Figure 1.7 Selected HR Strategies That Fit Porter's Three Major Types of Business Strategies

Business Strategy	Common Organizational Characteristics	HR Strategies
Overall cost leadership	 Sustained capital investment and access to capital Intense supervision of labor Tight cost control requiring frequent, detailed control reports Low-cost distribution system Structured organization and responsibilities Products designed for ease in manufacture 	 Efficient production Explicit job descriptions Detailed work planning Emphasis on technical qualifications and skills Emphasis on job-specific training Emphasis on job-based pay Use of performance appraisal as a control device
Differentiation	 Strong marketing abilities Product engineering Strong capability in basic research Corporate reputation for quality or technological leadership Amenities to attract highly skilled labor, scientists, or creative people 	 Emphasis on innovation and flexibility Broad job classes Loose work planning External recruitment Team-based training Emphasis on individual-based pay Use of performance appraisal as developmental tool
Focus	Combination of cost-leadership and differentiation strategy directed at a particular strategic target	Combination of HR strategies above

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Figure 1.8	Selected HR Strategies That Fit Miles and Snow's	Two Major Types of Business Strategies
Strategic HR Area	Defender Strategy	Prospector Strategy
Work flows	 Efficient production Control emphasis Explicit job descriptions Detailed work planning 	InnovationFlexibilityBroad job classesLoose work planning
Staffing	 Internal recruitment HR department makes selection decision Emphasis on technical qualifications and skills Formal hiring and socialization process 	 External recruitment Supervisor makes selection decision 'Emphasis on fit of applicant with culture Informal hiring and socialization process of new employees
Employee separations	 Voluntary inducements to leave Hiring freeze Continuing concern for terminated employee Preferential rehiring policy 	 Layoffs Recruit as needed Individual on his/her own No preferential treatment for laid-off workers
Performance appraisal	 Uniform appraisal procedures Used as control device Narrow focus High dependence on superior 	 Customized appraisals Used as developmental tool Multipurpose appraisals Multiple inputs for appraisals
Training	 Individual training On-the-job training Job-specific training "Make" skills 	 Team-based or cross-functional training External training Generic training emphasizing flexibility "Buy" skills
Compensation	Fixed payJob-based paySeniority-based payCentralized pay decisions	 Variable pay Individual-based pay Performance-based pay Decentralized pay decisions

Source: Gómez-Mejía, L. R. (2000). Compensation strategies and Miles and Snow's business strategy taxonomy. Unpublished report. Management Department, Arizona State University.