decide for the benefit of their firm, contribute significantly to firm growth.

Keywords: Human resource practices, firm growth, selective hiring, compensation policy

1. Introduction

Human resources (HR) are considered the most valuable asset in an organization but they make a difference only for a few organisations (Pfeffer, 1998; Wimbush, 2005). The extent to which, if any, human resource management (HRM) impacts on organizational performance has emerged as the central research question in the personnel/HRM field (see Becker and Gerhart, 1996; Guest, 1997 for reviews). Although initial results indicate that some human resources practices may have a positive effect on organizational performance, most scholars

suggest that more conceptual and empirical work is required (Brewster, 2004; Cardon and Stevens, 2004; Givord and Maurin, 2004; Zhu, 2004).

The link between human resources (HR) and firm growth is well documented in classic economic theory. Overwhelming evidence suggests growth is driven by specialization and division of labour in the processes of generation and attraction/development of technological opportunities. However, at the firm level of analysis, only recently the link between human capital and growth has attracted the interest of researchers.

Firm growth is often seen as an indication of market acceptance and firm success (Fesser and Willard, 1990). Growth is considered as a top strategic priority for most firms yet only few companies succeed in achieving growth and ever fewer in maintaining in (Baum and Wally, 2003; Zook and Allen, 2003).

Assuming, that firm growth involves more purposeful work and strategic decision making than leaving it to random and chance events, the present study addresses a central research question: How do human resource management practices contribute to firm growth?

The next section reviews the relevant literature on HR practices and firm growth. A discussion of the methodology employed for data collection follows. The last two sections illustrate the data analysis, the discussion of the key results and the provision of possible avenues for future research.

2. Literature Review

A growing body of empirical research has examined the effect of certain HRM practices on firm performance. Although there is a long list of best HR practices that can affect either independently or in bundles on the organizational performance, results are hard to interpret. In order to examine the effect of HR practices on firm growth, we choose to examine HR practices initially proposed by Pfeffer (1998) which according to the literature, can be expected to influence the firm performance.

In his seminal work, Pfeffer (1998) proposed the following seven HRM practices: (1) employment security (2) selective hiring, (3) self-managed teams and decentralization of

decision making (4) comparatively high compensation contingent on organizational performance, (5) extensive training, (6) reduced status distinctions and barriers, including dress, language, office arrangements, and wage differences across levels, and (7) extensive sharing of financial and performance information throughout the organization. A growing number of empirical evidence suggests that the HR practises proposed by Pfeffer (1998) have a significant effect on various setting. For instance, Ahmad and Schroeder (2003) attempted to generalize the findings of the impact of seven HRM practices proposed by Pfeffer (1998) on operations management across countries and industries. The findings provide overall support for Pfeffer's HR practices.

The following sections will develop hypotheses concerning the relationship between HRM practices and firm growth.

2.1 Compensation policy

Performance-based compensation is the dominant HR practice that firms use in order to evaluate and reward employees' deeds (Collins and Clark, 2003). There is consensus that performance-based compensation has a positive effect upon employee and organizational performance (see for reviews: Brown et al. 2003; Cardon and Stevens, 2004). Empirical studies on the relationship between performance-related pay and company performance have generally found a positive relationship, but a growing body of empirical evidence suggests that it is not just pay level that matters, but pay structure as well (Wimbush, 2005; Singh 2005).

Barringer et al. (2005) conducted a quantitative content analysis of the narrative descriptions of 50 rapid-growth firms and a comparison group of 50 slow-growth companies. Results demonstrated that employee incentives differentiated the rapid-growth from the slow-growth firms. Firms that were eager to achieve rapid-growth provided their employees financial incentives and stock options as part of their compensation packages. In doing so, firms managed to elicit high levels of performance from employees, provide employees the feeling that they have an ownership interest in the firm, attract and retain high-quality employees, and shift a portion of a firm's business risk to the employees.

Delery and Doty (1996) identified performance-based compensation as the single strongest predictor of firm performance. Both performance-based compensation and merit-based promotion can be viewed as ingredients in organizational incentive systems that serve to encourage individual performance and retention (Uen and Chien, 2004). Collins and Clark (2003) studied 73 high-technology firms and showed that the relationships between the HR practices and firm performance (sales growth and stock growth) were mediated through their top managers' social networks.

Cho et al. (2005) suggested that incentive plans is effective in decreasing turnover rates. Banker et al. (2001) conducted a longitudinal study of the effectiveness of incentive plans in the hotel industry and found that incentive plans related to increased revenues, increased profits, and decreased cost. Paul and Anantharaman (2003) found that compensation and incentives directly affect operational performance.

To be effective, compensation practices and policies must be aligned with organisational objectives. While performance-based compensation can motivate employees, sometimes employees perceive it as a management mechanism to control their behaviour (Lawler and Rhode, 1976). In such a case, employees are less loyal and committed, thus compensation plans have the opposite than desired outcome (Ahmad and Schroeder, 2003; Rodriguez and Ventura, 2003).

Employee turnover can significantly slow revenue growth, particularly in knowledge-intensive industries (Baron and Hannan, 2002). Given that much of the tacit knowledge resides within employees, significant turnover poses a threat to firm performance and its future growth potential. With high turnover rates, firm growth flees away along with leaving managers who often become employers of rival firms or establish themselves rival firms.

Therefore, we propose this hypothesis:

Hypothesis 1. Compensation Policy is positively related to firm growth

2.2 Decentralization & self-managed teams

More and more, employees are required to work in teams and make joint decisions, undertake common initiatives in order to meet the objectives of their team and organization.

Effective team working requires professional people skills as well a deep understanding of aptitudes, abilities, temperaments, idiosyncrasies, and personal traits of fellow employees (Ahmad and Schroeder, 2003).

