

# The Effects of Flexibility in Employee Skills, Employee Behaviors, and Human Resource Practices on Firm Performance<sup>†</sup>

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*The components of human resource (HR) flexibility and their potential relationship to firm performance have not been empirically examined. The authors hypothesize that flexibility of employee skills, employee behaviors, and HR practices represent critical subdimensions of HR flexibility and are related to superior firm performance. Results based on perceptual measures of HR flexibility and accounting measures of firm performance support this prediction. Whereas skill, behavior, and HR practice flexibility are significantly associated with an index of firm financial performance, the authors find that only skill flexibility contributes to cost-efficiency.*

**Keywords:** *flexibility; human resources; firm performance; skills; behaviors; HR practices*

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Flexibility is the ability of a firm to respond to various demands from its dynamic competitive environment (Sanchez, 1995). Scholars have suggested that human resource (HR) flexibility in particular is a valuable firm capability (MacDuffie, 1995; Milliman, Von Glinow, &

<sup>†</sup>The first author acknowledges the support of Fairfield University, Charles F. Dolan School of Business Research Committee.

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Journal of Management, Vol. 31 No. 4, August 2005 622-640

DOI: 10.1177/0149206304272347

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Nathan, 1991; Wright & Boswell, 2002; Wright & Snell, 1998), and this is especially true in the current business environment, characterized as it is by rapid economic changes and shifting strategic demands (Hitt, Keats, & DeMarie, 1998). Although researchers have shown that flexibility in other functional areas of the firm, such as operational flexibility, product customization, and resource flexibility, is related to increased firm performance (Garud & Kotha, 1994; MacDuffie, 1995; Parthasarthy & Sethi, 1993; Rangan, 1998; Thomke, 1998), HR flexibility and its possible contribution to firm performance and competitive advantage has not been examined empirically.

We assert that HR flexibility is a *dynamic capability* of the firm (Eisenhardt & Martin, 2000; Teece, Pisano, & Shuen, 1997; Zollo & Winter, 2002) in the sense that it is focused on adapting employee attributes—such as knowledge, skills, and behaviors—to changing environmental conditions (Wright, Dunford, & Snell, 2001; Wright & Snell, 1998). Wright and Snell (1998) proposed that HR flexibility is composed of three subdimensions: employee skill flexibility, employee behavioral flexibility, and HR practice flexibility. The current study contributes to, and extends, this line of reasoning by examining (a) the degree to which these proposed dimensions are distinct and (b) the degree to which they are linked with firm performance.

Research on the potential benefit of flexible employee skills and behaviors has employed different levels of analysis and used multiple, and often inconsistent, explanatory concepts. At the individual level, scholars have investigated employee adaptability (Lepine, Colquitt, & Erez, 2000; Pulakos, Arad, Donovan, & Plamondon, 2000) but generally have not linked this dimension to firm-level outcomes. Human capital dimensions such as education and experience (Hitt, Bierman, Shimizu, & Kochhar, 2001) and employee behaviors such as mimetic adoption (Greve, 1998) and employee resistance (Larsson & Finkelstein, 1999) have been related to the firm-level outcomes, but studies tend to treat skills and behaviors separately rather than as potentially integrated. At the organization level, the learning literature has emphasized that firms need to create, acquire, and transfer knowledge, thus modifying behavior (Garvin, 1993; Hedberg, 1981; Lei, Hitt, & Bettis, 1996), but has not investigated how employee skills and behaviors are associated with learning. The strategic human resource management (SHRM) literature has examined high-performance HR practices and the degree to which they contribute to firm performance (e.g., Delery & Doty, 1996; Huselid, 1995). However, these studies do not specifically address whether these practices are flexible or examine how employee skills and behaviors contribute to, or interact with, high-performance HR practices.

In this article, we contribute to the HR management literature in three ways. First, we integrate individual- and organization-level approaches, asserting that HR flexibility is a firm-level capability arising out of individual skills and behaviors and implemented through HR practices. Second, we develop the first exploratory survey aimed specifically at distinguishing and measuring the construct of HR flexibility and its components. Third, we examine how the components of HR flexibility—as distinct from high-performance work practices—are related to financial measures of firm performance, a relationship that has been proposed but not empirically tested. By exploring the nuances of HR flexibility, we hope to enhance researchers' and managers' understanding of the components and implications of this construct.

## Theory and Hypotheses

### *Dimensions of HR Flexibility*

Wright and Snell (1998) theorized that HR flexibility is an internal trait or characteristic of the firm that can be addressed through three conceptual components: employee skills, employee behavior, and HR practices. Flexibility of employee skills is the “number of potential alternative uses to which employee skills can be applied” (Wright & Snell, 1998: 764) and “how individuals with different skills can be redeployed quickly” (Wright & Snell, 1998: 765). Employee behavior flexibility represents adaptable as opposed to routine behaviors; it is the extent to which employees possess a broad repertoire of behavioral scripts that can be adapted to situation-specific demands. Flexibility of HR practices is the extent to which the firm’s HR practices can be adapted and applied across a variety of situations, or across various sites or units of the firm, and the speed with which these adaptations and applications can be made.

