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One Size Fits All? The Use of Employer Branding in Different Contexts

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Does Context Matter in Employer Branding?



Context

- Run for talent -- competition to attract the best employees
- Turn over of employees
- Challenge for organizations -- attract and retain employees
- (Potential) employees an important stakeholder



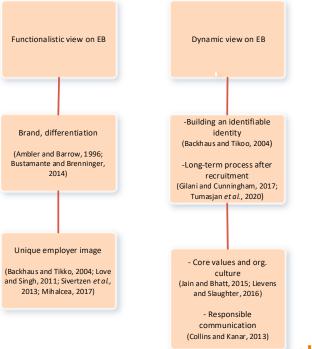
- Studies EB leads to higher employer attractiveness (Gilani and Cunningham, 2017; Kalinska-Kula and Staniec, 2021)
- Limited evidence –role of context
- Cultures (Alniaçik *et al.*, 2014), one country (Hoye et al., 2013; Sivertzen *et al.*, 2013; Purusottama and Ardianto, 2019), literature review (Špoljarić and Ozretić, 2023), industry (Wang and Tsai, 2014; Punjaisri and Wilson, 2011; Wu et al., 2018; Dabirian *et al.*, 2019).



"building an identifiable and unique identity" (Backhaus and Tikoo, 2004) and "the development of organization's unique and attractive image and reputation as an employer" (Silvertzen et al., 2013).

Theoretical Background

RQ: In what ways does the application of EB differ across national and industry contexts?





Method

- Quantitative content analysis
- 113 Dutch vacancies from the North (IT, Energy, Healthcare)
- 113 from comparable regions abroad (Germany, Bulgaria)
- Posted on leading recruitment sites
- Targeting highly-educated graduates/professionals
- Sample equal amount in each industry and country
- Emerging coding: level 1 and 2

Coding level 1	Descriptors level 2 coding
Identity	Core values, mission, vision, characteristics,
	history
Culture	Work environment, team, norms, benefits=
	material benefits + safety and inclusion
Image/Reputation	Image (outside in)
USP/uniqueness	Unique selling point, Employer Value
	Proposition
Training & Development	Training, development
CSR	Ethical, environmental responsibility,
	purpose

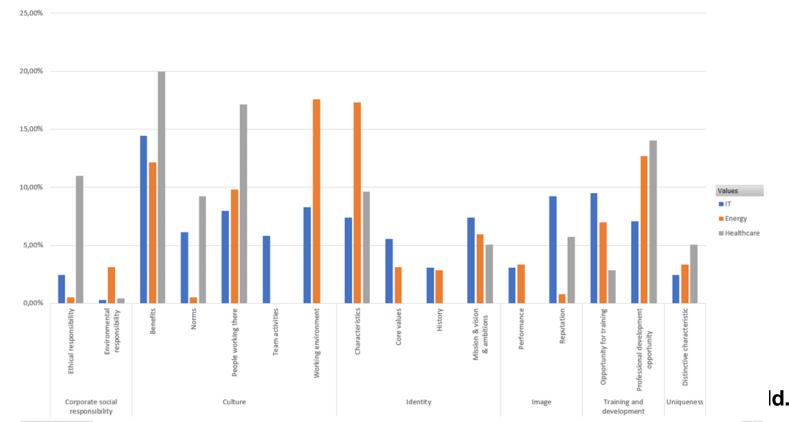
Table 1 – Coding scheme

Results & Implications

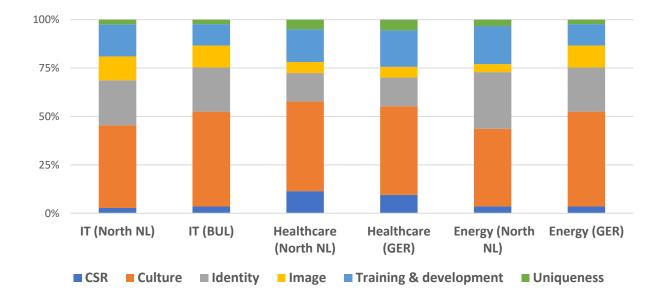
- Highest frequency: administrative information & job information
- Distinctive characteristics or phrases which present a USP were coded the least
- Core values low
- Energy and healthcare hardly any images
- CSR low frequency in all industries (although it is said to attract young people)
- Data tells us that EB cues in the right language nuances enrich vacancies

Comparison IT/Energy/Healthcare

The North of the Netherlands



Frequency of codes per country



Main Conclusions

- There are differences between industries and countries in how EB is applied
- EB not a universal but a multidimensional concept with dimensions used differently according to the context
- Depending on the context different aspects should be emphasized
- Cultural theories enriching NL low in masculinity consensus, equality, solidarity, quality work environment – emphasis on good work-life balance a priority for job seekers
- More emphasis on uniqueness, core values and norms would benefit all industries and cultures regardless of the specific nuances they use to manifest these values.
- More targeted approach of EB rather than a general catch-all EB strategy would be more effective

Thank you for your attention

Your suggestions are welcome!

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