Self-managed teams can affect firm growth in two ways: Firstly, a surplus of junior managers in a firm may create and support dynamics of firm growth. The growth stage is perhaps the most dynamic stage of a firm's life cycle. As the business expands, new levels of management are added. Decision-making becomes more decentralized, middle managers gain authority and self-managed teams proliferate as the firm adds more and more projects and customers (Flamholtz and Randle, 2000; Miller and Friesen, 1984). Secondly, teamwork and decentralization of decision making promotes employee commitment participation and create a sense of attachment, thus indirectly affecting firm performance (Tata and Prasad, 2004).

Several studies identified self-managed teams and decentralization as important high-performance HRM practices (Pfeffer, 1998; Wagner, 1994; Yeatts and Hyten, 1998; Singer and Duvall, 2000). Jayaram et al. (1999) found that decentralised teams have a positive effect on two dimensions of the performance, time and flexibility. Collins and Clark (2003) examined the role of human resource practices in creating organizational competitive advantage and found that top management team social networks (practices such as mentoring, incentives, etc.) mediated the relationship between HR practices and firm performance. Haleblan and Finkelstein (1993) examined the effects of top management team size and chief executive officer (CEO) dominance on firm performance in different environments. Results showed that firms with large teams performed better and firms with dominant CEOs performed worse in a turbulent environment than in a stable one.

Tata and Prasad (2004) found that a company with micro level of centralisation is a receptive environment for self-managed teams. In a study of differential outcomes of team structures for workers, supervisors, and middle managers in a large unionized telecommunications company, Batt (2004) found that participation in self-managed teams is associated with significantly higher levels of employment security, and satisfaction for workers and the opposite for supervisors.

Black et al. (2004) examined the impact of organizational change on workers and found evidence that self-managed teams are associated with greater employment reductions. Nicholis et al. (1999) studied how easily self-managed teams can be applied in an uncommon research setting like Mexican business culture. Study results demonstrated that applying self-managed teams would be feasible, but the process of implementation will last longer than expected. Furthermore, employees will need training to acquire basic skills such as holding meetings, setting goals, and solving problems. Further, top management commitment is necessary to legitimize changes, even those involving a participatory style of work design.

Therefore, we propose this hypothesis:

Hypothesis 2. Decentralisation is positively related to firm growth.

2.3 Information Sharing

Sharing of information may have a dual effect: Firstly, it conveys employees the right meaning that the company trusts them. Secondly, in order to make informed decision, employees should have access to critical information. Communicating performance data on a routine basis throughout the year help employees to improve and develop. Employees presumably want to be good at their jobs, but if they never receive any performance feedback, they may perceive to have a satisfactory performance when in fact they do not (Chow et al., 1999). Furthermore, information sharing fosters organizational transparency which reduces turnover (Ahmad and Schroeder, 2003) and forges synergistic working relationship among employees (Nonaka, 1994).

Information sharing is not a widespread HR practice as someone might have expected it to be. Many companies are vulnerable to share critical information with their employees because in this way employees become more powerful and companies may loose control of them (Pfeffer, 1998). Furthermore, information sharing always involves the danger of leaking important information to competitors (Ronde, 2001).

In a study of Japanese consultation committees, Morishima (1991) found a positive association of information sharing with productivity and profitability, and a negative one with labour cost. Constant et al. (1994) pointed out that attitudes about information sharing depend

on the form of the information. Burgess (2005) studied employee motivations for knowledge transfer outside their work unit and found that employees who perceived greater organizational rewards for sharing spent more hours sharing knowledge beyond their immediate work group. However, a significant percentage of employees perceived knowledge as a means of achieving upward organizational mobility. They sought information more often than shared it.

Roberts (1995) studied how HR strategy affects profits in 3000 businesses throughout the world and found that sharing information was related to increased profitability. However, Ichniowski and Shaw (1999) compared US and Japanese steel-making plants and found that employee participation based solely on problem-solving teams or information sharing did not produce large improvements in productivity. In a study of Fortune 1,000 largest manufacturing and service companies on high- performance practices, Lawler et al. (1995) found information sharing to correlate to firm performance but results are inconclusive.

Therefore, we propose this hypothesis:

Hypothesis 3. Sharing of information is positively related to firm growth.

2.4 Selective Hiring

This practice can ensure that the right people, with the desirable characteristics and knowledge, are in the right place, so that they fit in the culture and the climate of the organization. Moreover, pinpointing the rights employees would decrease the cost of employees' education and development.

Schuster (1986) argued that selective hiring is a key practice that creates profits. Huselid (1995) examined HR practices of high performance companies and found that attracting and selecting the right employees increase the employee productivity, boost organizational performance, and moreover to contribute in reducing turnover.

Cohen and Pfeffer (1986) argued that hiring standards reflect not only organizations' skill requirements but also the preferences of various groups for such standards and their ability to enforce these preferences. Michie and Quinn. (2001) proposed that a possible

indirect link between selective hiring and organisational performance can be the forging of internal bonds between managers and employees that creates the right culture for productivity growth. Collins and Clark (2003) argued that the practice of selective hiring results in sales growth. Paul and Anantharaman (2003) pointed out that an effective hiring process ensures the presence of employees with the right qualifications, leading to production of quality products and consequently in increase of economic performance.

Cho et al. (2005) examined pre-employment tests as a key component of selective hiring and found that when employed, these tests can select employees that stay with a company longer. Passing pre-employment tests may give an applicant a stronger sense of belonging to the company, resulting in higher degrees of commitment if employed. Cardon and Stevens (2004) pointed out that for small companies recruiting is often quite problematic. This can be due to several reasons such as limited financial and material resources and jobs with unclear boundaries responsibilities, which decreases their potential to hire qualified candidates. Therefore, we propose this hypothesis:

Hypothesis 4. Selective hiring is positively related to firm growth.

