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DEVELOPING AN HR STRATEGY MAP FOR MILITARY CONTEXT

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Abstract

Increasing importance of strategy within the HRM literature required the systematic assessment of the relationship between organizational strategy and HRM, thus putting an immense impact in the measurement and evaluation studies on HRM. As a consequence of the focus shift in management literature, the classical measurement models have been partially abandoned, leaving the place to measure value-oriented HRM measurement models. One of the leading studies in the field is the study of Becker et al. (2001), namely “HR Scorecard”, which is utilized for this study. This study focuses on how to use HR Scorecard model to create strategic map for HRM measurement in military context. Application of the first three phase of this model within Turkish military context is the process we followed. The study seeks an answer to the research question of “How should a strategy map be formed in the military context for the benefit of creating an HR Scorecard?” As a result of the research process conducted by using document analysis technique, a strategic map containing the mission, vision, organizational objectives and desired HR deliverables were reached. This map can be regarded as a direct input for possible HRM Measurement model proposals and also be tailored by practitioners for alternative organizational types when needed.

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Keywords: SHRM, HR Scorecard, balance scorecard, HR strategy map, HR deliverables.



1. Introduction

HRM is directly associated with human capital of any organization. Similar to other types of measurements, measuring HRM has also been discussed from several different perspectives in a number of conceptual and empirical studies (Ulrich, 1997; Lengnick-Hall, Lengnick-Hall, Andrade, & Drake, 2009). Conceptual studies generally proposes three reasons for the necessity of measuring HR performance. In the first place, the measurement of HR effectiveness is seen as a necessity to measure ROI in human capital. (Becker, Huselid & Ulrich, 2001). Secondly, top managers believe that employees are important strategic assets for organization, however they do not know how to measure the effectiveness of this asset in terms of HR functions as well as how its` existence contributes to overall organizational performance (Becker et al., 2001). So far it has been stated by many scholars that the contribution of HR outcomes to organizational strategic goals should be measured (Brockbank, 1999). In general HR managers feel the necessity to prove how HR can contribute to organizational strategy and performance. Thus, they both help to increase the value of the HR by contributing significantly to the organizational performance, thus prevent the questioning of their existence across organization. Otherwise, it will become inevitable for them to face with HRM outsourcing.

The need for HRM measurement is not solely based on convincing top managers. Regularly every organization makes measurements on tangible assets (capital, machine, facility etc.), yet it has problems with measuring intangible assets such as management credibility, quality of organization strategy, creativity, innovation, ability to attract talented manpower, leadership etc. Though accounting specialists have achieved considerable success in the measurement of tangible assets, when it comes to measuring intangible assets, they generally prefer to focus only on accounting aspect not in other areas. This aspect leads them to consider HRM as a cost element which needs to be reduced constantly rather than evaluating as a value creating element. For this reason, HRM, by facilitating the measurement of intangible assets, is seen as an important leverage in creating organization-wise value creating effect as well as defining its position in industry and maintaining its organizational performance (Huselid, 1995; Sullivan, 2002; Schuler, 1992).

Importance of HRM functions and practices are increasing for all organizations as well as for the military context. To have qualified manpower in the ability to manage ever-changing defense technologies and be able to maintain, exercise and improve military power are must-to-obtain strategic military goals for achieving national security (Nuciari, 2006). In this respect the qualified manpower structure relies on founding the right HR architecture and the appropriate implementation of HR elements, employee behaviors and HR practices, and also constant follow-up of HRM performance. Just as it is for profit organizations, the military context also needs to follow its HRM performance.

2. Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

2.1. Methods and Approaches for HRM Measurement

A topic that has been engaging scholars since early 1920s has been related to how and what is measured in terms of HRM performance. Measurement efforts have concentrated both on classical and modern management theories (Tüzüner, 2014). The classical ones aiming more to achieve cost

effectiveness for HRM and having dominated the field from 1920s up until 1980s include Human Resource Accounting (HR Accounting) Brummet, Flamholtz, & Pyle, 1968), HR Audit and Goals and Objectives Approach (Phillips & Seers, 1989). Value-oriented approaches based on organizational strategy has been at the forefront with the increasingly widespread use of strategic management (Miles & Snow, 1984; Jackson & Schuler, 2003). Among the modern studies are the HR ROI (Killian, 1976), Value Added Human Resources, Balanced Scorecard Method (Ulrich, 1997), HR Effectiveness Criteria Matrix (Greer, 2003), High Performance Business Systems (Becker & Huselid, 1998; Dessler, 2011), HR Scorecard (Becker et al., 2001). Specifically studies by Becker et al. (2001), Ulrich (1997), Mayo (2001), Phillips, Stone & Phillips, (2012) and Pauwe (2004) are highly valued.

2.2. Balance Scorecard Approach

One of the most cited work on HRM measurement literature is the `HR Scorecard` approach (Becker et al., 2001). This approach is constructed based on the Balance Scorecard (Kaplan & Norton, 1995) methodology which aims to measure organizational performance. Main principle of the Balance Scorecard method is that any organization must meet expectations of stakeholders (investors, customers and employees) to obtain competitive advantage. Primary assumption is that driving factor varies for stakeholders, so it is financial performance for investors, while it is quality satisfaction for customers and work environment for employees. Emerging in 1990s `Balanced Scorecard`, which still in use by many profit and non-profit organizations, takes into account non-financial indicators as well as financial ones. One reason for this method becoming so popular is that it proposes a measurement system integrated with the organization strategy specifically the strategic goals and objectives. In a study regarding the measurement and evaluation of organizational performance took into account the steps followed in the Balance Scorecard, and steps for the military organization were described as in Figure 01.

While the source of mission in military context is generally stated as `Constitutional Tasks`, the vision is identified in National Security Strategy. One sub-element to National Security Strategy is the National Military Strategy describing organizational strategy on how national strategy is implemented by employing military force. Within this framework military concepts and doctrines are supplementary documents to identify how military strategy will be functionally supported. In general, concepts and doctrines are generally seen as the basis to create the strategy map for military. A concept is an idea, thought, or hypothesis that demonstrates how to achieve the goal specified in the vision. According to this, vision is the organization's future goal (dream) and concept puts forward the thoughts on how to achieve this goal in the short-middle-long term. On the other hand military doctrine sets the basic principles which, in achieving the goal, guides the use of the force. While doctrine itself is being binding, it also allows initiatives in military practices. For this reason main concepts (such as Personnel, Intelligence, Logistics, and Operation etc.) are regarded as the supportive sub-elements to create strategy maps for each functional area. While creating strategy map Balanced Scorecard is the final phase in which the measures are transformed into metrics.

