Research in Human Resource Management

Series Editors
Dianna L. Stone, Universities of New Mexico, Albany, and Virginia Tech; James H. Dulebohn, Michigan State University

Series Mission Statement
Research in Human Resource Management is an annual series designed to advance theory, research, and practice in Human Resource Management (HRM), and the related fields of Organizational Behavior, Industrial and Organizational Psychology, and Research Methods. The overall goal of the series is to publish articles that (a) improve the effectiveness of HRM processes and practices, (b) improve HRM theory, (d) provide critical reviews of HRM theory and research, (e) enhance the methods used in HRM research, and (e) increase the degree to which individuals have satisfying and fulfilling careers in organizations. Each volume contains articles that are consistent with these goals.

Articles in the series may focus on such specific topics as: Recruitment, Selection, Training, Performance Management, HR Strategy, eHRM, Compensation, Job Attitudes, Job Design, Motivation, Leadership, Groups/Teams, Stress, Employee-Employer Relations, and will consider one major topic per issue. Publication decisions are made based on the evaluations of two subject matter experts and the Action Editor.

Editorial Advisory Board

Peer Review Policy
This research series uses a double blind peer review process. All manuscripts are assessed by the editor to determine suitability for the research series. Manuscripts are then sent to two peer subject matter experts to assess their merits and scientific quality. The double blind review process means that the reviewers do not know the names of authors, and authors do not know the names of reviewers. review process. Publication decisions are based on evaluations by the subject matter experts and the Action Editor. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles.

Books in this series:
- Managing Team Centricity in Modern Organizations
- Leadership
- Research Methods in Human Resource Management
- Diversity and Inclusion in Organizations
- The Only Constant in HRM Today is Change
- The Brave New World of eHRM 2.0
Managers are increasingly employing teams as a primary work unit in organizations, but they are struggling with how to effectively lead the emerging team structures. Intensifying the challenges that they are facing, work restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic hastened the move to remote work, flexible work arrangements, and virtual teams. The current volume of Research in Human Resource Management presents literature reviews, conceptual development, and original research evidence to inform the management of teams and spotlight new directions and approaches for team research in this evolving, complex, and dynamic environment.

This ten article volume includes an outstanding roster of established and emerging team scholars who define the future of team management research. The volume is presented in four parts. PART ONE introduces perspectives on the science of team research. Joshua Strauss and James Grand present the systems thinking perspective as an alternative to more traditional IPO and multi-level covariation models. Patrick Rosopa introduces a machine learning approach to inductive team research for complex networks and dynamic variable relationships. PART TWO includes three articles that address team performance. Gabe Dickey and colleagues present a model of performance management, leadership, and engagement. Akvile Mockevičiūtė and colleagues systematically review the feedback literature for teams and present a model of performance enhancement. John Austin provides a qualitative study that steers transactive memory research in a new direction for teams accessing external expertise. PART THREE offers two articles on individualized flexible work arrangements among team members and their effect on team outcomes. Miriam Baumgärtner and Martina Hartner-Tiefenthaler offer script development and a reflexivity process to address the negative impact of uncoordinated team member job crafting. Chenwei Liao presents empirical evidence about the team efficacy and performance outcomes from servant leadership in managing the i-deals process for team members. PART FOUR includes two articles that address the rising presence of virtual teams by looking at electronic communication and its implications for diverse team members. Julio Canedo and colleagues review literature regarding diversity and virtual teams to inform the development of a model that links measures of diversity and the intervening experience of diversity, types of electronic communication, virtual team processes, and team outcomes. Bill Bommer and James Schmidtke present an empirical study addressing the question of whether team member behavior is different in virtual meetings than face-to-face and whether there is a gender implication for the change to videoconferencing.

The volume is designed primarily for scholars in the fields of human resource management, organizational behavior, and industrial-organizational psychology. It also serves the needs of instructors and students in master's and doctoral courses in industrial-organizational psychology, human resource management, or organizational behavior. Each article is grounded in managerial context that will appeal to practitioners in the field.