### *HR Flexibility and Firm Financial Performance*

SHRM researchers have assessed firm profitability, productivity, and cost-efficiency in exploring the relationship between HRM and firm performance (Becker & Gerhart, 1996; Becker & Huselid, 1998; Huselid, 1995). These researchers argue that HR can affect firm profitability through improved labor productivity, through greater cost-efficiency, and by adding value through human assets. For example, Becker and Huselid (1998) suggested that the HRM-firm performance relationship is largely driven by more efficient management of the firm’s HR, thus contributing to lower operating costs. However, they also suggest that effective HR systems lead to acquiring, motivating, and developing intellectual assets that can be a source of competitive advantage, highlighting HRM’s value-adding role (see also Becker & Gerhart, 1996). Because we investigate whether HR flexibility is related to firm competitive advantage, we define performance at the aggregate firm level. To capture the firm-level effects of HR flexibility, we combine the effects of productivity, profitability, and cost-efficiency in our operational definition of firm financial performance.

By including cost-efficiency in our performance measure, we are asserting that HR flexibility will have a positive relationship with cost-efficiency because of the cumulative direct and indirect synergistic effects between the HR dimensions of skill, behavior, and HR practices. We recognize that some scholars have argued that flexibility, which entails a wider range of resources and less process routine, may entail a trade-off with efficiency and actually increase costs (Lewis, 2000; Thompson, 1967; Weick, 1979). To address the assertion that the HR flexibility-efficiency relationship may differ from the HR flexibility-financial performance relationship, we consider cost-efficiency (a) as part of an index of firm performance measures and (b) as a separate measure, allowing us to specifically examine the proposed relationship.

*Employee skill flexibility and firm financial performance.* Skill flexibility can be generated in two different ways. First, firms may have employees who possess a set of broad-based skills and are capable of using them under different demand conditions. Broad-based skills are valuable because they generate output streams for existing requirements and are also capable of producing output for possible alternative requirements. Skills possessed by employees but not currently used may open up new opportunities of business for the firm, and indeed, may influence strategic choices (Lengnick-Hall & Lengnick-Hall, 1988). Second, firms may employ a wide variety of “specialist” employees who provide flexibility by allowing the firm to reconfigure skill profiles to meet changing needs. With this flexibility, when the need arises, the firm may reorganize its employees (e.g., through project teams) to achieve the desired skill profile to fit with the changed demand (Neuman & Wright, 1999). Thus, a wide range of employee skills contribute to flexibility. This wide range can be gained by having a smaller number of employees with broad-based skills or a larger number of employees with more narrow, specialist skills.

Broad-based skills are complex and difficult to imitate because these refer to a wider array of skills generated by a larger number of diverse experiences. At the organizational level, firms develop their own combination of skills with the variety of HR applications they implement over a number of years. A firm may develop skill flexibility through processes such as job rotation, cross-functional teams, and project-based work arrangements, all of which generate broad skill configurations specific to the firm that are not easily replicable. This suggests that the higher the level of a firm’s skill flexibility, the more likely employees are to exhibit higher performance. We hypothesize the following:

*Hypothesis 1:* Employee skill flexibility is positively related to firm financial performance.

*Employee behavior flexibility and firm financial performance.* Behavior flexibility is the capacity of people to adapt to changing situations or to exhibit appropriate behavioral repertoires under different situations (Lepine et al., 2000; Pulakos et al., 2000). It can be distinguished from skill flexibility in the sense that employees may be skilled but lack the behavioral motivation to change, or they may be highly motivated but lack the necessary skills or knowledge to make change decisions (MacDuffie, 1995). Recent research suggests that individuals differ in their capacity to adapt to change and that personality inventories may provide one method of determining an individual’s level of adaptability (Lepine et al., 2000). Thus, firms can enhance their behavioral flexibility by intentionally recruiting individuals who exhibit higher levels of adaptability. Behavior flexibility also involves a greater tolerance for nonroutine behavior on the part of the firm, which can only be achieved by fostering an appropriate culture (March, 1991). Therefore, behavior flexibility develops during a period of time.

Behavior flexibility creates value in two ways. First, an individual’s ability to address different situations creates value because the organization is spared the costs of nonadjustments to changed situations. Adaptable individuals adjust to the complexities and novelties of changed situations (Lepine et al., 2000); therefore, losses associated with lack of change are minimized. Second, at the organizational level, behavior flexibility is valuable because it enables the firm to deal with a variety of situations and facilitates change implementation.

Having employees with enhanced learning capabilities means that the organization does not need to hire new people with new attributes to address environmental changes.

There is some evidence that behavioral flexibility at the organizational level contributes to firm performance. Kotter and Heskett (1992) found, in a study of corporate culture and performance, that cultures that emphasized adaptation to changing environmental forces were more likely to be high performing. Garvin (1993) contended that organizations that are superior at learning, defined as "creating, acquiring and transferring knowledge, and . . . modifying its behavior to reflect new knowledge and insights," can enhance performance (see also Baker & Sinkula, 1999; Hunt & Morgan, 1996), and a recent empirical study finds some support for the association between the learning organization concept and firms' financial performance (Ellinger, Ellinger, Yang, & Howton, 2002).

