MULTIPLE CHOICE

- 1. What is human resources planning?
 - a. a technique that identifies the critical aspects of a job
 - b. the process of anticipating and making provisions for movement of people into, within, and out of an organization
 - c. the process of setting major organizational objectives and developing comprehensive plans to achieve these objectives
 - d. the process of determining the primary direction of the firm

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 40 OBJ: 1

BLM: Remember

- 2. Kramer Athletic Equipment is planning the future of the organization. In this process, the firm is making decisions such as whether to maintain its current path as industry leader in the running shoe business, or branch out to include casual footwear. In addition, the company is also discussing the various needs it will have for new staff if it does choose to go in a new direction. What is Kramer Athletic Equipment doing?
 - a. strategic planning
 - b. human resources planning
 - c. applying principles of strategic human resources management
 - d. planning both its business needs and its HR needs

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 40 OBJ: 1

BLM: Higher Order

- 3. Organization Z is planning its future. In the process, the firm is making decisions such as what type of market it wants to be the leader in and what path to take to achieve this goal. What is Organization Z doing?
 - a. strategic planning
 - b. human resources planning
 - c. performing a Markov analysis
 - d. applying principles of strategic human resources management

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 40 OBJ: 1

BLM: Higher Order

- 4. Eldorado Electronics wants to move from the stagnant calculator industry into the smart phone industry. To do so, however, it would have to make significant changes to its approach to product development in order to gain an edge in this competitive industry. What is the smartest next step for Eldorado Electronics?
 - a. It should consider how its strategic plans will affect its HR needs.
 - b. It should engage in human resources planning.
 - c. It should apply principles of strategic human resources management.
 - d. It should consider how its strategic plans will affect HR needs and also how its current HR status will affect its strategic plans.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 40 OBJ: 1

BLM: Higher Order

| 5. | HR managers must be concerned with aligning a. the organization's strategic plan b. the organization's marketing position c. the organization's return on its human assed. the competitive environment | | planning and w | vhich of | f the following? |
|----|--|-------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| | ANS: A PTS: 1 R BLM: Remember Higher Order | REF: | 40 | OBJ: | 1 |
| 6. | On the entrance to Mac Pencils' factory are the dependable pencils." What is this an example a. mission b. strategic vision c. core values d. strategic mission | | ds "to provide | the wor | d with high-quality and |
| | ANS: A PTS: 1 R BLM: Higher Order | REF: | 40 42 | OBJ: | 1 |
| 7. | One way human resource planning links to str of the following? a. the strategy formulation process b. the strategy implementation process c. the strategic analysis process d. the source of competitive advantage | rategic | e planning is by | provid | ling a set of inputs into which |
| | ANS: C PTS: 1 R BLM: Remember Higher Order | REF: | 40 | OBJ: | 1 |
| 8. | Which of the following best describes the core a. they encompass the systematic monitoring b. they are the basic purpose of the organizate. they are the strong enduring beliefs and produced they provide a perspective on where the core | g of extion | xternal opportu | nities | ny to make decisions |
| | ANS: C PTS: 1 R BLM: Remember | REF: | 42 | OBJ: | 1 |
| 9. | When an organization monitors demographic changes, it is most likely performing which of a. a competitive environment scan b. an environment scan c. a strategic plan d. a labour market scan | | | ends as | well as technological and IT |
| | ANS: B PTS: 1 R BLM: Remember | REF: | 43 | OBJ: | 2 |

| 10. | Which term refers to the systematic, regular monitoring of major external forces influencing the organization? a. demand forecasting b. environmental scanning c. exception reporting d. influence analysis |
|-----|--|
| | ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 43 OBJ: 2 BLM: Remember |
| 11. | What are the most important factors to consider when scanning the environment in strategic planning? a. the competition, customers, rival firms, new entrants, substitutes, suppliers, and external labour supply b. the competition, the global landscape, rival firms, new entrants, substitutes, suppliers, and external labour supply c. the competition, the global landscape, rival firms, new entrants, the business context, suppliers, and external labour supply d. the competition, customers, rival firms, the workforce, substitutes, suppliers, and external labour supply |
| | ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 43-44 OBJ: 2 BLM: Higher Order |
| 12. | Which of the following organizations is most likely to gain a sustained competitive advantage through its people? a. one in which employee talent is organized, difficult to imitate, rare, and valuable b. one in which employees are motivated through training initiatives, pay, and fair practices c. one in which employees are empowered, have promotion opportunities, and have a high morale level d. one in which employees are empowered, have talent that is rare and valuable, and are motivated through training |
| | ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 47 OBJ: 3 BLM: Higher Order |
| 13. | Which term refers to the integrated knowledge sets within an organization that distinguish it from its competitors and deliver value to customers? |