As we enter the third decade of the twenty-first century, we are seeing a renaissance of context in influencing leadership, leader-follower relations, and leader effectiveness as well as a recognition of the tripartite nature of leadership. To fully understand and appreciate leadership, one must see the multiple parts of it as well as the connections among them. Leadership is multi-dimensional; leadership depends on leaders, followers, and context. Leadership research in the past three decades has been dominated by interest in neo-charismatic leadership styles and a focus on leader-member exchange in leader-follower relationships. Recently other approaches to leadership, such as ethical and authentic leaders, have garnered greater attention in response to the moral and ethical challenges in the workplace. Additionally, established approaches to leadership emergence and development have been challenged by their relevance to diverse workforces and issues of inclusion.

This twelve article volume includes an outstanding roster of established and emerging leadership authors who tackle questions of leadership at the intersections of leaders, followers, and context. The volume opens with two articles that set the stage for the current state of leadership research and paths for its future including a commentary by Edwin Locke and Gary Latham on current management research practices and an action-oriented review of leadership research from the start of the 21st century. The volume is organized around three themes: leadership and diversity, leader-follower relationships, and systems of leader, follower, and context. Articles in the volume advance diversity research with an integration of leadership and diversity theories that demonstrate the former’s need for re-examination in light of the latter, a systematic development of inclusive leadership theory, and a close examination of immigrant ethnic identity. The authors of several articles expand our understanding of leader-follower relationships in the context of teams and alliances, the contextual boundaries of authentic leadership theory, and the authentic leader’s potential impact on harassment in organizations. The volume culminates with three demonstrations of leadership as systems of leader-follower-context interaction, including a close examination of the toxic triangle’s manifestation in university scandals, a micro-process model of power and leadership, and a configurational approach to studying leadership.

The volume is designed primarily for scholars in the fields of human resource management, organizational behavior, and leadership. It also well serves the needs of instructors and students in master’s and doctoral courses in leadership or organizational behavior. Each article is grounded in managerial context that will appeal to practitioners in the field.

Empirical research in HRM has focused on such issues as recruiting, testing, selection, training, motivation, compensation, and employee well-being. A review of the literature on these and other topics suggests that less than optimal methods have often been used in many HRM studies. Among the methods-related problems are using (a) measures or manipulations that have little or no construct validity, (b) samples of units (e.g., participants, organizations) that bear little or no correspondence to target populations, (c) research designs that have little or no potential for supporting valid causal inferences, (d) samples that are too small to provide for adequate statistical power, and (e) data analytic strategies that are inappropriate for the issues addressed by a study. As a result, our understanding of various HRM phenomena has suffered and improved methods may serve to enhance both the science and practice of HRM.

In view of the above, the purpose of this volume of Research in Human Resource Management is to provide basic and applied researchers with resources that will enable them to improve the internal validity, external validity, construct validity, and statistical conclusion validity of research in HRM and the related fields of industrial and organizational psychology, and organizational behavior. Sound research in these fields should serve to improve both science and practice. With respect to science, support for a theory hinges on the validity of research used to support it. In addition, the results of valid research are essential for the development and implementation of HRM policies and practices.

In the interest of promoting valid research-based inferences in HRM research, the chapters in this volume identify a wide range of methods-related problems and offer recommendations for dealing with them. Chapters in it address such HRM research-related topics as neglected research issues, causal inferences in research, heteroscedasticity in research, range restriction in research, interrater agreement indices, and construct validity issues in measures of such constructs as job performance, organizational politics, and safety climate.


It is evident that organizations are becoming increasingly diverse because of the growing numbers of ethnic minorities in the U. S. and the rise in immigration around the world (U. S. Bureau of Census, 2019). Some estimates indicate that by 2060 ethnic minorities in the U. S. will actually make up the majority of the population (U. S. Bureau of Census, 2019), and national minority group members will constitute over 14% of the 770 million people in the European Union (Worldwide Population Estimates, 2017). Thus, organizations around the world are faced with numerous challenges associated with attracting, motivating, and retaining employees who are culturally diverse, and we need a better understanding of how to increase the inclusion of diverse group members in organizations.