On the basis of this theory and research, we propose the following:

*Hypothesis 2:* Employee behavior flexibility is positively related to firm financial performance.

*HR practice flexibility and firm financial performance.* HR practice flexibility creates value in several ways. First, the firm is more readily able to adapt its HR practices to changed situations. For example, employee compensation plans based on specific job descriptions may become institutionalized and difficult to change in the face of likely employee resistance. However, a variable compensation plan tied to profit measures (rather than jobs) adjusts more rapidly to increased or decreased profits (Milkovich & Newman, 1999).

Second, flexibility of HR practices may induce flexible employee behaviors. In the prior example of variable compensation plans, employees may adapt more easily to changed business demands because their compensation is determined by how successful the firm can be in the changed scenario.

Third, HR practice flexibility allows the firm to offer similar HR practices across different units—achieving strategic consistency—while adapting parameters to meet local concerns. This facilitates reallocation and reconfiguration of employee skills. For example, it may be difficult to rotate employees if there are differences in benefits across units. At the same time, not every benefit may be suitable in the same way for all units. If the benefits parameters are flexible (e.g., cafeteria or flexible benefits plan, 401K plans with a wide choice of investment instruments), then it may be easier to relocate people. Similarly, an HR practice of appraising employees through behavioral observation scales may be more difficult to apply across the organization because of nonuniformity of behavioral expectations, compared with a practice such as Management by Objectives (Wright & Snell, 1998).

We argue that firms that develop HR practice flexibility create a capability that is difficult to imitate and nonsubstitutable and will be able to respond more dynamically to environmental change. These characteristics are related to competitive advantage and, thus, firm performance.

*Hypothesis 3:* HR practice flexibility is positively related to firm financial performance.

*Flexibility and cost-efficiency.* Although cost-efficiency is a part of firm financial performance, it merits a separate analysis in relation to flexibility, as noted above. A debate exists in

the literature as to whether flexibility is positively or negatively related to cost-efficiency (Adler, Goldoftas, & Levine, 1999; Dean & Snell, 1996). Some researchers argue that flexibility is not compatible with low-cost strategies because resources and processes that generate flexibility and increase variety may also entail higher costs (Lewis, 2000; Parthasarthy & Sethi, 1993; Weick, 1979). Others contend that flexibility and efficiency are not necessarily two opposite ends of one continuum (Corbett & Van Wassenhove, 1993; Gibson & Birkinshaw, 2004) because high flexibility reduces the cost of obsolescence and, by helping firms to react to change, may reduce the costs of delayed change and missed opportunities.

We propose that increased HR flexibility will be positively associated with cost-efficiency. We offer two justifications for our assertion. First, employee skill, behavior, and HR practice flexibility reside in the people who run, control, and manage the firm's other resources. Thus, these flexibilities may not only generate value by themselves but may also facilitate synergies with other resources, creating strategic opportunities. For example, when a firm is able to use its skill flexibility to quickly respond to changed demand for products and services, it may also foster greater creativity, innovation, and first mover advantages.

A second reason that HR flexibility is associated with cost-efficiency is that the opportunity cost of not being able to adapt through people is high. One reaction by firms facing a changing competitive environment is to downsize their workforce, sometimes dramatically, because they have more employees than they can maintain or because they need to hire new skills. However, research indicates that this tactic has many possible negative effects, including decreased morale in remaining employees (Brockner, Grover, Reed, DeWitt, & O'Malley, 1987), an inability by the firm to achieve long-term returns (Cascio, Young, & Morris, 1997), and lower overall firm performance (De Meuse, Vanderheiden, & Bergmann, 1994). A firm that has developed skill, behavior, and HR practice flexibility, conversely, may be able to adapt to environmental crises with its existing HR base. Overall, we assert that firms that exhibit increased employee skill, employee behavior, and HR practice flexibility are able to avoid the opportunity costs of layoffs and turnover and therefore are more cost-efficient.

*Hypothesis 4a:* Skill flexibility is positively related to cost-efficiency.

*Hypothesis 4b:* Behavior flexibility is positively related to cost-efficiency.

*Hypothesis 4c:* HR practice flexibility is positively related to cost-efficiency.

## Method

### *Sample and Survey*

The firms included in this study were chosen from the Industrial Machinery and Equipment industry (Standard Industrial Classification [SIC] 35) and the Food and Grocery Stores industry (SIC 54). We chose these industries to get substantial variation in business conditions. The Industrial Machinery and Equipment industry faces high uncertainty of demand and sales. For example, for U.S. machine tool cutting types, market growth was 22.3% in 1995, 8.9% in 1996, 2.3% in 1997, 14.3% in 1998, and 16.5% in 1999 (*Datamonitor*, 2000). For U.S. machine tool accessories, the market growth was 9.2% in 1995, 4.0% in 1996, -0.6% in 1997,



1.4% in 1998, and 3.2% in 1999 (*Datamonitor*, 2000). In contrast, the Food and Grocery Stores industry is relatively stable. The market growth rate has been around 1% from 1995 to 1999 (*Datamonitor*, 2000).