a. individual competencies

b. core capabilities

c. human capital

d. organizational competencies

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 47 OBJ: 3

BLM: Remember

| 14. | Which of the followin to which they create states internal environm b. a human capital at c. a skills inventory d. strategic planning | trategic value a ental scanning rchitecture map | and are unique | | till groups in an | n organization by the degree |
|-----|---|---|--|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | ANS: B BLM: Remember | PTS: 1 | REF: | 48 | OBJ: | 3 |
| 15. | What does a human ca a. exempt and non-e b. employee function c. employee function d. strategic value and | xempt status n and wage rate n and skill leve | 2 | fy empl | oyees accordin | ng to? |
| | ANS: D BLM: Higher Order | PTS: 1 | REF: | 49 | OBJ: | 3 |
| 16. | Which statement best a. They have unique b. They have firm-sp c. They have skills t d. They have skills a | skills directly becific skills di hat are valuabl | linked to the crectly related to but not unique. | ompan to comp | y's strategy. | |
| | ANS: A BLM: Higher Order | PTS: 1 | REF: | 49 | OBJ: | 3 |
| 17. | Which statement best a. Their skills are no b. They have firm-sp c. They have skills to d. Their skills are av | t directly relate becific skills di hat are valuabl | ed to company rectly related t e but not uniqu | strateg to comp | y. | |
| | ANS: D BLM: Remember | PTS: 1 | REF: | 51 | OBJ: | 3 |
| 18. | What is an important sa. limited benefits b. no job security c. lack of training d. no organizational | | an organizati | on's hav | ving to rely on | part-time employees? |
| | ANS: D BLM: Higher Order | PTS: 1 | REF: | 51 | OBJ: | 3 |
| 19. | Which term refers to to a. environmental sease. trend analysis c. a cultural audit d. behavioural mode | nning | of the attitud | es and a | activities of a c | ompany's workforce? |
| | ANS: C BLM: Remember | PTS: 1 | REF: | 51 | OBJ: | 3 |

| 20. | Smith Frozen Foods perform on the job, the comfort of the work, managers, and coword a. a job satisfaction survey b. an environmental analyst c. a cultural audit d. an engagement measure | e working cond kers. What is Si | litions, | and their gener | al level | |
|-----|---|--|------------------|---|----------|---|
| | ANS: C PTS: BLM: Higher Order | 1 | REF: | 52 | OBJ: | 3 |
| 21. | Which process refers to the a. environmental scanning b. trend analysis c. a cultural audit d. behavioural modelling | | the atti | tudes and activ | ities of | a company's workforce? |
| | ANS: C PTS: BLM: Remember | 1 | REF: | 52 | OBJ: | 3 |
| 22. | Which of the following best a. It is scientific and relation b. It is difficult and should c. It should rely strictly on models. d. It estimates the number objectives. | vely error-free. only be done of quantitative ap and type of peo | on rare opproach | occasions. es, which utiliz t are needed to | e sophis | sticated analytical ganizational |
| | ANS: D PTS: BLM: Higher Order | 1 | REF: | 52 | OBJ: | 4 |
| 23. | What should you take into a a. product/service demand b. the number of part-time c. unemployment rate d. labour mobility | | | ng demand? | | |
| | ANS: A PTS: BLM: Higher Order | 1 | REF: | 52 | OBJ: | 4 |
| 24. | Kappa Technology is a firm specific knowledge and abil will be most important for the a. skills inventories b. staffing tables c. Markov analysis d. succession planning | ities, and it nee | | | | e individuals with very sect of employee forecasting |
| | ANS: A PTS: BLM: Higher Order | 1 | REF: | 52 | OBJ: | 4 |