Diversity and Inclusion in Organizations

Dianna L. Stone, Universities of New Mexico, Albany, and Virginia Tech; James H. Dulebohn, Michigan State University; Kimberly M. Lukaszewski, Wright State University

This edited book includes twelve cutting edge articles written by subject matter experts on an array of topics including: (a) the influence of multiculturalism on HR practices, (b) factors affecting the success of corporate women, (c) stereotypes of racial minorities, (d) effect sizes in diversity research, (e) true identities of stigmatized persons, (f) diversity training, (g) LGBTQ issues, (h) age, (i) strategies for creating inclusive climates, (j) the development of measure of reactions to perceived discrimination, (k) racial harassment, and (l) unfair discrimination against immigrants. This timely book provides a critical resource for undergraduate and graduate classes in diversity and inclusion in organizations, human resource management, organizational behavior, organizational sociology, and industrial and organizational psychology. Apart from theories and research on diversity and inclusion, the book also considers implications for designing HR policies and processes in organizations. Therefore, the book is especially relevant for practitioners and human resource professionals because it provides guidance on HR practices that can help organizations attract and retain these new organizational members.


The Only Constant in HRM Today is Change

Dianna L. Stone, Universities of New Mexico, Albany, and Virginia Tech; James H. Dulebohn, Michigan State University


In this issue of Research Human Resource Management we consider some of the challenges facing organizations today including changes in the population, the increased competition for talent, and the rise in the use of technology. The issue also includes a number of thought-provoking articles that describe strategies for developing sound theories in our field, discuss the consequences of growing diversity in organizations, consider the factors affecting the success of virtual teams, present methods for increasing emotion control for incumbents in emotionally laden jobs, and discuss leadership and performance management in virtual teams.

The first article in this issue compares prospect theory to goal setting theory, and highlights the critical elements needed for theory development in our field. A second article reviewed the literature published from 1976 to 2017 in the Academy of Management Review, the primary theoretical journal in management, and identified the factors associated with the most effective theories published over the last forty years. In view of the growing diversity in organizations, the next article provided a ranking of individual attributes that might be viewed as stigmatizing in organizations. The findings revealed that blemishes of character (e.g., criminality, drug addiction) were viewed as most stigmatizing followed by abominations of the body (e.g., paralysis, leg amputation), and the least stigmatizing attributes were tribal stigmas (e.g., ethnicity, religion). The fourth article focuses on a similar topic, and presents an interesting model of the factors thought to influence weight-based bias. Both of these articles have important implications for overcoming unfair discrimination and increasing the inclusion of all individuals in organizations.

The next article offers an input-throughput-output model of virtual teams, and reviews the literature on each of the variables thought to influence the success of these teams. Given that many customer service jobs in the new economy
involve high levels of emotional labor, the sixth article reviews the strategies that can be used to train employees on emotion regulation in these challenging jobs. The final article suggests that leadership and performance management should be aligned with the new team-centric structure of organizations in order to enhance team and organizational performance. In particular, they maintained that organizations need to adopt positive and relational leadership, and redesign performance appraisals to support the new team processes. They also recommended that organizations discontinue the use of forced distribution performance ranking systems. We are confident that these articles will inspire new ideas among researchers in our field, and foster additional theory and research on these important topics.

CONTENTS:

The Only Thing Constant in Human Resources Management Today is “Change”, Dianna L. Stone and James H. Dulebohn.

Does Prospect Theory Add or Subtract from our Understanding of Goal Directed Motivation? Edwin A. Locke and Gary P. Latham.