In these two industries, 629 firms met our inclusion criteria: (a) to be publicly traded firms in the United States and (b) to have more than 50 employees, to increase the likelihood that participating organizations had developed more formalized HR systems (see Huselid, 1995). The senior executive (CEO or president) of each firm and the highest-ranking HR executive (usually a vice president or director) identified from the *Directory of Corporate Affiliations* (2000) were sent a letter informing them of the study in April 2000. A week later, a cover letter and a survey were sent to them by mail. Because we wanted to measure flexibility as perceived at the firm level, respondents were chosen at the top level only and were directed to address their responses to "employees whose jobs are most central to the production and distribution of your core products/services." After 3 weeks, a reminder letter and a copy of the original survey were mailed to those who had not yet responded.

A total of 123 usable questionnaires were returned from individual firms, resulting in a response rate of 20%. Although this response rate is modest, previous studies have exhibited similar response rates for surveys from top-level respondents (e.g., Huselid, 1995; Paxson, Dillman & Tarnai, 1995). The respondents include 97 HR executives and 26 CEOs, each representing a different firm. The average tenure of the HR executives is 6.1 years, whereas that of the CEOs is 2.75 years. Sixty-five percent of the HR executives report directly to the CEO, whereas 35% report to lower ranking executives. The median number of full-time employees in the sample is 1,300 ( $M = 7,827$ ). Because of discontinuation of operations in the 3 years following the survey, our final sample size is 117. A means test between responding and nonresponding firms on characteristics including size, debt-equity, capital intensity, R&D intensity, sales growth, and the firm performance measures did not indicate any significant difference.

### *HR Flexibility Measures*

Data from the survey were used for measuring skill, behavior, and HR practice flexibility. The multi-item 7-point Likert-type scale for each construct was developed in three stages. First, a preliminary set of items was collected from an extensive literature review and discussions with managers, business faculty, and senior doctoral students. Second, a panel of HR practitioners and scholars analyzed these items. Modifications were made at this stage to address their suggestions. Third, a Web-based pretest of the scales was undertaken. Members of the HR and Business, Policy, and Strategy divisions of the Academy of Management (both academicians and practitioners) were invited to respond to the questionnaire items based on their organizations. Pretest participants were also encouraged to provide qualitative comments on the items. Twenty-eight responses to the pretest were received, 11 of which were practitioners. The comments received at this stage were incorporated, and the face validity of the items was assessed on the basis of these responses. The survey questionnaire had 50 items for the three dimensions of HR flexibility, out of which 22 were retained for final analysis (based on factor loadings; see Table 1).

**Table 1**  
**Exploratory Factor Analysis for HR Flexibility Scales**

Item	Skill Flexibility	Behavior Flexibility	HR Practice Flexibility
Our firm can shift employees to different jobs when needed.	.80	.08	.12
Our employees can switch to new jobs in our company within a short time.	.79	.10	.13
Our employees are capable of putting new skills to use within a short time.	.76	.26	.01
Our firm is capable of meeting demand for new skills by retraining or shifting its existing employees.	.76	.17	.04
We employ people with a broad variety of skills.	.74	.04	.22
Many employees in our firm have multiple skills that are used in various jobs.	.71	.15	.17
People in our firm can learn new skills within a short period.	.70	.01	.07
The flexibility of our employees' work habits helps us to change according to market demands.	.08	.91	.07
People in our firm change their work habits in response to changes in the competitive environment.	.09	.85	.03
Our employees respond to changing situations within a short time.	.07	.85	.25
People in our firm readily change their work habits as demanded by changes in the working environment.	.10	.84	.14
Most of our employees are flexible enough to adjust to dynamic work requirements.	.10	.84	.18
Our employees adjust to changing work requirements within a short period.	.03	.82	.18
Our employees' response to the changing nature of their jobs helps us remain competitive in the market.	.05	.77	.09
People in our firm change their behavior in response to customer requirements.	.05	.72	.19
Flexibility of our HR practices helps us to adjust to the changing demands of the environment.	.10	.02	.86
Our firm modifies its HR system to keep pace with the changing competitive environment.	.07	.06	.85
Our HR practice parameters are designed so that they adjust quickly to changes in business conditions.	.10	.11	.85
We make frequent changes in our HR practices to align the HR system with changing work requirements.	.09	.03	.82
Changes in our HR practices enable us to remain competitive in the market.	.02	.05	.77
Our HR practices adjust meaningfully to changed business scenarios.	.06	.07	.76
Our HR practices, as a whole, are flexible.	.13	.08	.75
Eigenvalues	2.21	3.48	3.87
Total variance explained by each factor	11%	14%	16%
Cumulative variance explained by the factors	11%	25%	41%

Note: HR = human resource. Numbers in italics indicate factor loadings.