| 25. | 5. What are the three Cs in strategic planning? a. culture, capabilities, and composition b. culture, clarity, and composure c. culture, competition, and clarity d. culture, creativity, and composition | | |
|-----|---|---|--|
| | ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 52 BLM: Remember | OBJ: 4 | 4 |
| 26. | 6. Manning Logistics laid off 9 employees from data-en later it hired 15 employees into data-entry positions in company committed? a. faulty human resources planning b. not forecasting c. faulty strategic planning d. not analyzing the internal labour force | | |
| | ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 53 BLM: Higher Order | OBJ: | 4 |
| 27. | 7. What is the difference between trend analysis and ma a. Trend analysis is used to analyze the business envergedict labour needs. b. Trend analysis uses organizational indexes and matechniques. c. Trend analysis is quantitative and management for d. Trend analysis has proven success and management for d. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 55 | vironment and management forecasts orecasts are qualitativent forecasts have ma | utilize statistical e. jor shortcomings. |
| | BLM: Higher Order | OBJ. 4 | • |
| 28. | of employees currently occupying those jobs and futu a. a staffing table b. an organization chart c. a skills inventory d. career planning | ire employment requi | rements? |
| | ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 56 BLM: Remember | 6 OBJ: 4 | 4 |
| 29. | 9. What is the most important information obtained from a. human capital readiness b. what types of employees work in each departmen c. how many individuals are in each job in each dep d. what positions are going to be coming open and v | it artment | |
| | ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 50 BLM: Higher Order | 6 OBJ: 4 | 4 |

| 30. | Which of the following lists current ja. a staffing table b. a replacement chart c. a trend model d. Markov analysis | jobholders and identifies p | ossible replacements? | |
|-----|---|---|---|---------------------|
| | ANS: B PTS: 1 BLM: Remember | REF: 57 | OBJ: 4 | |
| 31. | Which of the following is the process they may eventually assume top-leve a. target forecasting b. predicted change c. succession planning d. replacement selection | | g, and tracking key individua | ls so that |
| | ANS: C PTS: 1 BLM: Higher Order | REF: 57 | OBJ: 4 | |
| 32. | Which of the following is an importa a. assessing the organizational strat b. formulating strategy c. developing global awareness d. surveying employees | - | s planning? | |
| | ANS: B PTS: 1 BLM: Higher Order | REF: 60 | OBJ: 5 | |
| 33. | Vindal Fabrics has determined that it upholstery fabrics for automobiles. T Asia. It has also determined that it is public transit seats. In order to comp Fabrics need to figure out next? a. It needs to see that its major threb. Its HR department needs to addrec. It needs to perform a revenue and d. Its HR department needs to addrece. | The company believes its we missing an opportunity by lete a SWOT analysis, what is the economic downtures the company's major walysis in order to see what | veakness is its performance in not yet branching into upho at piece of information does or of the auto industry. veakness. chances it can take. | Southeast stery for |
| | ANS: A PTS: 1 BLM: Higher Order | REF: 60 | OBJ: 5 | |
| 34. | What is a major reason why many man a. strategic planning failures b. failures in context analysis c. cultural inconsistencies and confid. a competitive business environment. | licts | | |
| | ANS: C PTS: 1 BLM: Remember | REF: 61 | OBJ: 5 | |

| 35. | 5. In what way can HR best help ensure that a strategic alliance or joint venture goes smoothly in the beginning? a. plan labour supply needs for both organizations b. systematically monitor employee morale for both organizations c. teach employees about the other organization d. assess the compatibility of the two organizational cultures | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|-----------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------------------|--|
| | ANS: D BLM: Higher Order | PTS: 1 | REF: | 62 | OBJ: | 5 | |
| 36. | What is at the centre of a. shared values b. strategy c. style d. systems | of the 7-S model? | | | | | |
| | ANS: A BLM: Higher Order | PTS: 1 | REF: | 65 | OBJ: | 6 | |
| 37. | Which term refers to a. a hiring freeze b. a worker loan-out c. attrition d. termination | _ | ce throu | gh the departur | e of em | ployees who resign or retire? | |
| | ANS: C BLM: Remember | PTS: 1 | REF: | 66 | OBJ: | 6 | |
| 38. | Organization Y is a un Organization Y most a. seniority b. the payroll c. what skills and ab d. talent | | ding who | om to lay off fir | | vnsizing. What will | |
| | ANS: A BLM: Higher Order | PTS: 1 | REF: | 66 | OBJ: | 6 | |
| 39. | a. the employee's yeb. complex formulasc. the employee's sk | ears of service and sa s administered by the | lary federal | | ng? | | |
| | ANS: A BLM: Higher Order | PTS: 1 | REF: | 67 | OBJ: | 6 | |