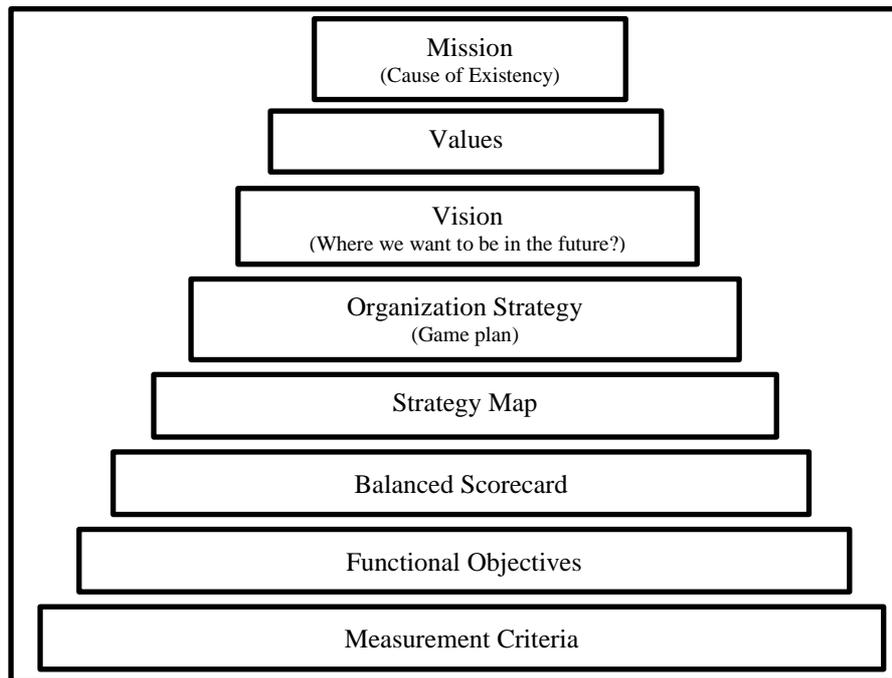


Figure 01. Performance Management in Military Context

2.3. HR Scorecard Approach

Similar to Kaplan and Norton (1995), Becker et al. (2001) suggested to measure each element of HR architecture (HR system, HR specialists and employees) while measuring the overall HR performance by keeping organizational goals, objectives and strategy in mind. As it directly concentrates on organizational strategy it differs from other measurement methods and results with different configurations for different types of organizations.

Becker et al. (2001) summarizes the measurement model as a seven-step process detailed below:

- Defining organizational strategy,
- Building a Business Case for HR as a Strategic Asset,
- Creating a strategy map,
- Identifying HR Deliverables within the strategy map,
- Aligning the HR Architecture with HR Deliverables,
- Designing the Strategic HR Measurement System,
- Implementing Management by Measurement.

In this study, out of seven step only the first three were focused. Others can be used to create an HR Scorecard tailored for the needs of any organization. These three initial steps identify the road map to create HR Strategy map in any organization, so can be used as a guideline for any type of organization. In the first step, organizational strategy based on mission, vision and values bases is defined. At this stage it is useful to determine how the strategy will be implemented as well as what it is. It also explains what kind of activities the strategy will implement. Second step is a graphical design on how you plan to reach the desired objectives. The strategy map, formed by implementing a document analysis method, contains hypotheses

and estimates about which organizational processes have a positive effect on the organizational performance. The validity of these hypotheses and estimates can only be achieved when they are exercised, that is to say when the strategy is implemented and the results are observed. The measurement system created can be made even more effective with available feedbacks. Third step is the most critical step of the proposed measurement model. At this step, the determination of which HR deliverables contribute to organizational strategy is evaluated and transformation of organizational goals/objectives into desired HR deliverables is finalized.

2.4. What is different for Military HRM?

Despite differences in many aspects compared to other organizational types, authority and responsibility of any military organization comes from the constitution and other military related acts. Responsibilities and authorities of other public organizations are usually regulated by couple acts, while they are carried out with significant number of acts in military organizations due to its nature. This fact reflects changes in the functions, practices and processes in management as well as all other sub-functions of management such as HRM. In a study focusing on public HRM, legal infrastructure is particularly emphasized and measurement of effectiveness of HR programs and processes are primarily described based on compliance with legal infrastructure (Gallo & Thompson, 2000). So it suggests to consider military related acts and laws as the basis to create strategy map for HRM.



Figure 02. HRM Measurement Hierarchy

3. Research Method

This study seeks an answer to the question of "How should a HR strategy map be designed in military context?". HR Scorecard (Becker et al., 2001) is employed as the principle methodology. This method is developed based on the study of Balance Scorecard (Kaplan & Norton, 1995). In this respect creating HR Strategy Map in the military context requires the co-implementation of both methods.

In this study, the document analysis technique was used as the main analysis technique. This technique requires the examination of internal and external documents for the targeted phenomena to be investigated (Yıldırım & Şimşek, 2011). This technique allows researchers to reach the data they need without having to observe or interview. The question of which documents and data sources are important during the research is directly linked to the research question (Yıldırım & Şimşek, 2011; Gürbüz & Şahin, 2014). Focusing on documents that provide direct answers to the research question helps avoiding to examine unnecessary documents. While implementing this technique, company reports, marketing strategy, strategic plans, HR strategies, mission/vision definitions, accounting records, internal and external correspondence, official documents, written rules and directives within the organization, job descriptions can be used (Forster, 1994; Bowen, 2009).