2.5 Training and Development

Training and development may be related to firm performance in many ways. Firstly, training programmes increase the firm specificity of employee skills, which, in turn, increases employee productivity and reduces job dissatisfaction that results in employee turnover (Huselid, 1995). Secondly, training and developing internal personnel reduces the cost and risk of selecting, hiring, and internalising people from external labour markets, which again increases employee productivity and reduces turnover. Training and development like job security requires a certain degree of reciprocity: A company that train and develop systematically its employees advocate them that their market value develops more favourably than in other firms. This increases employees' productivity, commitment, and lowers turnover. Companies may also assist their employees in career planning. In doing so,

companies encourage employees to take more responsibility for their own development, including the development of skills viewed as significant in the company (Doyle, 1997).

Barringer et al. (2005) compared rapid-growth and slow-growth firms and found that rapid-growth firms depend heavily on the abilities and efforts of their employees to maintain their growth-oriented strategies. The fast-growth firms used training programs to achieve their objectives and emphasized employee development to a significantly greater extent than their slow-growth counterparts. Therefore, training and employee development practices are more common in rapid-growth firms than slow-growth ones.

Miller (2006) examined the growth strategies in the retail sector and suggested that modern retailers should place more emphasis on the policies and practices that could contribute to enhanced staff retention, rather than on the immediacy of recruitment and selection. Zhu (2004) reviewed the changes in the area of human resource development in Japan and observed that some companies and industries have shifted towards a more strategic approach that emphasizes the impact of effective learning at both individual and organizational levels on long-term organizational competitiveness. Husiled (1995) found that the education and development of employees have a significant effect both upon the personnel productivity and the short-term and long-term indicators of organizational performance.

Ngo et al. (1998) investigated the effects of country origins on HR practices of firms from the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Hong Kong operating in Hong Kong. Study results showed that structural training and development and retention-oriented compensation were related to various measures of firm performance. Paul and Anantharaman (2003), in searching the links between human resource practices and organizational performance, proposed that career development programmes demonstrate a true interest of the organization for the growth of its personnel, which, in turn, stimulates commitment and devotion, which, subsequently, raises personnel productivity and consequently economical output.

Cerio (2003) examined the manufacturing industry in Spain and found that quality management practices related to product design and development, together with human

resource practices, are the most significant predictors of operational performance. Michie and Quinn (2001) investigated the relationships between UK firms' use of flexible work practices and corporate performance and suggested that low levels of training are negatively correlated with corporate performance. Therefore, we propose this hypothesis:

Hypothesis 5. The extent of training and development will be positively related to firm growth.

2.6 Job Security

Job security creates a climate of confidence among employees and buoys their commitment on the company's workforce. Job security requires a certain degree of reciprocity: firstly, a company must signal a clear message that jobs are secure; then, employees believing that this is true, feel confident and commit themselves to expend extra effort for the company's benefit; finally, a company that has learnt that job security contributes to its performance, invests again in job security (Pfeffer, 1998). Probst (2002) has developed a conceptual model of the antecedents and consequences of job security. Antecedents include worker characteristics, job characteristics, organizational change and job technology change. Consequences include psychological health, physical health, organizational withdrawal, unionisation activity, organizational commitment and job stress. Job involvement, cultural values, and procedural justice moderate job security perceptions and attitudes.

Buitendach and Witte (2005) assessed the relationship between job insecurity, job satisfaction and affective organisational commitment of maintenance workers in a parastatal in Gauteng. Study results revealed small but significant relationships between job insecurity and extrinsic job satisfaction and job insecurity and affective organisational commitment. Job satisfaction was also found to mediate the relationship between job insecurity and affective organisational commitment.

However, today's business environments are far from providing job security to their employees. For example, in an analysis of the changes in the risks of involuntary job loss in France between 1982 and 2002, Givord and Maurin (2004) found evidence that technological changes contribute to decreasing the incentive to keep workers for long period of time and to increasing job insecurity.

When companies do provide job security, then empirical evidence suggests that it has a positive effect on to firm performance. Following Pfeffer (1998), Ahmad and Schroeder (2003) found that among others, job security impact operational performance indirectly through organizational commitment. Delery and Doty (1996) studied the US banking sector and found some support for a positive relationship between employment security and firm performance. In their study of 101 foreign firms operating in Russia, Fey et al. (2000) found evidence that human resource practices indirectly improve organisational performance. The results indicated that not only, there was a direct positive relationship between job security and performance for non-managers, but job security was the most important predictor of HR outcomes for non-managerial employees. Results also suggested a direct positive relationship between managerial promotions based on merit and firm performance.

Michie and Quinn (2001) examined labour market flexibility in over 200 manufacturing UK firms and found that job security is negatively correlated with corporate performance. In contrast, results showed that 'high commitment' organizations are positively correlated with good corporate performance. Kraimera et al. (2005) used psychological contract and social cognition theories to explore the role of full-time employees' perceived job security in explaining their reactions to the use of temporary workers by using a sample of 149 full-time employees who worked with temporaries. Results demonstrated that employees' perceived job security negatively related to their perceptions that temporaries pose a threat to their jobs. On the one hand, for those with high job security, there was a positive relationship between benefit perceptions and performance. On the other hand, for those with low job security, there was a negative relationship between threat perceptions and performance. Therefore, we propose this hypothesis:

Hypothesis 6. The presence of job security is positively related to firm growth.

FIGURE 1 illustrates the associations between these hypotheses and relevant constructs.

3. Method

3.1 The sampling procedure and sample

While Figure 1 is a model of the firm performance, we choose to examine it as it is understood by the individuals who must make sense of their organizational settings. To this end, we operationalize and measure individuals' perceptions of the model's variables in their work situations.

In order to develop a robust model linking HR practices and firm performance, we drew our sample from food companies operating in Greece for a minimum of five years. Testing the research hypotheses in a specific sector adds to the validity of the research design because managerial skills are to a large extent industry-specific. Furthermore, food industry is dealing with subsequent food crises and human resources are considered as a valuable asset to survive and maintain competitive advantage. In-depth interviews were conducted with key decision makers prior to designing a pretest. The questionnaire was pretested with randomly selected firms. Based on the results of the pretest instrument, the final questionnaire was refined. The respondents were mainly HR managers or, in some instances, the managing directors of the food firms.