| 40. | Which statement best of a. It is usually only sb. It is a workforce at c. It discourages commod. It leaves more tale | uccessful during time ttrition strategy. npetent employees. | s of econom | ic crisis. | |
|-----|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | ANS: B BLM: Higher Order | PTS: 1 | REF: 67 | OBJ: | 6 |
| 41. | | ntifying employees wantifying performance ntifying the best praction or actions. | differences ices of a firr | with competing find in a given area a | |
| | ANS: C BLM: Remember | PTS: 1 | REF: 68 | OBJ: | 7 |
| 42. | Which of the following a. Markov analysis b. SWOT analysis c. benchmarking d. using a balanced s | | suring a firr | n's strategic align | ment? |
| | ANS: D BLM: Remember | PTS: 1 | REF: 69 | OBJ: | 7 |
| 43. | Which term refers to a strategic alignment? a. target forecasting b. predicted focus c. balanced scorecard d. replacement select | d | pted tool fo | r mapping a firm' | 's strategy in order to ensure |
| | ANS: C BLM: Remember | PTS: 1 | REF: 69 | OBJ: | 7 |
| 44. | organization and people | le strategies? are constrained by existanchange faster. have more strategy to have more competitors | sting interna align; small s; small bus | l processes; smal businesses keep i inesses can keep a | a closer eye on fewer |
| | ANS: A BLM: Higher Order | PTS: 1 | REF: 71 | OBJ: | 7 |

- 45. An organization states that teamwork and working together are important in its strategy but gives bonuses to individuals who excel independently. What is this an example of?
 - a. a misalignment of functional strategy
 - b. a misalignment of external fit
 - c. a misalignment of internal fit
 - d. a misalignment of strategy and HR

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 71 OBJ: 7

BLM: Higher Order

Scenario 2.1

Blockbuster Canada was the first of its kind in Canada in the movie and games rental business and operated for more than 21 years. However, with the advent of more modern technology accessible mainly through Netflix and Rogers On Demand, Blockbuster struggled to stay relevant in a tech-savvy environment where videos and games could now be rented conveniently from the comfort of one's couch via computer or TV. Despite efforts to try to stay relevant they did not leverage technology that had become an important part of their consumer base's daily lives. As a result, Blockbuster was not able to fight off the competition.

- 46. Refer to Scenario 2.1. To remain competitive Blockbuster Canada needed to systematically monitor the major external forces influencing the movie/game rental business. Which of the following would be important to its success?
 - a. analysis of the internal environment
 - b. environmental scanning
 - c. changes in demographics
 - d. changes in its mission, vision, and values

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 43 OBJ: 2

BLM: Higher Order

- 47. Refer to Scenario 2.1. Blockbuster Canada managers could have successfully advanced the company and remained relevant by focusing on which of the following?
 - a. an environmental analysis
 - b. what they do best, traditional rentals
 - c. technological changes including information technology and innovations
 - d. incentives to keep consumers coming back

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 43 OBJ: 2

BLM: Higher Order

- 48. Refer to Scenario 2.1. What is one of the most important assessments a firm like Blockbuster could have made in order to stay relevant?
 - a. identifying the needs of its customers
 - b. identifying the needs of its producers
 - c. identifying the needs of its employees
 - d. teaming up with the competition

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 43-44 OBJ: 2

BLM: Higher Order

- 49. Refer to Scenario 2.1. Blockbuster's competitive environment includes which of the following?
 - a. its customers, HR strategy, new entrants, core capabilities
 - b. its environmental scanning and analysis
 - c. its environmental analysis, strategic planning, and HR strategy
 - d. its customers, rival firms, new entrants, substitutes, and suppliers

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 43 OBJ: 2

BLM: Higher Order

- 50. Refer to Scenario 2.1. For years, Blockbuster survived as a successful entity with various competitors until Netflix and Rogers On Demand began making movies and games available online. Which of the following most likely contributed to Blockbuster going out of business?
 - a. economic, global, political, and environmental factors
 - b. technological, psychological, and physical factors
 - c. technological changes, social concerns, and demographic and labour market trends
 - d. the lack of knowledge workers

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 43 OBJ: 2

BLM: Higher Order

Scenario 2.2

Avie Products Inc. is planning to add a third shift to its production schedule. It currently has 450 workers involved in all aspects of its fertilizer business, best done in Canada. A recent surge in demand from its global customers is driving the need for more workers; however, Simi Meher, the CEO, is concerned that the surge may be temporary, especially in light of the recent economic downturns in the global environment where Avie does business.