3.1. Analysis Technique

While different scholars have different suggestions to implement this analysis technique, this study follows a configuration of 5-step approach introduced by Bailey (1982) as presented in Table-01. Within the framework the most critical phase is the `Data Analysis` as it requires determination of unit of analysis. Different units of analysis are mentioned in literature such as theme, sentence, paragraph, article, word, character, content etc. For this research content is selected as the unit of analysis which is seen as a more valid way of determining the concepts expressed in different forms by many scholars (Bowen, 2009).

Table 01. Phases of Document Analysis Technique

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Process</i>
1	Accumulation of Required Documents
2	Control of Documents
3	Evaluation of Documents
4	Document Data Analysis
5	Findings and Results

3.2. Population and Sampling

To reach an answer to the research question Turkish military context was chosen to implement the study. Following higher hierarchy legislation (acts and regulations) which define mission, vision and objectives, lower regulations such as directives, concepts and doctrine in which the objectives are transformed into activities and processes were examined. Upper and lower legislation include key documents in determining HR deliverables which gives information on organization's mission, vision and goals. The combined use of upper and lower legislation in document analysis also made it possible to operate a systematic process proposed by Bowen (2009) and prevented unnecessary efforts.

3.3. Data Collection Process

During data collection process, Acts and Regulations related to the Turkish military context were collected through Turkish Legislation Management System (TLMS). This system includes collection of all types and series of legislation since country was founded in 1923. Following a query via the keywords on the internet page of TLMS, same process has been repeated over the local network and differences between

both networks were identified. The keywords used in this inquiry included `Turkish Armed Forces (TAF)`
 `Personnel`, `Mission`, `National Security Strategy`, `National Military Strategy` and `HRM`.

4. Findings

4.1. Findings on HRM Related Acts and Regulations

Table-02 presents a list for the findings on Military related Acts and Regulations. Along with many other main and sub-legislation, act on TAF Personnel (Nu: 926) constituting the legal basis of Military HRM sets out the principles of all HRM functions and practices. This act regulates recruitment, classification, promotions, duties, responsibilities and the personal rights of the high/mid-level managers (officers) as well as subordinate managers (NCOs) in the military. In the sub-sections of the act, personnel resources and recruitment, occupational classification, assignments, leaves and permits, financial and social rights, promotions, performance evaluation and separations are identified. While it is the main framework of the HRM system in the context of the military organization, other legislation referred to this act such as Regulations and Directives regulates the implementation of functions and practices.

Table 02. Acts and Regulations for TUR Military Context

<i>Name and Number of Laws and Regulations</i>
Act on TAF Personnel (Nu:926)
Act on TAF Service (Nu:211)
Act on the Duties and Responsibilities of the CGS (Nu:1324)
Act on Foundation and Responsibilities of Supreme Military Board (Nu:1612)
Act on Social Health and Insurance (Nu:5510)
Act on Military Discipline (Nu:6413)
Act on Military Academy (Nu:4566)
Act on Special Sergeants (Nu:3269)
Act on OYAK (Nu:205)
Act on Military Penalty Code (Nu:1632)
Regulation on War Academy
Regulation on Military Academy
Regulation on Officer Performance Evaluation
Regulation on NCO Performance Evaluation
Regulation on Officer Occupational Specialty
Regulation on NCO Occupational Specialty
Regulation on TAF Personnel Leaves and Holidays
Regulation on Dress Code for Military Personnel
Regulation on Officer`s Club and Other Social Foundations
Regulation on Personnel Assignments
Regulation on Military Medals and Ribbons