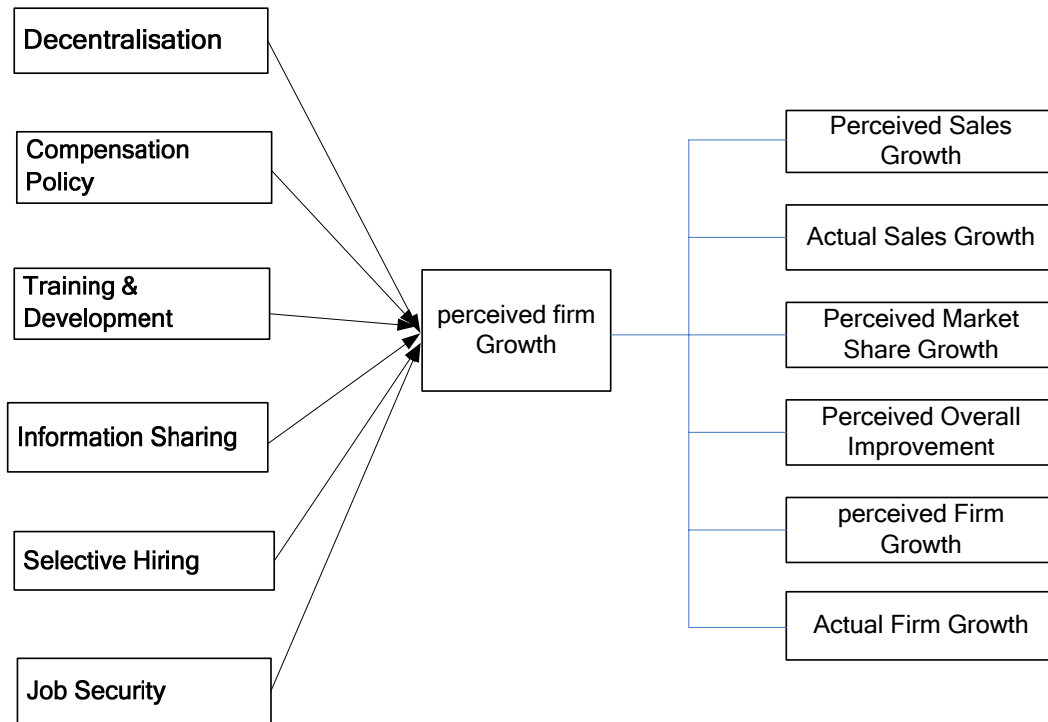


FIGURE 1: The association between hypotheses and constructs

In terms of the empirical research, we posted 372 questionnaires. We got 71 questionnaires. The total response rate was 19.1%. To ensure that the respondents were comparable to non-respondents, analyses of variances were conducted between these groups. We also found no significant differences between HR managers and managing directors. The non-response bias was assessed by comparing early respondents with late respondents (Armstrong and Overton, 1977).

3.2 Measures

Principal component analysis with varimax rotation was conducted to assess the underlying structure for the nineteen HR practices questionnaire. The scales were measured on a Likert format ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Six factors were requested, based on the fact that the items were designed to index the six HR practices. After rotation, decentralisation accounted for 17.53% of the variance, compensation policy for 12.67%, training & development for 12.24%, information sharing for 8.73%, selective hiring

for 8.61%, and job security for 6.17%. We used the Anderson-Rubin Method, which ensures orthogonality of the estimated factors, to produce factor scores.

TABLE 1 contains the items, the scale composite reliability (Cronbach α), and factor loadings for the rotated factors, with loading less than 0.40 omitted to improve clarity.

The first factor, which included items measuring the firm's decentralisation and decision making practices was labelled Decentralisation (seven items, $\alpha= 0.906$). The second factor, labelled compensation policy, included items measuring the firm's compensation practices and items measuring the firm's policy and HR practices to reduce turnover of employees (four items, $\alpha= 0.757$). The third factor, labelled training & development, included four items ($\alpha=0.647$) measuring the firm's emphasis on train and develop its personnel. The fourth factor, labelled information sharing, included two items ($\alpha=0.713$) measuring the firm's policy to share critical information and performance data with its personnel. The fifth factor, labelled selective hiring, included three items ($\alpha=0.556$) measuring the firm's policy to recruit personnel that fits its culture and objectives.

The last factor had low internal validity to be included in further analysis. The six factor, labelled job security, included two items ($\alpha=0.383$) measuring the ability of the firm to create a trustworthy business climate.

3.3 Firm Growth

Respondents were asked to indicate their firm's growth as compared to the industry's average in these areas: perceived sales growth, perceived market share growth, perceived overall improvement and perceived firm growth. For perceived items, a 5-point scale ranging from bad (1) to very good (5) was used. Furthermore, we calculated actual sales growth, and actual firm growth based on the last 3 years firm performance. We calculated firm growth using sales and employee figures.

Although we believe the perceived firm growth measures are appropriate, they have some limitations which should be discussed. The first is that they are self-reported responses from HR managers, who may have a stake in seeing positive relationships between their

decisions about personnel recruitment, training, development and compensation with achievement of firm's objectives. However, the responses from the sample contain ample variance and means that do not reflect an extremely strong positive bias (see TABLE 2, variables 2 through 7). If the respondents had greatly inflated their responses, there may have been more consistently positive results than were seen. Secondly, as in all self-reported studies, the possibility of common method variance should be addressed. When both the outcome measure (i.e. firm growth) and the six predictor variables (i.e. compensation policy, decentralisation), are self-reported on the same survey instrument, both measures share common methods variance. There are a number of techniques that can be used to minimise common method variance (see Podsakoff et al. 2003 for a review of these methods).

