

## Developing high performance working through case study evidence

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**Developing high performance working through case study  
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## Developing high performance working through case study evidence

### **Abstract**

#### *Purpose*

The article theoretically proffers and empirically evidences five inter-related high performance working (HPW) groupings of value to practitioners interested in developing HPW in their organizations.

#### *Design/methodology/approach*

The empirical research is based on three UK-based qualitative case studies. Data are drawn from nine in-depth interviews with managers (three from each case) and three subsequent focus groups (one in each case). Focus groups comprised six, eight and four employee (non-manager) interviewees respectively.

#### *Findings*

The empirical findings validate the theoretical importance of the five identified HPW groupings. More, they imply a number of relationships within and between the five groupings, confirming the need to view the groupings collectively and dynamically.

#### *Originality/value*

The five HPW groupings provide a foundation for further research to closely evaluate the dynamism within and across the groupings. They also offer practical types of HR interventions and actions for practitioners to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of HPW in their organizations.

**Keywords:** High performance; high performance working; high performance work practices

**Article Classification:** Research Paper

## Developing high performance working through case study evidence

### *Introduction*

This article proposes and discusses five inter-related high performance working (HPW) groupings of value to practitioners interested in developing HPW in their organizations.

### *High Performance Working*

HPW is a sometimes contentious notion that dominates human resource management literature (Boxall, 2012). Belt and Giles (2009: 3) define HPW as 'a general approach to managing organizations that aims to stimulate more effective employee involvement and commitment in order to achieve high levels of performance'. HPW requires a contingent bundle(s) of HPW practices, collectively referred to as a HPW system. HPW practices that comprise these systems can be classified as human resource (HR) interventions and actions that contribute, at an operational level, to the totality of high performance working at an organizational level (Grant and Maxwell, 2015). Achievement of HPW therefore calls for a deliberate focus on ensuring effectiveness in not only how people are led and managed strategically in their organization, but also in how work and jobs are designed operationally to enable higher levels of employee participation and skills utilization (Grant *et al.*, 2014).

The inference is that when managers implement high-commitment and trust-building work practices, employees in return experience higher levels of job autonomy and involvement, and possibly innovation (Belt and Giles, 2009). It may be argued that where intrinsically motivating high-involvement practices (e.g. decision-making autonomy) are implemented, mutually reinforcing extrinsic high-commitment practices (e.g. benefits and rewards) are also required (Grant, 2017). There is enduring debate in the HRM-performance literature on which HR interventions and actions best constitute HPW practices, yet it is possible to surface dominant themes (Boxall, 2012). For example, through effective work design, supportive leadership, and continuous learning and development, employees can experience higher levels of workplace involvement, and may ultimately experience higher levels of job satisfaction and commitment (Belt and Giles, 2009). Five dominant themes, or HPW groupings, are drawn by the authors from the literature cited above, namely: autonomy and involvement; work organization and job design; team work and collaboration; leadership and management; and learning environment.

### *Research Method*

The five HPW groupings identified above were empirically tested to investigate contemporary HPW within a range of organizations. The findings reported here are drawn from three UK-based qualitative case studies. Cases 1 and 2 are large public sector organizations. Case 3 is a smaller organization operating in the voluntary sector. The voluntary sector case was incorporated to explore HPW within a notably different organizational context, as advocated by Kalleberg *et al.* (2015). Data were collected via nine in-depth interviews with managers (three from each case) and three subsequent focus groups (one in each case). The focus groups comprised six, eight and four employee (non-manager) interviewees respectively. Ten questions (two per HPW grouping) were posed to all interviewees in a semi-structured format. The inductive data analysis process in each case was informed by Creswell (2014). Elemental to this were: close, repeated reading of the

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2  
3 transcripts to appreciate meaning and inherent themes; then coding of the emergent themes to  
4 gather the data in each theme for closer scrutiny. Validity was addressed by triangulation of  
5 the themes from the two types of data collection and participants, together with each author  
6 self-reflecting on their positionality in interpreting the data. This was followed by peer  
7 debriefing which corroborated the authors' analysis of the data. Reliability was addressed by  
8 the authors regularly discussing their analysis and the cross-checking of codes with each  
9 other and the peer de-briefer. Illustrative, anonymous quotations from managers and  
10 employees are incorporated within the findings below, coded in each case to indicate the  
11 spread of quoted sources.  
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### 14 15 *Findings and Discussion*