### *Firm Financial Performance Measures*

We measured firm financial performance on the basis of accounting data extracted from Standard & Poor's COMPUSTAT database. We selected two measures of overall productivity, one profitability ratio, and one overall cost-efficiency ratio. *Operating profit per employee* is operating income divided by total employees, measured in thousands of dollars. *Sales per*



*employee* are net sales divided by total employees, measured in thousands of dollars. *Return on sales* is the ratio of income before extraordinary items and taxes over net sales. *Cost of sales over sales* is the ratio of cost of goods sold over net sales. Although these are distinct accounting measures, they represent components of firm performance that are likely to be related. Therefore, for parsimony, an index of these four, representing overall aggregate firm financial performance, was used as our primary outcome measure.

Flexibility of human resources, although measured at a particular point of time in this study, is generated through processes and practices during a considerable period (Wright et al., 2001) and is really a proxy for equilibrium levels that would have been observed during several prior years. This necessitated that the dependent measures should also reflect performance levels during a longer period of time so as not to be affected by short-term fluctuations. Therefore, annual performance data were averaged across 3 financial years (2000-2002) to eliminate random fluctuations and anomalies in the data and to better approximate long-term firm performance (Shen & Cannella, 2002).

### *Control Variables*

In testing the hypotheses, we used several control variables to account for the influence of possible industry- and firm-level factors. *Industry* is a single, dummy-coded variable. *Size* is the natural logarithm of total employees, as reported in the survey. *Percentage of unionization* is also derived from the survey data. From COMPUSTAT data we used three ratio measures as control variables. *Debt-equity* is the outstanding debt over net equity. *Capital intensity* consists of property, plant, and equipment over total assets. *R&D intensity* is research and development expenses over net assets.

In addition, the field of SHRM has shown that certain high-performance HR practices—including selectivity in recruitment, extensive training, formal performance appraisal, and pay for performance—are associated with greater firm performance (Delery & Doty, 1996; Huselid, 1995). Researchers argue that these HR practices contribute to firm performance by generating valuable and unique human capital and specifically suggest that high-performance practices can improve the skills, abilities, and motivation of current and potential employees (see Huselid, 1995: 635), aspects that we have argued are critical to HR flexibility. To ensure that the effects we are measuring are specifically the result of flexibility rather than related to high-performance practices, we control for several of these practices in our regression analyses. We use an index of four practices (selectivity in recruitment, training, variable compensation, and performance appraisal), drawn from scales separate from those factor analyzed in Table 1 (see appendix).

## **Results**

We used exploratory factor analysis with one-, two-, and three-factor solutions to test for the discriminant validity of skill, behavior, and HR practice flexibility as distinct constructs. A three-factor structure conforming to a priori items for skill, behavior, and HR practice flexibil-

ity was the one best supported (Table 1). Skill flexibility (7 items), behavior flexibility (8 items), and HR practice flexibility (7 items) loaded on three distinct factors (Table 1), and no major cross-loadings were indicated. The three factors explained about 11% (skill flexibility), 14% (behavior flexibility), and 16% (HR practice flexibility) of total variance. The reliability estimates (Cronbach's alpha) of skill, behavior, and HR practice flexibility scales are .89, .92, and .90, respectively (Table 2).

Table 2 shows descriptive statistics and correlations among variables. As expected, the three flexibility measures are moderately correlated: .59 between skill and behavior flexibility, .50 between behavior and HR practice flexibility, and .35 between skill and HR practice flexibility. The firm financial performance index is positively correlated with all three dimensions of HR flexibility, and cost of sales over sales is negatively correlated with all of them, albeit weakly for HR practice flexibility. Correlations of the three HR flexibility dimensions with individual components making up the firm financial performance index (i.e., return on sales, operating profit per employee, sales per employee) are not substantially different from the index results.

To test our hypotheses, we applied hierarchical regression analysis, entering the control variables first, followed by the high-performance HR practice index; and then by skill, behavior, and HR practice flexibility. We checked the variance inflation factors (VIFs) for a test of multicollinearity among the three HR flexibility dimensions (Myers, 1990; Neter, Wasserman, & Kutner, 1990). All VIF factors were within acceptable limits, the maximum being 1.72.

Among the control variables, unionization shows a positive relationship with the firm financial performance index. Although studies have found both positive and negative effects of unionization on productivity, at least one review asserts that "most studies" indicate that union workers are more productive than nonunion workers (Noe, Hollenbeck, Gerhart, & Wright, 1994: 704). This productivity does not always translate into increases in profitability, however (see Abowd, 1989; Hirsch, 1991). It is likely that our findings reflect those of Addison and Hirsch (1989), who showed that positive union productivity effects can be more pronounced in some industries. The high-performance HR practices index also shows a positive relationship with firm financial performance, supporting the linkage between these practices and firm performance (Delery & Doty, 1996; Huselid, 1995).

Hypothesis 1, that skill flexibility will be related to firm performance, is supported. The results in Table 3 show that skill flexibility is significantly related to the firm financial performance index ( $b = .30, p < .001$ ) after controlling for industry, size, unionization level, debt-equity ratio, capital intensity, R&D intensity, and high-performance HR practices. Skill flexibility explains 3% incremental variance in the firm performance index. The unstandardized coefficient for skill flexibility is 2,347.52, with a standard error of 738.01. Dividing firm performance into its separate components—return on sales, operating profit per employee, and sales per employee—revealed significant and positive relationships across all three ( $b = .27, .26$ , and  $.29$ , respectively, all  $ps < .01$ ).