- 51. Refer to Scenario 2.2. Which approach could Avie use to forecast demand for its products?
 - a. staffing tables
 - b. Markov analysis
 - c. skill inventories
 - d. trend analysis

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 53 OBJ: 4

BLM: Higher Order

- 52. Refer to Scenario 2.2. What would assist Avie in determining how many additional workers it would need for the third shift?
 - a. reconciling supply and demand
 - b. Markov analysis
 - c. replacement charting
 - d. trend analysis

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 65 OBJ: 6

BLM: Higher Order

| 53. | Refer to Scenario 2.2. What is the best strategy for Avie to follow with respect to workers on the third shift? | | | | | | |
|------|---|----------------|-----------------|---------|------------------|----------|---|
| | a. hire full-time empb. hire part-time stac. get managementd. outsource the wo | ff to do th | e extra work | nmitme | ent | | |
| | ANS: B BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 65 | OBJ: | 6 |
| 54. | Refer to Scenario 2.2 evaluate the effective a. Markov analysis b. trend analysis c. skill inventories d. benchmarking | | | | | shift. V | What can the company use to |
| | ANS: D BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 68 | OBJ: | 7 |
| TRUI | E/FALSE | | | | | | |
| 1. | HR planning is the pr plans to achieve those | | | organiz | zational objecti | ves and | developing comprehensive |
| | ANS: F BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 40 | OBJ: | 1 |
| 2. | Increased emphasis o strategies, relocation | | | • | • | _ | izations consider global |
| | ANS: T BLM: Understanding | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 40 | OBJ: | 1 |
| 3. | Human resources plate organizational leaders other things. | | • | _ | | | olementation because s to human capital, among |
| | ANS: T BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 40 | OBJ: | 1 |
| 4. | Strategic plans have a focusing mainly on h | | | | | | ons of the organization, |
| | ANS: F BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 40 | OBJ: | 1 |
| 5. | Human resources plana strategic plan. | nning (I | HRP) is the cor | ducting | g of recruitmen | t and se | election methods according to |
| | ANS: F BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 40 | OBJ: | 1 |

| 6. | The mission statemen | nt of an | organization is | a desc | ription of the or | rganizat | tion's vision and values. |
|-----|---|------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| | ANS: F BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 41 | OBJ: | 1 |
| 7. | Organizational core of foundation for its dec | | re the strong er | nduring | beliefs and pri | nciples | that a company uses as a |
| | ANS: T BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 42 | OBJ: | 1 |
| 8. | Environmental scann organization. | ning inv | olves the syster | natic m | onitoring of in | ternal fa | actors influencing the |
| | ANS: F BLM: Key Terms U | PTS: Jndersta | | REF: | 43 | OBJ: | 2 |
| 9. | Economic factors in | environ | mental scannin | g inclu | de general and | global o | conditions. |
| | ANS: T BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 43 | OBJ: | 2 |
| 10. | The number of hours around 33 hours a we | | nnadians work p | er wee | k has been tren | ding do | ownward and now hovers |
| | ANS: T BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 45 | OBJ: | 2 |
| 11. | Nearly one-fifth of th | ne work | force is made u | p of pa | rt-time, tempor | ary, and | d self-employed workers. |
| | ANS: T BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 45 | OBJ: | 2 |
| 12. | National and regiona | l unemp | ployment rates | are ofte | n considered a | general | barometer of labour supply |
| | ANS: T BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 45 | OBJ: | 2 |
| 13. | Human Resources are the supply and demain | | _ | Canada | ı (HRSDC) ana | lyzes la | abour markets to determine |
| | ANS: T BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 45 | OBJ: | 2 |
| 14. | External supply of la | bour is | central to strate | gic pla | nning. | | |
| | ANS: F BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 45 | OBJ: | 2 |