We used the Harmon's factor test to examine whether or not common methods variance in the predictor and outcome variables inflates the empirical relationships among the variables. Harmon's test consists of a factor analysis of all relevant variables. If a large degree of common method variance is present, one factor will emerge. Such an analysis was conducted on the firm performance and HR practices variables of this sample. Seven factors emerged, with the first factor (which, in cases of common method variance, would account for a majority of the variance) only accounting for 18.472% of the variance. Thus, common method variance is unlikely to bias this sample.

Third, management perceptions about concepts like firm growth and organisational performance may actually be more valid indicators than objective data such as profitability, market share and sales, since actual figures are directly related to a vast number of variables, such as trends in the economy, industry factors, and other environmental factors. Therefore, self-reported measures may, in some cases, represent more accurate descriptions than more objective measures (Day, 2003; Podsakoff and Organ, 1986). In the present study, since we are interested in the direction of causation between HR practices and firm effectiveness, the only people with the breadth and depth of knowledge to adequately report about these concepts are the HR managers or managing directors.

Finally, since we were interested in assessing the separate factors of a successful collaboration, we were limited in the number of objective measures that were available within the scope of this study. Because of the previously stated arguments, we concluded that the expert opinions of HR managers or managing directors would be valid and appropriate for this study. The results of data analysis should be acceptable if adequate controls, such as Harmon's one factor test, are reported for the data. While we anticipate that further research into these firm performance constructs, using multiple measures from multiple constituents are essential, we believe that they are acceptable for this initial research study.

3.4 The Effect of HR Practices on Firm Growth

TABLE 2 presents the mean, standard deviation, and Pearson's correlation analysis of control variable (sales), firm growth (perceived sales growth, perceived market share growth, perceived overall improvement, perceived firm growth, actual sales growth, and actual firm growth), and HR practices (compensation policy, decentralisation, information sharing, selective hiring, training & development, and job security). The control variable showed low correlation with growth variables as well as each one HR practice.

Compensation Policy had significant association with perceived sales growth ($r = -.328, p < .01$) perceived market share growth ($r = .265, p < .05$), and perceived overall firm performance ($r = .323, p < .01$). Decentralisation had significant association with perceived sales growth ($r = -.284, p < .05$) perceived firm growth ($r = .422, p < .01$), and perceived overall firm performance ($r = -.271, p < .01$). Information sharing had significant association with perceived sales growth ($r = -.282, p < .05$), perceived firm growth ($r = .373, p < .01$) and perceived overall firm performance ($r = -.345, p < .01$). Selective hiring had significant association with perceived sales growth ($r = -.252, p < .05$) perceived market share growth ($r = -.510, p < .01$), perceived firm growth ($r = -.317, p < .05$). Training & Development had significant association with perceived market share ($r = -.274, p < .05$) perceived firm growth ($r = .311, p < .05$), and perceived overall improvement ($r = .346, p < .01$).

Job security, which had low internal validity, showed no significant correlations with any permanence measure. None HR practice showed any significant correlation with actual firm growth variables (sales growth, firm growth).

We then conducted hierarchical multiple regression to determine the best linear combination of HR practices for predicting firm growth. Initially, we entered the control variable (Firm size) in Step 1 of the regression equation. Based on the resource-based view, HR practices will be a competitive advantage if are difficult to emulate. Similarly, large firms may have a resource advantages over smaller firms. Therefore, we included firm size as a control variable, measured by the number of employees. In Step 2, we entered the five HR practices into the regression equations. Finally, in Step 3, we entered the ten interactions of the five factors into the regression equations. Tolerance tests showed no significant collinearity among variables.

We used six measures of firm growth: sales growth (actual, perceived), firm growth (actual perceived), perceived market share growth, and perceived improvement of overall firm performance.

The results are reported in detail in TABLE 3. FIGURE 2 illustrates the results of the associations between the research hypotheses and the researched constructs. The combination of HR practices in Step 2 significantly predicted firm growth, in particular perceived firm growth (adjusted R²=.483; F=11.9, p<.001) with all five variables significantly contributing to the prediction. The beta weights, presented in TABLE 3, suggest that compensation policy (.2), decentralisation (.41), information sharing (.35), selective hiring (.3), and training & development (.29) were perceived to contribute to firm growth. The change in adjusted R square value was .49, p<.001. This indicates that 49% of the variance of firm growth was explained by the model. According to Cohen (1988), this is a large effect which makes us accept hypotheses 1 to 5.

For all perceived measures of firm growth, HR practices showed a significant effect. On the contrary, HR practices had no significant relation to actual firm growth.

In Step 3, the ten interactions of the five HR practices had a moderate effect only on the perceived firm growth ($F= 4.422, p<.001$) and the perceived overall firm performance ($F= 3.281, p<.001$) but with no significant changes in R^2 . This indicates that the five HR practices have unique impact on firm growth. Specifically, in Step 2, the changes in adjusted R square value were: perceived sales growth $R^2=.336, p<.001$; perceived market share growth $R^2=.342, p<.001$; perceived firm growth $R^2=.49, p<.001$; and perceived overall firm performance $R^2=.399, p<.001$.

TABLE 1
Rotated factor loadings for the six HR practices

	Factor loadings					
	Decentralisation	Compensation Policy	Training & Development	Information Sharing	Selective Hiring	Job Security
We encourage decentralized decision making	.864					
We use teams to decide about production problems	.845					
We regularly use teams to perform various tasks	.725					
All team members contribute to decision making	.724					
We encourage and reward personnel being team players	.638	.551				
We reward personnel to reduce turnover		.784				
We use incentives to boost individual performance		.608	.543			
We select and pay employees based on their contribution		.583				
Employees that care about firm's objectives are rewarded		.539	.458			
Training is a motive for employees to achieve more			.700			
We systematically train and develop our personnel			.635			
We provide training in one key skill	.410		.436			
We train personnel to gain many skills and abilities		.549	.427			
Our employees know well our objectives and strategy				.729		
We inform personnel about their performance				.778		
We use consultant when hiring personnel					.747	
We use pre-recruitment tests					.655	
We select personnel that fits our culture		.449			.476	
We focus on job security						.814
Employees that perform modestly do not get fired				.446		.619
Eigenvalue	8.220	2.279	1.610	1.394	1.279	1.043
Initial percent of variance explained	34.249	9.497	6.709	5.810	5.330	4.347
Rotation sum of squared loadings (total)	4.207	3.040	2.937	2.094	2.067	1.480
Percent of variance explained	17.531	12.667	12.238	8.726	8.612	6.167
Cronbach α (sample N)	0.906	0.757	0.647	0.713	0.556	0.383