Hypothesis 2 predicts that behavior flexibility is positively related with firm financial performance. We found support for this hypothesis. As reported in Table 3, the standardized coefficient estimate of behavior flexibility is .21 ( $p < .01$ ). The unstandardized coefficient is

**Table 2<sup>a</sup>**  
**Descriptive Statistics and Zero-Order Correlations**

Variable	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Industry																
2. Size	7.12	1.80	-.08													
3. Unionization (%)	34.99	27.24	.00	.26												
4. Debt-equity	51.24	64.13	-.32	.31	-.07											
5. Capital intensity	32.61	17.35	-.35	.04	.04	.38										
6. R&D intensity	0.06	0.07	.09	-.13	-.06	-.40	-.25									
7. Skill flexibility	4.84	0.81	-.11	.01	-.19	-.15	.22	.32	.89							
8. Behavior flexibility	4.71	0.90	-.12	.00	-.02	-.09	.20	.38	.59	.92						
9. HR practice flexibility	4.67	0.79	-.13	-.06	-.14	-.08	-.02	.41	.35	.50	.90					
10. High-performance HR practices	18.56	2.87	.08	.03	-.27	.04	.18	.29	.28	.41	.61					
11. Firm performance index	24.47	12.98	.07	.09	.23	.23	.17	.25	.28	.18	.31	.33				
12. Return on sales	5.71	4.95	.28	-.28	-.02	-.47	-.06	.23	.37	.04	.19	.31	.10			
13. Operating profit per employee <sup>b</sup>	2.22	1.57	-.04	-.11	.21	.03	.21	.27	.41	.28	.37	.38	.81	.40		
14. Sales per employee <sup>b</sup>	16.54	6.46	-.08	-.07	.33	.27	.15	.24	.28	.23	.34	.30	.79	.02	.71	
15. Cost of sales over sales	69.42	13.64	.07	.10	.09	.08	-.03	-.32	-.26	-.17	-.13	-.36	-.33	-.32	-.65	-.25

*Note:* HR = human resource.

a. Numbers in italics are Cronbach's alphas, where appropriate; correlations greater than .17 are significant at the .05 level.

b. In thousands of dollars.

**Table 3**  
**Skill, Behavior, HR Practice Flexibility, and Firm Financial Performance**

Hierarchical Effects	Firm Financial Performance	Cost of Sales Over Sales
Step 1: Controls		
Industry	.04	.07
Size	-.07	.07
Unionization	.22**	.07
Debt-equity	-.35***	.05
Capital intensity	.12	-.07
R&D intensity	.37***	-.17*
High-performance HR practices	.15*	-.24**
Step 2: Independent variables		
Skill flexibility (Hypotheses 1 and 4a)	.30***	-.18*
Behavior flexibility (Hypotheses 2 and 4b)	.21**	-.03
HR practice flexibility (Hypotheses 3 and 4c)	.23**	-.04
Change in $R^2$	.08	.04
Adjusted $R^2$	.28	.06
$F$	6.02***	2.81*

Note: Standardized regression coefficients are reported. HR = human resource.

\* $p < .05$

\*\* $p < .01$

\*\*\* $p < .001$

1,725.28, with a standard error of 756.67. Behavior flexibility explains 1% incremental variance in the firm performance index after entering our control variables and is significant for the three components of the index—return on sales, operating profit per employee, and sales per employee ( $b = .19, .19, \text{ and } .14$ , respectively, all  $ps < .05$ ).

Hypothesis 3 is also supported. Results indicate a positive relationship between HR practice flexibility and the firm financial performance index (see Table 3). HR practice flexibility explains 2% incremental variance for the firm performance index after the organizational control variables and high-performance HR practices are entered. The standardized coefficient estimate is .23 ( $p < .01$ ), and the unstandardized coefficient is 1,919.31, with a standard error of 899.26. Among the components of firm performance, HR practice flexibility is significantly related to return on sales, operating profit per employee, and sales per employee ( $b = .12, .17, p < .05$ , and  $.20, p < .01$ , respectively).

Hypotheses 4a, 4b, and 4c postulate that skill, behavior, and HR practice flexibility will be positively related with cost-efficiency, which implies that greater flexibility is associated with lower costs. Although all three dimensions are negatively related to costs, we find significant support for these hypotheses only in relation to skill flexibility (see Table 3). The standardized coefficient estimate of skill flexibility is negative and significant ( $b = -.18, p < .05$ ), and incremental variance is 2%. The unstandardized coefficient is  $-1.94$  with a standard error of 1.51. Overall skill, behavior, and HR practice flexibility together explain 8% incremental variance (over control variables) in the firm financial performance index and 4% incremental variation for cost-efficiency.