| 15. | Internal analysis provresources. | ides str | rategic decision | maker | s with an inven | tory of | organizational skills and |
|-----|--|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| | ANS: T BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 46 | OBJ: | 3 |
| 16. | A cultural audit asks | questio | ns such as "Hov | w do er | nployees spend | their ti | ime?" |
| | ANS: T BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 47 | OBJ: | 3 |
| 17. | Core capabilities are from its competitors | | | | | n orgar | nization that distinguish it |
| | ANS: T BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 47 | OBJ: | 3 |
| 18. | Core capabilities provservice delivery. | vide a lo | ong-term basis | for tech | nnological inno | vation, | product development, and |
| | ANS: T BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 47 | OBJ: | 3 |
| 19. | In general, contract la than core knowledge | _ | | and kno | wledge of less | strateg | ic value to the organization |
| | ANS: T BLM: Understanding | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 50 | OBJ: | 3 |
| 20. | Organizations such as activities of the external | | | BC coi | nduct cultural a | udits to | examine the attitudes and |
| | ANS: F BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 51 | OBJ: | 3 |
| 21. | A cultural audit may | examin | e how people as | re emp | owered. | | |
| | ANS: T BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 51 | OBJ: | 3 |
| 22. | A cultural audit asks | questio | ns such as "Wh | at is the | e ethnic make-ı | ıp of m | y workforce?" |
| | ANS: F BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 51-52 | OBJ: | 3 |
| 23. | There are two approa | ches to | HR forecasting | g: quant | itative and qua | litative | |
| | ANS: T BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 53 | OBJ: | 4 |

| 24. | Trend analysis is a qu | ıalitativ | e approach to l | abour d | lemand forecast | ting. | |
|-----|--|-----------|-------------------|----------|------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| | ANS: F BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 53 | OBJ: | 4 |
| 25. | Trend analysis relies | on a sin | ngle business fa | ctor. | | | |
| | ANS: T BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 54 | OBJ: | 4 |
| 26. | Forecasting may be a needs. | s inform | nal as having o | ne pers | on familiar with | h the or | ganization anticipate HR |
| | ANS: T BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 55 | OBJ: | 4 |
| 27. | Management forecas | ts are qu | uantitative mea | sureme | nts of future en | nploym | ent needs. |
| | ANS: F BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 55 | OBJ: | 4 |
| 28. | The Delphi technique levels. | e works | best in organiz | ations v | where dynamic | techno | logical changes affect staffing |
| | ANS: T BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 55 | OBJ: | 4 |
| 29. | Staffing tables provide | le data | on external labor | our sup | ply sources. | | |
| | ANS: F BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 56 | OBJ: | 4 |
| 30. | Markov analysis is a | systema | atic monitoring | of the | major external | forces i | nfluencing an organization. |
| | ANS: F BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 56 | OBJ: | 4 |
| 31. | Markov analysis focu compensation, and jo | | | employ | ees in particula | r jobs a | nd their skill levels, |
| | ANS: F BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 56 | OBJ: | 4 |
| 32. | Succession planning may eventually assur | _ | | fying, o | leveloping, and | l trackir | ng key individuals so that they |
| | ANS: T BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 57 | OBJ: | 4 |
| | | | | | | | |

| 33. | Replacement charts are listings of current jobholders who are potential replacements if an opening occurs. | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|------|---|------|-------|------|---|--|--|
| | ANS: T BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 57 | OBJ: | 4 | | |
| 34. | SWOT analysis includes the strengths only for strategy formulation purposes. | | | | | | | | |
| | ANS: F BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 60 | OBJ: | 5 | | |
| 35. | The stages of HR activity associated with a merger are (1) precombination, (2) combination, and (3) solidification and assessment. | | | | | | | | |
| | ANS: T BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 61-62 | OBJ: | 5 | | |
| 36. | Value creation is what the firm adds to a product or service by virtue of making it; it's the amount of benefits provided by the product or service once the costs of making it are subtracted. | | | | | | | | |
| | ANS: T BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 62 | OBJ: | 6 | | |
| 37. | Through human resources planning, organizations strive for a proper balance between demand considerations and supply considerations. | | | | | | | | |
| | ANS: T BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 65 | OBJ: | 4 | | |
| 38. | Decisions about employee layoffs are usually based on seniority and/or performance. | | | | | | | | |
| | ANS: T BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 66 | OBJ: | 6 | | |
| 39. | A disadvantage of overemphasizing seniority is that less competent employees receive the same rewards and security as more competent employees. | | | | | | | | |
| | ANS: T BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 66 | OBJ: | 6 | | |
| 40. | Attrition is the fastest way to achieve workforce reduction. | | | | | | | | |
| | ANS: F BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 66 | OBJ: | 6 | | |
| 41. | In unionized firms, layoffs are typically based on performance. | | | | | | | | |
| | ANS: F BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 66 | OBJ: | 6 | | |