Extraction Method: Principal Component analysis. Rotation method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

TABLE 2
Means, Standard Deviations and Correlation Matrix

	Mean	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Control variables</i>									
1. Sales	20,187	74,661	1	,151	,031	,165	,194	-,046	,183
<i>Firm Growth</i>									
2. Perceived Sales Growth	3.59	0.88		1	-.125	.515**	.585**	.104	.667**
3. Actual Sales Growth	0.06	0.37			1	-.181	.116	.522**	-.057
4. Perceived Market Share Growth	3.58	0.96				1	.514**	.016	.398**
5. Perceived Firm Growth	3.68	0.91					1	.145	.694**
6. Actual Firm Growth	0.20	0.37						1	.153
7. Perceived Overall Improvement	3.69	0.87							1
<i>HR practices variables</i>									
8. Compensation Policy	1	0	.089	.328**	-.061	.265*	.211	.057	.323**
9. Decentralisation	1	0	.059	.284*	.083	.105	.422**	.230	.271*
10. Information Sharing	1	0	.126	.282*	-.003	.063	.373**	.172	.345**
11. Selective Hiring	1	0	.070	.252*	-.178	.510**	.317*	-.007	.233
12. Training & Development	1	0	.218	.241	.148	.274*	.311*	-.092	.346**
13. Job Security	1	0	-.100	-.016	-.233	.106	-.103	.131	-.009

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Since the HR practices variables are factor scores, produced by the Anderson-Rubin Method, the scores produced have a mean of 0, a standard deviation of 1, are uncorrelated, the correlations with each other are .00, and thus are not included in this table. Sales: thousands of euros

TABLE 3

Hierarchical regression results of HR practices on six growth measures

	Perceived Sales Growth			Actual Sales Growth			Perceived Market Share Growth		
	Step 1 (Control)	Step2 (HR practices.)	Step3 (Interacti on)	Step 1 (Control)	Step2 (HR practices.)	Step3 (Interact ion)	Step 1 (Control)	Step2 (HR practices.)	Step3 (Interaction)
<i>Control variable</i>									
1. Firm Size	0.15 1.27	0.00 0.06	0.00 0.05	0.03 0.26	0.01 0.13	0.03 0.22	0.16 1.39	0.04 0.43	0.02 0.20
<i>HR Practices</i>									
1. Compensation Policy		0.31 3.14**	0.32 2.39*		-0.05 -0.45	-0.04 -0.28		0.24 2.44*	0.17 1.33
2. Decentralisation		0.27 2.72**	0.26 2.06*		0.06 0.52	0.00 0.05		0.09 0.95	0.18 1.50
3. Information Sharing		0.26 2.61*	0.18 1.49		-0.00 -0.01	0.04 0.30		0.05 0.50	0.10 0.93
4. Selective Hiring		0.24 2.42*	0.24 2.04*		-0.14 -1.18	-0.21 -1.45		0.47 4.76***	0.47 4.20***
5. Training & Development		0.23 2.25*	0.23 1.97*		0.11 0.93	0.08 0.55		0.24 2.41*	0.25 2.24*
<i>Interactions</i>									
1. Compensation Policy * Decentralisation			-0.12 -0.92			0.24 1.49			0.02 0.22
2. Compensation Policy * Information Sharing			-0.07 -0.46			-0.15 -0.82			0.09 0.66
3. Compensation Policy * Selective Hiring			0.16 1.21			0.02 0.14			-0.39 -2.98**
4. Compensation Policy * Training & Development			-0.03 -0.26			0.10 0.63			0.04 0.37
5. Decentralisation * Information Sharing			0.05 0.43			0.09 0.61			-0.08 -0.72
6. Decentralisation * Selective Hiring			0.08 0.58			0.06 0.35			-0.19 -1.46
7. Decentralisation * Training & Development			0.17 1.34			-0.17 -1.07			0.00 0.00
8. Information Sharing * Selective Hiring			0.10 0.67			0.05 0.28			-0.16 -1.16
9. Information Sharing * Training & Development			0.00 0.05			-0.14 -0.87			0.17 1.42
10. Selective Hiring * Training & Development			-0.18 -1.53			0.15 1.01			0.05 0.43
<i>F</i>	1.618	5.972***	2.709**	0.068	0.478	0.711	1.941	6.253***	3.510***
Adjusted Rsquare	0.008	0.298	0.280	-0.01	-0.04	-0.07	0.013	0.310	0.364
Change in adjusted Rsquare	0.022	0.336***	0.086	0.000	0.041	0.131	0.027	0.342***	0.140

Standardized regression coefficients are reported. Within cells, first row figure is beta coefficients and second row the t-test values, significant at:

* $p < 0.10$

** $p < 0.01$

*** $p < 0.001$

TABLE 4 (cont.)