## Discussion and Conclusion

This study explores whether employee skill, employee behavior, and HR practice flexibility are associated with greater firm financial performance. Extending the theoretical arguments of previous scholars (Milliman et al., 1991; Wright & Snell, 1998), we discuss HR flexibility as a potential dynamic capability of firms, providing a theoretical link between the dynamic capability and SHRM literatures. Scholars have discussed HR flexibility as both an overall capability of the firm (Lengnick-Hall & Lengnick-Hall, 1988; Milliman et al., 1991) and one generated by specific dimensions (Wright & Snell, 1998). This study develops measures showing that flexibility of the HR system can be assessed in terms of at least three dimensions: skill, behavior, and HR practice flexibility. Our exploratory factor analysis of the questionnaire items presented in Table 1 indicates that these dimensions are distinct but interrelated constructs that show reasonable discriminant validity.

Testing our hypotheses on the individual components of the firm financial performance index, we found that all three measures of HR flexibility are positively associated with return on sales, operating profit per employee, and sales per employee. For example, a one standard deviation increase in skill flexibility (.81), behavior flexibility (.90), and HR practice flexibility (.79) would increase return on sales by 1.3%, 0.64%, and 0.15%, respectively. Similarly, the effect on the productivity measure of operating profit per employee for a one standard deviation change in skill flexibility is \$410; in behavior flexibility, \$298; and HR practice flexibility, \$267. For sales per employee, the effects are \$1,808 in skill flexibility, \$904 in behavior flexibility, and \$1,292 in HR practice flexibility. These effects, although relatively modest (about 2% to 3% of the industry average), are noteworthy because they are over and above those of high-performance HR practices.

We also investigated the relationship between HR flexibility and cost-efficiency. Although we found that skill flexibility was significantly related to cost-efficiency, no significant effects for behavior and HR practice flexibility were found. Reflecting on this finding, we suggest that skill flexibility exhibits a larger role in reducing costs because greater skill variety and its application lower the requirement for actual buffers against uncertainty. Skill flexibility is more tangible in the sense that output from skill applications is often visible and can be seen in the short term. If a change in work requirement can be met from existing employees, the cost savings are immediate and apparent. Efficiencies derived from behavior are less visible and likely to have longer-term effects. For example, it may be difficult to determine whether a change in an employee's behavior for addressing customer concerns actually resulted in reduced costs in terms of nonreturn of merchandise. In addition, HR practice flexibility may actually involve up-front implementation costs and encounter employee resistance initially, and therefore may not be cost-effective in the short run. Interestingly, our results also show that high-performance HR practices, such as selectivity in recruitment, training, variable compensation, and performance appraisal, have a greater effect on cost-efficiency than the aggregate firm performance index ( $b = -.24$  versus  $b = .15$ ). This indicates that, although they may require more up-front investment, these HR practices help achieve cost-efficiency for the firm.

Our findings add to the research literature asserting that intangible assets residing in human coordination and skills can be sources of value and thus competitive advantage for the firm

(Hitt et al., 2001; Lei et al., 1996; Miller & Lee, 2001; Wright et al., 2001). We suggest that HR flexibility dimensions enhance firm performance through at least two mechanisms.

First, drawing on the notion of “requisite variety” (Weick, 1979), increased HR flexibility provides the firm a greater ability to respond to more substantial variation in the business environment. As Buckley noted about the law of requisite variety, “Variety within a system must be at least as great as the environmental variety against which it is attempting to regulate itself. Put succinctly, only variety can regulate variety” (1968: 495, cited in Weick, 1979). Increased employee skill, behavior, and HR practice variety provide the firm with a more complex and varied set of routines that can be invoked to respond dynamically to changing and complex environments. Although we do not directly assess the “fit” of flexibility with the competitive demands of the environment (Wright & Snell, 1998), our findings suggest that variety provides the potential for greater fit by enhancing firm options to compete. Further study on the effects of environmental change on the relationship between HR flexibility and firm performance would supplement these findings.

Second, increased HR flexibility also implies a speedier response time to changing environmental conditions. Having varied employee skills as part of the HR capacity inventory, for example, suggests that the firm will be able to respond more rapidly than if the firm had to enter the open market and acquire skills to meet new demand conditions. Similarly, an increased facility in employee behavioral adaptability suggests that employees would be able to react more nimbly to change. Although we do not test long-term effects, our performance measures are at least partly collected *after* the flexibility measures. Further research should explore the degree to which the dimensions of HR flexibility are related to performance and cost-efficiencies over longer periods of time.

Further research also should explore the relationship between high-performance work practices and HR flexibility. In this study, we controlled for firms’ use of practices such as selectivity in recruitment, extensive training, formal performance appraisal, and pay for performance. Our results show that, even when firms indicate that they engage in these practices, the components of flexibility had a significant independent effect on firm performance. However, our study also shows that the components of HR flexibility—particularly HR practice flexibility—are highly correlated with high-performance work practices (ranging from  $r = .28$  to  $.61$ ). We understand these results as suggesting that the HR flexibility components may represent a *process* effect, that is, an indication of a firm’s ability to react and adapt to changing conditions. High-performance work practices, conversely, may represent a *content* effect; that is, the existence of particular types of practices that appear to be associated with higher firm performance. Our results suggest that *both* of these aspects, the ability to change (process) and specific practices (content), are essential to superior competitive advantage. Future research should investigate these effects simultaneously to assess in more detail how they are related, and indeed, whether one is possible without the other.