| 42. | Aurition and early re- | ıremen | are means for | organi | zations to reduc | e exces | ss labour. |
|-----|--|---------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| | ANS: T BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 67 | OBJ: | 6 |
| 43. | Under the umbrella o reduced shifts, transfe | | | | | option | s: reduced workweek, |
| | ANS: T BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 67 | OBJ: | 6 |
| 44. | The use of part-time | employe | ees creates a pr | oblem (| of labour costs | at fast- | food restaurants. |
| | ANS: F BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 67 | OBJ: | 5 |
| 45. | Over time, organizati | ons may | y try to reduce | their w | orkforce by rely | ying on | attrition. |
| | ANS: F BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 67 | OBJ: | 6 |
| 46. | Severance pay is a lu | mp-sum | payment give | n to ter | minated employ | yees. | |
| | ANS: T BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 67 | OBJ: | 6 |
| 47. | Benchmarking is the other companies. | process | of comparing | the orga | anization's proc | esses a | nd practices with those of |
| | ANS: T BLM: Higher Order | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 68 | OBJ: | 5 |
| 48. | Internal fit (or alignment reinforcing configura | | eans that HR pr | actices | are aligned wit | h one a | nother in a mutually |
| | ANS: T BLM: Key Terms | PTS: | 1 | REF: | 71 | OBJ: | 5 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

ESSAY

1. Describe how human resources planning is integrated with strategic planning.

ANS:

Through strategic planning, organizations set major objectives and develop plans to achieve those objectives. HRP provides a set of inputs that determine what is or is likely to be possible, given the number of available people, training needs, and other people-related issues. HR strategies and action plans are developed according to the overall strategic goals that evolve from the strategy formulation process. During the strategy implementation phase, HRP must make resource allocation decisions, and implement policy, practices, and training that support the decisions and outcomes of the strategic planning process.

PTS: 1 REF: 40 OBJ: 1-6 BLM: Higher Order

2. Describe the three key elements of the HRP model.

ANS:

The three key elements in the HR planning process are (1) forecasting demand, (2) forecasting supply, and (3) balancing supply and demand considerations.

Forecasting demand involves estimating in advance the number and type of people needed to meet organizational objectives. It may involve a quantitative approach using statistical analysis and mathematical models or a qualitative approach focusing on employee performance and promotability.

Forecasting supply determines if there are sufficient numbers and types of employees available to staff anticipated openings. Sources of supply can be external or internal.

HR planning should strive for a proper balance between the emphasis placed on demand considerations and that placed on supply considerations. Demand considerations are based on the forecast of trends in business activity. Supply considerations involve the determination of where and how candidates with the required qualifications are to be found to fill vacancies.

PTS: 1 REF: 52 OBJ: 4 BLM: Remember

3. Identify and briefly describe three strategies that managers frequently use to cope with a labour shortage.

ANS:

(1) Overtime (i.e., asking employees to work extra hours) is a strategy used by most firms during peak periods. (2) Increasingly, organizations are using part-time employees to increase flexibility in scheduling and reducing payroll costs. Many organizations use part-time or contract employees to cover the absences of regular, full-time employees. (3) In addition, nine out of ten Canadian companies —both large and small—make some use of temporary employees. "Temps" are typically used for short-term assignments, vacation fill-ins, for peak work periods, or to cover for employees taking sick leave, pregnancy leave, and so forth.

PTS: 1 REF: 65-66 OBJ: 6 BLM: Higher Order

4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using attrition as a downsizing strategy?

ANS:

The primary advantage of using attrition (combined with a hiring freeze) is the ability to control and predict compensation expenses that go beyond the salaries and benefits redeemed from departing employees. When the organization does not replace departing employees, the reduction in recruitment, orientation and training, office space costs, and so forth, can result in substantial savings.

However, the disadvantages of attrition are significant. Current employees may be overburdened with the work of departing employees; their skills may not match the skill sets of the departed workers; and no new skills or ideas are infiltrating the organization. In addition, the organization is unable to control who leaves and who stays, which may result in valuable employees leaving, while less needed ones remain. Attrition also poses the disadvantage of taking a long time, compared to processes that can be accomplished rapidly, such as layoffs.

PTS: 1 REF: 67 OBJ: 6 BLM: Higher Order