4.2. Findings on Military HRM Functions and Practices

Following a detail analysis on Military HRM acts and regulations, many differences on HRM practices between military and civilian organizations were found (see Figure-03). One of these difference is the `Job Analysis` which is seen as a separate function in civil organizations in general, and has not been directly expressed in the military context. The reason why military context does not include "Job Analysis"

is that related practices in military context is in cooperated with another function which is called "Manpower Planning". The process of `Job Analysis` is carried out with the practices of "Manning" and "Structural Control" what is included in `Manpower Planning` function for the military context . In one hand "Manning" involves the establishment of the organizational structure, on the other it includes identification of the material and equipment of this structure. Outputs of `Job Analysis` such as defining job requirements and work environment is the output of `Manning` practice for military context. So, for an ideal `Manning`, `Structural Controls" process is repeated periodically, and required updates are accomplished accordingly similar to "Job Analysis" process in civilian organizations.

Except than above stated two practices "HR Planning" function in civilian organization contains considerably similar practices to "Manpower Planning" in military. On the other hand there is no significant difference between the function called `Personnel Recruitment and Selection` in military context and `Selection` in civilian except than couple specific practices.

`Orientation` which is mostly carried out as a separate function in civilian sector is part of "Training and Development" in the context of military organization. Formal trainings such as Military Academy, War College, NCO Academy etc. are expressed as part of the "Orientation" period by Nuciari (2006).

`Staffing` as a separate function in military includes different practices such as duration of service, assignment, performance appraisal, discipline and motivation, safety prevention, career planning, professional development and promotion practices. Compared to civilian HRM functions (Dessler, 2011), it can be easily seen that this function consists of several HR practices together. Though function includes multiple practices such as professional development, promotion, service duration together, all can be described under `Career Planning` function in any civilian organization. On the other hand, while "Discipline and motivation" in military context seems close to "Employee Relations" in content, "Safety and Accident Prevention" in military is also similar to "Employee Health and Safety".

"Wage and Social Policies" which is one of the main HR functions in the context of military organization can be evaluated together with "Compensation and Benefits" for civilian side. However, practices on "Social Security" and "Social Support" in this function are more related to "Employee Health and Safety" in civilian organizations. Also `Separation` is defined as a separate function in military while it is generally considered under `Employee Relations` in civilian.