### Limitations

Some limitations of this study deserve future investigation. The measures for skill, behavior, and HR practice flexibility could benefit from further refinement as well as replication in

different industries. Although the moderate correlations between the dimensions are expected (Edwards, 2001; Law, Wong, & Mobley 1998) and do not affect the results of our hypotheses tests, additional validation studies would be beneficial. A question that needs further investigation is whether the three lower order dimensions used in this study comprise the total construct space of overall HR flexibility. The construct definition of HR flexibility we used was derived from the work of Milliman et al. (1991) and Wright and Snell (1998). Future researchers should attempt to identify other factors that might contribute to the level of overall HR flexibility of a firm. For example, the emerging work on alternative employment modes (Lepak, Takeuchi, & Snell, 2003; Matusik & Hill, 1998) may suggest other avenues that firms can pursue to achieve HR flexibility (see also Hitt et al., 1998).

Our study design does not allow us to rule out a reverse causal pattern suggesting that higher performing firms tend to invest more in HR flexibility. However, firms do not develop HR flexibility quickly; it is generated through a long-term process of hiring and development of human resources, combined with strategic planning and coordination. Although we cannot make conclusive statements about the direction of causality, we believe that the theoretical arguments positing a causal relationship between HR flexibility and firm performance hold merit. Generalizability is also a potential concern because the study's sample is relatively small and consists of only two industries. We selected these industries to ensure sufficient variation in business conditions. Given the strength and the unambiguous direction of this study's findings, it is likely that the results reported are robust. The concern about whether the current results can be generalized across all industries and economic sectors, however, remains valid and should be addressed in future studies.

A final study limitation was pointed out by one of the respondents who suggested that the nature of HR flexibility might vary according to the nature or category of jobs within a firm, especially in larger firms. This observation is consistent with the discussion of HR architecture, suggesting that different groups of employees have varying degrees of value and uniqueness (Lepak & Snell, 2000). We have addressed this issue by instructing our respondents to focus only on the employees whose jobs are most central to the production and distribution of the firm's core products or services. Future researchers should address this limitation by designing studies that make a more fine-grained examination based on the firm's HR architecture.

### *Managerial Implications*

This study's findings suggest to managers that investment in flexible skills and behaviors of employees are likely to pay off in terms of increased firm financial performance. This finding makes sense in an environment characterized by rapidly increasing available knowledge, increasing complexity, and increasing rapidity in the rate of change (Meyer, Goes, & Brooks, 1995). Organizational change theorists argue that when environments change to a state incompatible with the nature of the organization, the organization has several strategic alternatives, including adapting to the changed environment; moving to a different environment; managing the environment into a more compatible state; or temporarily relying on slack resources, loose couplings, or other buffers (Huber & Glick, 1995).



Another implication for managers is that their investment in human resources should not be focused on trying to forecast what employee skills they will need to accommodate future strategic, technological, and marketing changes. Rather, they should focus on having sufficient *variety* in their skills and behaviors so that they have an increased chance of adapting to change that *cannot* be foreseen. This may mean, for example, increasing their attention to skill- and competency-based pay in addition to performance-based pay; hiring more highly educated employees rather than those who barely pass entrance requirements; and using selection methods that help to detect employee flexibility and adaptability, such as assessment centers and personality tests. It will also mean that flexible HR practices, such as teamwork structures, variable compensation plans, and adaptable performance appraisal, are likely to warrant increased investment.

Our findings further suggest that if a firm is focused primarily on short-term cost-efficiency, its managers would be advised to invest primarily in skill flexibility because the performance returns are likely to be more apparent. Overall, by helping to delineate what HR flexibility is composed of and showing a link between flexible skills, behaviors, and practices and firm performance, this study provides a rationale for managers to analyze and develop their HR flexibility with an eye to the bottom line.

## APPENDIX

### High-Performance HR Practices Index

#### Components

(Likert-type 7-point scales, 1 = *strongly disagree*, 7 = *strongly agree*).

1. Selectivity in recruitment (Cronbach's  $\alpha = .71$ )
  - a. We screen many applicants to fill job openings.
  - b. We use many different recruiting sources.
2. Training (Cronbach's  $\alpha = .93$ )
  - a. We spend more money per employee on training than our competitors.
  - b. We offer many different types of training programs.
  - c. Our employees spend more hours a year in training than our competitors.
3. Variable compensation (Cronbach's  $\alpha = .63$ )
  - a. A large portion of our employees' compensation is contingent on performance.
  - b. The amount earned by our employees is determined primarily by an incentive plan rather than by a guaranteed-income plan.
4. Performance appraisal (Cronbach's  $\alpha = .86$ )
  - a. Our performance appraisal system uses multiple levels of evaluation criteria (at the individual, group, and firm level).
  - b. Our performance appraisal system uses multiple inputs (peers, customers, subordinates, etc.).

*Note:* HR = human resource.

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