Theory-Building in the Field of Management: A Qualitative and Quantitative Review of Four Decades of Literature, Sara Jansen Perry, Rodger W. Griffeth, Kathleen E. Hall, and Joshua D. Been.


Weight Discrimination in the Workplace: Current Knowledge and Future Research Needs, Mark V. Roehlin and Mahl Geum Choi.

Managing Virtual Teams: A Review and Research Agenda, Julia E. Hoch.


Leadership, Performance Management and Team Centric Organizations: The Importance of Alignment, James H. Dulebohn and Brian Murray.

The Brave New World of eHRM 2.0

James H. Dulebohn, Michigan State University; Dianna L. Stone, Universities of New Mexico, Albany, and Virginia Tech


Information technology has had a profound effect on almost every aspect of our lives including the way we purchase products, communicate with others, receive health care services, and deliver education and training. It has also had a major impact on human resource management (HR) processes, and it has transformed the way that we recruit, select, motivate, and retain employees (Gueutal & Stone, 2005; Kavanagh, Thite, & Johnson, 2015). For example, some estimates indicated that 100 % of large organizations now use web-based recruiting (Sierra-Cedar, 2016-2017), and over half of the training conducted in America is delivered using technology-based methods (American Society for Training and Development, 2015). Results of a survey by the Society for Human Resource Management (SHRM) (2002) revealed that technology is one of the major drivers of change in today’s HR departments.

In spite of the increased use of technology in the field of HR, relatively little research has examined the acceptance and effectiveness of electronic human resource management (eHRM) methods. As a consequence, practitioners are implementing these new systems without the benefit of research. Thus, the primary purpose of this issue is to review the results of research on a number of important eHRM practices including e-recruitment, e-selection, gamification, e-socialization, e-learning, and e-performance management. It also considers how technology can be used to manage task-based contingent workers, and examines the problems associated with cyberdeviance in organizations. The chapters in this series should be extremely beneficial for HR researchers and practitioners who are employing these new systems.

CONTENTS:
The Transformation of Human Resources Management through Technology and e-HRM, James H. Dulebohn and Dianna L. Stone.


E-Selection: The History and Future of Technology in Employment Selection, David N. Dickter and Victor Jockin.

Hiring for the Win: Game-Based Assessment in Employee Selection, Sarena Bhatia and Ann Marie Ryan.

E-socialization: The Problems and the Promise of Socializing Newcomers in the Digital Age, Jamie A. Gruman and Alan M. Saks.


Unpacking the “e” of e-HRM: A Review and Reflection on Assumptions about Technology in e-HRM Research, Markus Ellmer and Astrid Reichel.

An Examination of Workplace Cyberdeviance, Amber N. Schroeder and Julia H. Whitaker.
This volume of the series Research in Human Resource Management (HRM) focuses on a number of important issues in HRM and OB including performance appraisal, political skill, gratitude, psychological contracts, the philosophical underpinnings of HRM, pay and compensation messages, and electronic human resource management.

For example, the first article by Cleveland and Murphy considers a very controversial issue (i.e., the reasons that organizations are abandoning the use of performance appraisal). The next article by Harris, Ferris, Summers, and Munyon is extremely interesting, and focuses on how composite political skills (e.g., social astuteness, interpersonal influence) helps individuals develop productive work relationships in organizations. The third article by Scandura and Sharif presents a very innovative model of gratitude in organizations, and the authors argue that gratitude is essential for maintaining positive social relations in organizations.

The fourth article by Suazo and Stone-Romero provides an extremely comprehensive review of the theory and research on psychological contracts in organizations from 1960-2015. The subsequent article by Bae, Kang and Kim presents a very unique perspective on HRM, and considers the philosophical underpinnings of the field. The sixth article by Murray, Dulebohn, Roehling, and Werling presents a very innovative model to explain the role that organizational messages about changes in pay or compensation systems have on anticipatory pay satisfaction. The final article in the series by Johnson, Thatcher, and Burleson presents a thought-provoking framework for understanding the key role that information technology (IT) plays in the field of HRM.