16 While heavily regulated and prescriptive roles were viewed as being necessary within the  
17 risk-critical nature of cases 1 and 2, hierarchical structures and demarcated roles were  
18 perceived as potential inhibitors of job autonomy and involvement. A manager for example  
19 recognized that:  
20

21 “We need to do things differently and encourage creativity to maintain the level of  
22 service...we have to allow people the space, time and freedom to act... We need to create  
23 the right conditions...permission to think and act and use initiative” (case 1).  
24  
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26 In contrast, more lateral flexibility and project-based structures prevailed in case 3, allowing  
27 employees to move more fluidly between projects and teams. The notion of responsible  
28 autonomy surfaced within all cases as being complex – contentious even – and framed to a  
29 large extent by organizational legacy and culture. For example, “there are two sides here,  
30 senior managers think they empower employees, but employees themselves think they are  
31 bound by rules and regulations” (manager, case 2); and “I would like my manager to give me  
32 a bit more autonomy to not only gather information, but to use it, to trust what I’m saying is  
33 correct” (employee, case 2).  
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36 Interviewees reflected on having “nominal responsibility” (manager, case 3) for tasks, but not  
37 necessarily autonomy. An employee (case 3) explained that “within the necessary realms of  
38 control, you can still think outside of the box”. Yet it was opined that “we have a great deal  
39 of autonomy, but there is a boundary...the line between boundaries of responsibility is often  
40 quite blurred” (employee, case 3).  
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43 Interviewees linked autonomy and involvement to the other HPW groupings. For instance,  
44 linking to work organization and job design, a number of manager and employee  
45 interviewees commented on the often restrictive nature of job descriptions. It was suggested  
46 that job descriptions could offer greater flexibility through becoming “more outcome-focused  
47 as opposed to task-driven” (manager, case 2), to facilitate increased autonomy and  
48 involvement in achieving work goals.  
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51 The use of team-based structures was also positively associated with job autonomy and  
52 achievement of work goals due to peer support and joint decision-making processes. It was  
53 posited that “teams are very much the decision makers and managers guide and influence that  
54 process” (employee, case 3). However, competition within teams, for example in promotion  
55 opportunities, was perceived by managers and employees to threaten team work. It was  
56 asserted, e.g., that “there are a number of people who do the same job and sometimes they  
57 compete for jobs...this makes people more reluctant to share information and knowledge”  
58 (manager, case 1).  
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Leadership and management was also considered as a potential lever for, or inhibitor of, job autonomy, for instance through levels of delegation, control and trust. For it was recognized that “it’s my responsibility as a leader to help connect people to what’s going on in the organization” (manager, case 1). In contrast, leadership and management were considered important in the extent to which employees perceive the existence of a blame culture. Also, blame cultures were reported as restricting decision making. For example, “although we are allegedly a no blame organization, we...can be quick to point out mistakes and take action where people go wrong...this then leads to aversion to taking decisions” (manager, case 2).

It was acknowledged that a lack of job autonomy and involvement can in turn lead to “a lack of willingness to change and learn new skills” (manager, case 1). Therefore, autonomy can also be linked to organizational commitment and learning environment. Considering employees’ interests more broadly in their commitment to learning and to developing their performance at work was signalled throughout the interviews, reflecting leadership and management. For instance, “we need to look at people more holistically to tap into their strengths and what excites them” (manager, case 1); and “if you can tap into things that people love doing and are passionate about, then they are so much more motivated to learn and perform” (manager, case 2).

### Conclusion

The research findings validate the theoretical importance of the five HPW groupings. More, they imply a number of relationships within and between the five groupings, confirming the need to view the groupings collectively and dynamically. The groups of autonomy and involvement, together with leadership and management, arguably have particular importance as they are most often linked to the other groupings.

The five HPW groupings provide a foundation for further research to evaluate the dynamism within and across the groupings. They also offer practical types of HR interventions and actions for practitioners to reflect on and evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of HPW in their organizations.

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