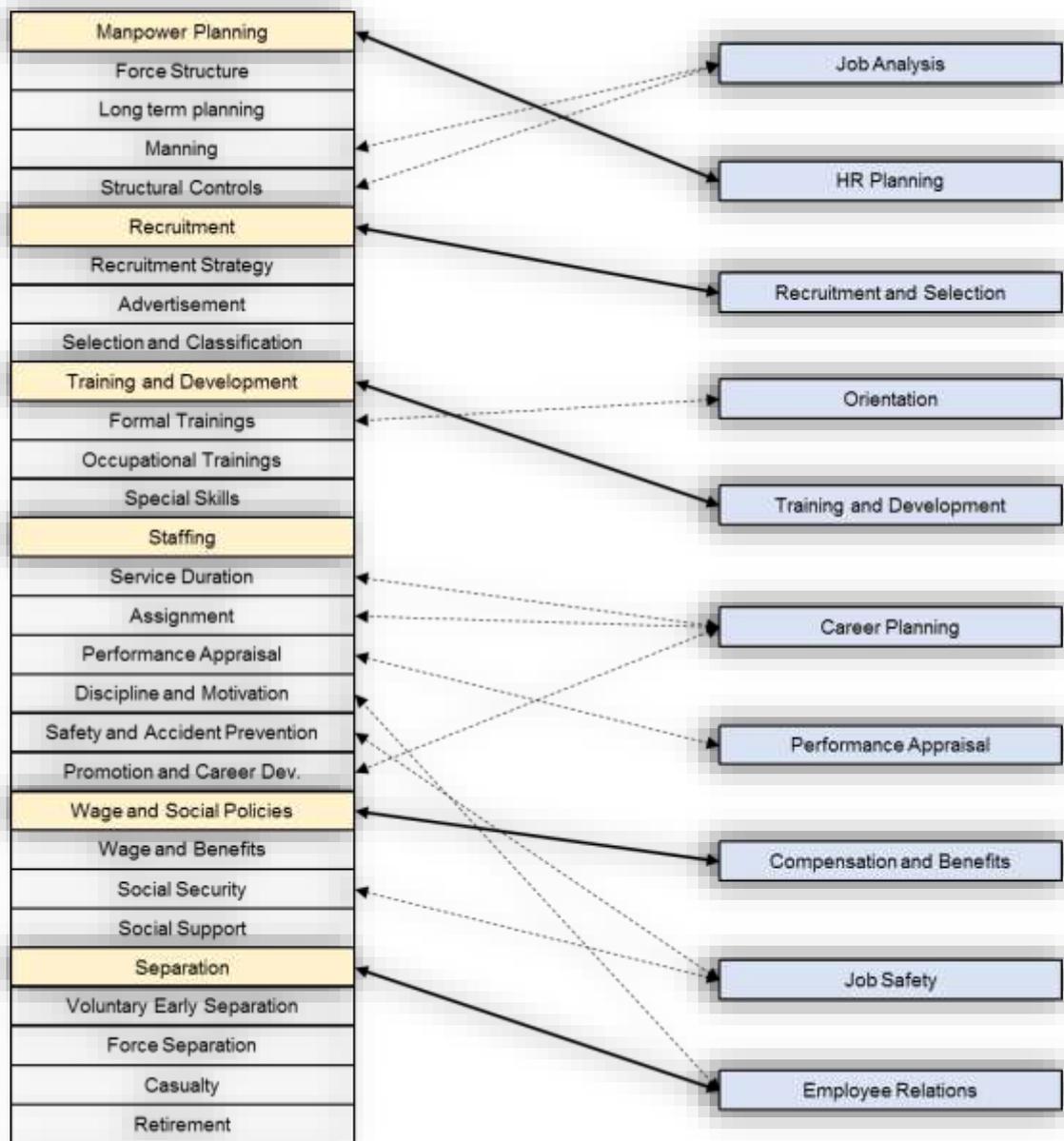


Figure 03. Comparison of Military & Civilian HRM Functions

4.3. Findings on Mission, Vision, Objectives and HRM Deliverables

"Effective, Deterrent and Respectable Military Force" is expressed as the mission statement for Turkish military context (TAF, 2018) which is the starting point on creating HRM strategic map (Cunningham & Kempling, 2008). The vision statement is based on the tasks and objectives that are given to the organization by laws, primarily the 35th article of Act on TAF Service (Nu: 211). Prior to defining the military HRM strategy map, it is necessary to set out the tasks, responsibilities and objectives associated with HR deliverables. As a result of analysis on the main and sub-legislation expressed in Table-02, objectives underlying the mission are set forth in Table-03.

Table 03. Main and Sub-Objectives (Hasan, 2013)

Title for Objective	Objective
<i>Objectives on Border and National Security</i>	To create an effective and deterrent military force to prevent war,
	To provide security for national boundaries and maintain security environment beyond its` limits when necessary,
	To defend national territory and prepare to make cross border operations when/if needed,
	According to alliance agreements, ready to use force in multinational environments when assigned
	To provide support to the law enforcement authorities to ensure safety and security when required by the domestic authorities.
<i>Objectives on Contribution to International Stability</i>	To support Peacekeeping and Peace supporting operations
	Military aid to allied nations
	Disarmament and control of weapons
<i>Miscellaneous Objectives given by Legislation</i>	To provide support to the law enforcement authorities to ensure safety and security when required by the domestic authorities.
	To support disaster relief operations across country (Forest fire, earthquake, flood, avalanche, drought, epidemic disease, nuclear accidents and poisonous industrial material incidents, environmental problems, control of refugees etc.)
	To provide support for civil search and rescue operations if requested by the domestic authorities

Based on document analysis results, in addition to above-stated main and sub-objectives, objectives on HRM (HR Deliverables) were found and presented as in Table-04.