The series should be useful to researchers and doctoral students in the fields of HRM, OB, and Industrial and Organizational Psychology. It should also be relevant for doctoral courses and scientist-practitioners in these fields.

**CONTENTS:**

- **Organizational Challenges that May Prompt Changes in Human Resource Management: Theory and Research, Dianna L. Stone and James H. Dulebohn.**

- **Organizations Want to Abandon Performance Appraisal: Can They? Should They? Jeanette N. Cleveland and Kevin R. Murphy.**

- **The Role of Political Skill in Relationship Development, Work and Social Networks, and Work Effectiveness, John N. Harris, Gerald R. Ferris, James K. Summers and Timothy P. Munyon.**

- **Gratitude as a Broaden-and-Build Emotion at Work, Terri A. Scandura and Monica M. Sharif.**

- **A Review of Theory and Research on Psychological Contracts in Organizations, Mark M. Suazo and Eugene F. Stone-Romero.**

- **Human-to-Value Creation to Value-to-Human Creation: Toward a Philosophy of Human Resource Management, Johngseok Bae, Cheul Kang, and Youngshin Kim.**


- **A Framework and Research Agenda for studying eHRM: Automating and Informating Capabilities of HR Technology, Richard D. Johnson, Jason B. Thatcher, and Jim Burleson.**

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This volume not only illustrates the research that is being done in the area of human resources in entrepreneurial firms but it raises many issues that exemplify the complexity of the topic. It is not a case of small versus large firms. There are small established firms, small start-up firms and small high growth firms. As pointed out by Alvarez and Molloy these firms differ with established firms dealing with risk while high growth firms deal with uncertainty. These firms vary in ownership based on family ownership, ownership by founder, or some type of privately held stock ownership. These firms also vary based on how they handle people issues: structure versus lack of structure; the traditional HR functional approach versus...
the use of people management practices; person-job fit versus person-organization fit; ability and work experience versus integrity and conscientiousness; work processes and bureaucracy versus agility and adaptability; tasks versus roles; in-house professionals versus reliance on third-party vendors; traditional pay versus variable pay; short-term orientation of incentives versus long-term orientation of incentives; and many more.


IT Workers Human Capital Issues in a Knowledge Based Environment

Tom Ferratt, University of Dayton; Fred Niederman, St. Louis University


The goal of this book is to serve as a gathering of knowledge and ideas at the intersection of the human resource management (HRM) and management information systems (MIS)/information technology (IT) fields. In striving toward achieving this goal we have relied on authors who responded to our call for work within this intersection. As described more fully below, the chapters clustered into four topic areas: (1) effective management of IT workers, (2) IT workers and their careers, (3) diversity in IT, and (4) organizational issues. Thus, this book focuses on selected areas within the intersection of these fields rather than covering the entire intersection. Of course, the broad goal of this book could not be completely fulfilled - and even if it were, such knowledge would be continually overtaken by the ongoing evolution of people, technology, and their interactions. However, in the process of undertaking this project, we have had the opportunity to make some observations about the current state of knowledge regarding IT workers, the human capital that makes it possible for organizations in a knowledge-based economy to plan, create, integrate, operate, and maintain their various IT-based systems.

Human Resource Management in Virtual Organizations

David B. Greenberger, Ohio State University; Robert L. Heneman, The Ohio State University


Innovative Theory and Empirical Research on Employee Turnover

Peter Hom, Arizona State University; Rodger Griffeth, Ohio University


This book includes contributions from a variety of different perspectives on employee turnover. We categorize these myriad papers in terms of history, scope, theory development, and population generalization. Part I thus begins with an article by James Price, a pioneering thinker in the turnover field. Initiating the most systematic turnover research ever undertaken, Dr. Price describes his persistent quest to develop and refine a comprehensive theory of turnover. His 30-year intellectual journey offers valuable insight into theoretical and methodological challenges that continue to confront all turnover researchers.

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