	Perceived Firm Growth			Actual Firm Growth			Perceived firm performance Improvement		
	Step 1 (Control)	Step2 (HR practices.)	Step3 (Interaction)	Step 1 (Control)	Step2 (HR practices.)	Step3 (Interaction)	Step 1 (Control)	Step2 (HR practices.)	Step3 (Interaction)
<i>Control variable</i>									
2. Firm Size	0.19 1.63	0.01 0.22	0.07 0.69	-0.04 -0.37	-0.06 -0.52	0.00 0.04	0.18 1.54	0.01 0.11	0.00 0.02
<i>HR Practices</i>									
1. Compensation Policy		0.20 2.37*	0.15 1.28		0.05 0.47	-0.10 -0.65		0.31 3.28**	0.37 2.91**
2. Decentralisation		0.41 4.77***	0.40 3.47**		0.16 1.39	0.18 1.16		0.26 2.77**	0.13 1.06
3. Information Sharing		0.35 4.07***	0.27 2.54*		0.15 1.28	0.27 1.85*		0.32 3.39**	0.30 2.60*
4. Selective Hiring		0.30 3.58***	0.28 2.66*		0.00 0.00	-0.12 -0.84		0.22 2.38*	0.18 1.62
5. Training & Development		0.29 3.38**	0.30 2.81**		-0.06 -0.51	-0.11 -0.78		0.33 3.41**	0.35 3.09**
<i>Interactions</i>									
11. Compensation Policy * Decentralisation			-0.09 -0.84			0.19 1.24			-0.17 -1.40
12. Compensation Policy * Information Sharing			-0.01 -0.09			-0.11 -0.63			0.06 0.42
13. Compensation Policy * Selective Hiring			-0.10 -0.86			0.00 0.02			0.06 0.48
14. Compensation Policy * Training & Development			-0.01 -0.14			-0.25 -1.58			-0.02 -0.15
15. Decentralisation * Information Sharing			-0.12 -1.06			0.21 1.36			0.13 1.11
16. Decentralisation * Selective Hiring			0.06 0.47			0.09 0.56			0.13 0.99
17. Decentralisation * Training & Development			-0.05 -0.43			-0.09 -0.60			-0.10 -0.86
18. Information Sharing * Selective Hiring			0.05 0.38			-0.07 -0.43			0.16 1.13
19. Information Sharing * Training & Development			-0.05 -0.43			-0.14 -0.90			-0.02 -0.23
20. Selective Hiring * Training & Development			-0.06 -0.56			0.08 0.59			0.00 0.00
<i>F</i>	2.689	11.90***	4.422***	0.144	0.711	0.854	2.381	8.129***	3.281***
Adjusted Rsquare	0.023	0.483	0.438	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	0.019	0.379	0.342
Change in adjusted Rsquare	0.037	0.490***	0.039	0.002	0.060	0.139	0.033	0.399***	0.060

Standardized regression coefficients are reported. Within cells, first row figure is beta coefficients and second row the t-test values, significant at:

* $p < 0.10$ ** $p < 0.01$ *** $p < 0.001$

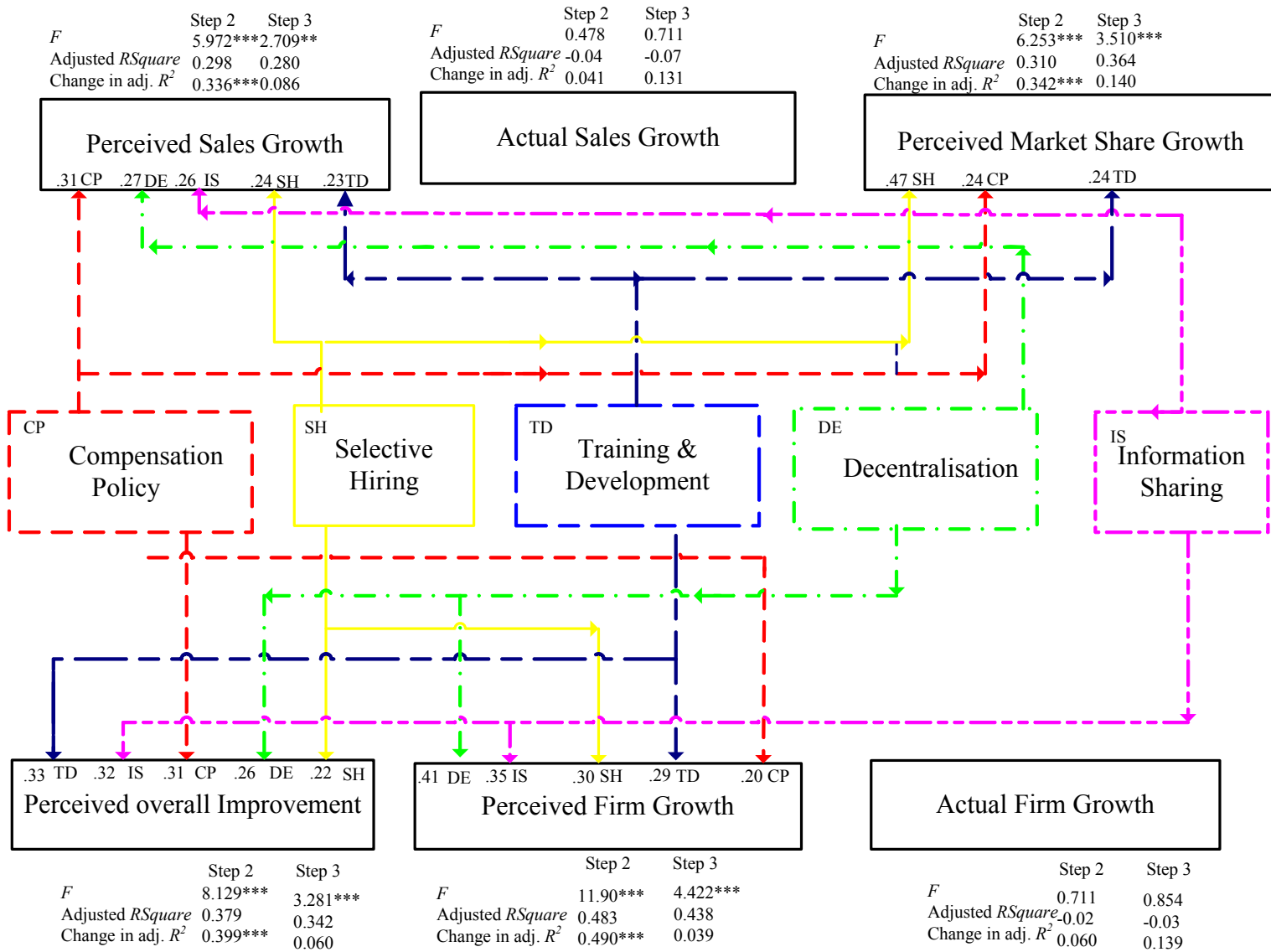


FIGURE 2: Model Results

4. Discussion

The primary purpose of this study was to evaluate the impact of HR practices on firm growth. In summary, a review of existing literature finds that there are HR practices positively linked to organizational performance (Pfeffer, 1998; Becker and Gerhart, 1996; Guest, 1997; Cardon and Stevens, 2004; Givord and Maurin, 2004; Zhu, 2004). Based on a comprehensive literature review, we hypothesised that the following HR practices are related to firm growth:

(1) Compensation policy, (2) Decentralization & self-managed teams, (3) Information Sharing
(4) Selective Hiring, (5) Training and Development and (6) Job Security.

However, a review of literature pertaining to organizational performance shows that firm growth, an indication of market acceptance and firm success as well as a top priority of most companies (Baum and Wally, 2003; Zook and Allen, 2003; Fesser and Willard, 1990), has been studied mostly as a latent variable of organisational performance (Pfeffer, 1998; Cardon and Stevens, 2004; Givord and Maurin, 2004).

Consequently, this paper argues that the selection of specific HR practices becomes a strategic decision. Therefore, HR managers should be able to report on the concrete results of specific HR practices on specific firm growth measures. Briefly, a survey of HR managers demonstrated that HR practices are linked to firm growth. The findings of the study lead to a number of interesting implications for HRM theorists and practitioners. The first (and rather obvious) implication can be derived from the evidence found that both HR practices are related to firm growth, a finding consistent with a variety of extant theories and studies,. Hence, firm growth as a strategic priority depends on human capital: selecting, developing, and rewarding the best people as well as revealing to them critical company information in order to make informed decisions which they are authorised to take.

More profound implications can be derived from the findings regarding the links between specific HR practices and firm growth measures. All five HR practices contributed to perceived sales growth, overall firm performance improvement, and firm growth. Selective hiring, compensation policy, and training & development were the predictor of perceived market share growth. In particular, selective hiring was strongly correlated to perceived market share growth ($r^2=.47$, $p<.01$). On the contrary, decentralisation and information sharing did not contributed significantly to market share growth.

Compensation policy was related to all perceived firm growth measures, being the strongest predictor of sales growth and the weakest of firm growth. Linking sales with compensation benefits can be an explanation of the high correlation between compensation policy and sales growth. Decentralisation and team working was significant factor of firm

growth. This finding may provide some justification of the claim that as the business expands, decision-making becomes more decentralized and self-managed teams proliferate as the firm adds more and more projects and customers (Flamholtz and Randle, 2000; Miller and Friesen, 1984).

Training and development was related to all firm growth measures but it showed higher correlation to overall firm performance improvement. Beta weight was 0.33 ($r^2 = 0.11$, $p < 0.001$). This finding may have a profound implication: Given that firms were well established, they may have already run many in-company training programmes and noticed and reported concrete evidence of the benefits of training and development.

Information sharing comes with pros and cons. Information sharing has the inherent vulnerability that informed employees will become more powerful and companies may lose control of them (Pfeffer, 1998). Even worse, information sharing involves the danger of leaking important information to competitors (Ronde, 2001). On the other hand, information sharing tells employees that the company trusts them and thus gives them sensitive information to make informed decisions which will shape the future of the company. The findings demonstrate that information sharing does positively relate to firm growth. Information sharing was significantly correlated to sales growth, firm growth, and overall firm performance improvement. Respondents did not perceive that job security was an important HR practice. This finding can be attributed to the fact that most respondents were HR managers who might be reluctant to report an insecure job environment in their company's workplace.

The findings as a whole suggest that a positive relationship exists between the extent to which companies implement HR practices and firm growth achievements. This overall result corroborates previous empirical studies on the links between HRM and firm performance. These findings provide tentative support of the contention that HR practices can create a competitive advantage.

Future research could clarify the causal relationship between HR practices and firm performance. Another research stream is examining HR practices in sets in order to assess

their collective effect. The conceptual basis of further research can be extended. An interesting avenue for future research is the market-based competitive advantage approach, which declares that the market determines who is competitive or not (Reed et al., 2000). The market-based approach can provide another theoretical basis than resource-based view of competitive advantage, in order to examine the effect of HR practices on firm performance.

A series of limitations bounds the findings, conclusions, and implications of this study. The most obvious limitations of this study stem from the sample used and the measures employed. We examined a small set of HR practices that seem to have an effect on firm growth in Greek food industry. Given that managerial skills are to a large extent industry-specific, generalizability of research findings beyond the food industry remains an open question. Furthermore, given the dynamic nature of firm growth, this study measured one instance of this dynamic phenomenon. The effects of HR practices can take years to materialize into organizational performance. For example, selective hiring and training can produce results after years. Often, high performance work practices have better results in bundles than implemented in isolation. This study focused on established firms with more than 5 years of operation. However, the stage of a firm's lifecycle, either growth, mature, decline or revival stage (Ciavarella, 2003) can be an important factor in applying specific HR practices. Another limitation of the findings is the use of self-report questionnaires to collect data on all measures. This limits our ability to draw conclusions about the causal nature of the relationships between HR practices and firm growth.

These limitations suggest that the interpretation of research findings need to be cautious they also indicate a number of potentially fruitfully avenues for future research. Except from testing the research hypotheses in other settings and environments, the combined effect of HR practices, and which practice works better with another one is yet another open question. A large quantitative survey could also control for mediating and/or moderating variables between human resource management and firm performance.

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