Table 04. HRM Deliverables

Main HRM Deliverables	
1	To increase manpower quality more than the quantity
2	To maintain the transition from `Manpower Focused Force Structure` to `Technology Focused Force Structure` and provide optimum balance between them
3	To increase functional effectiveness
4	To create and maintain a well-recruited, well-trained and highly motivated manpower

The strategy map is a graphical illustration of the visualization process of the desired outcomes with a conceptual map. It describes the process of achieving the mission, vision and organizational objectives initially set. Considering results obtained in Table-03 & 04, HRM Strategy map presented in Figure-04 was reached for military context.

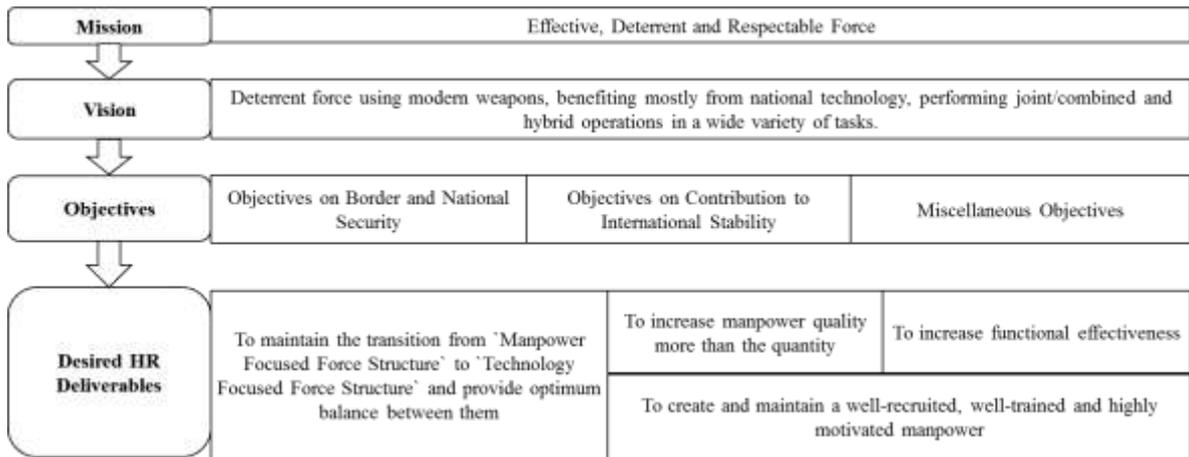


Figure 04. Military HRM Strategy Map

5. Conclusion and Discussions

Becker et al. (2001) refers to the "HR Strategy Map" as an essential tool in developing the HRM measurement model in any organization. They propose that identification of value creating HR practices is only possible by determining the HR outcomes that serve the organizational mission, vision and objectives, namely strategy map. For this reason, this research focused on the research question of 'How should a strategy map be formed in the military context?' The "Document Analysis Technique" was employed in five phase process and Turkish military context legislation (acts and regulations) were examined. Depending on the purpose of the study, "content" was selected as the unit of analysis and 21 legislations were examined. With the application of electronic search for selected keywords, related expressions to mission, vision and objectives were examined and "Military HR Strategy Map" presented in Figure-04 was created.

Results indicated that military and civilian HRM functions are slightly different specifically in terms of practices and applications. Considering legislation as the principle guidance for military HRM foundation, many aspects of military HRM are organization specific. As organizational mission, vision and objectives are clearly stated in legislation, reaching to the Strategy Map was straightforward allowing periodic assessments and updates regularly. We suggest that HR strategy map is a useful tool for HR specialists to identify and create measurement model as well as scholars to investigate further on alternative ways for HRM Measurement. This map can be utilized effectively to create HRM Measurement Model for military context. Similar studies for other organizational contexts should be considered for comparison and improvement of proposed model.

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