

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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CONTACTS:

Nigel Hudson

SFEDI

5th Floor S1 St James Vicar Lane

Sheffield, SI 2EX

Tel: 0114 241 2155

Alice Rigby

FSB

2 Catherine Place Westminster

London

SWIE 6HF

Tel: 020 7592 8100

INDEX

EXECUTIVE SU	MMARY	2
I. INTRODUCT	ΓΙΟΝ	3
2. RESEARCH N	1ETHODOLOGY	3
2.1 Question	naire	4
3. RESULTS		5
3.1 Improving	g performance	5
3.2 Importan	ce of learning and development	5
3.3 Importan	ce of informal learning	6
3.4 Diversity		6
	styles and preferences	
	ty in workforce development	
	ssociated with learning	
4. CONCLUSIO	DNS AND IMPLICATIONS	8
	plications	
•	esearch	
REFERENCES		10
APPENDIX I	SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE	11
APPENDIX 2	FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS FOR EACH QUESTION	21
	ANALYSES OF DIFFERENCES BY SIZE, SECTOR AND	37

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents results from a novel survey on learning and development in small businesses. A crucial innovation in this study was to ask about the abilities people had developed, how this was achieved and their preferred methods of learning. The results show that small businesses do develop people but predominantly by informal means that rely heavily on learning from experience. This offers vital insights into learning and development that are missed in surveys that consider only formal training and qualifications.

- Small businesses do develop people but predominantly by informal means that rely heavily on learning from experience.
- About two-thirds of owner-managers thought practice, discovering what works and reviewing
 what they did had made very important or critical contributions to helping them do their job
 better.
- The most common routes to employee development were from learning by doing the job (85%) and discussions with their manager (81%), again relatively informal approaches.
- Substantial proportions of owner-managers:
 - believe more effective learning occurs if it is directed at solving problems for the business;
 - thought you could learn a lot from the experience of other small businesses;
 - find time is the biggest constraint on personal development activities;
 - prefer learning-by-doing;
 - would do more self-development if activities were 'bite-size'.
- Help from an advice agency had made, on average, the smallest contribution to improvements in owner-managers ability to do their jobs. Almost three-quarters also thought that agencies promoted training and development programmes that were not relevant or appropriate to their business.
- Methods of development are highly diverse. Thirteen routes to improved performance were identified and each had made a critical contribution to the ability of at least one ownermanager.
- Further work is needed to investigate whether and how informal learning can be extended and enhanced.

I. Introduction

The survey on which this report is based was conducted mainly to help to fill an important gap in the evidence on learning, training and development in small businesses. There is a telling paradox in the previous data. Important, predominantly academic, research has noted the crucial contribution made by informal learning in small businesses. By its very nature, this work has not been well placed to comment on the extent of such learning across small businesses. Since informal learning is almost always unaccredited it barely appears in official Government statistics. Instead these provide abundant data on the extent of qualifications and formal training, but we already know these are of little relevance in the small business context except where they are intrinsic to the business.

The primary challenge for this survey was, therefore, to try to measure the extent of informal learning in small businesses.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Due to cost considerations it was decided to conduct a postal survey of a sample of FSB members. The FSB drew a representative sample of 2,000 members, stratified to ensure that this reflected the regional distribution of their members. A questionnaire and freepost reply envelope was mailed out in early November with a request for replies to be returned by I2 December 2001. A small number of completed questionnaires were returned after this date and these have been included in the analysis.

The survey achieved a respectable response rate of 17%, with a total of 341 completed questionnaires returned. However this still leaves substantial scope for non-response bias.

The respondents are not representative of the population of small businesses in the UK. The overwhelming majority (95%) had been in business for five years or more. The sample will not, therefore, reflect the substantial numbers of start-up and new businesses, most of which fail within their first two to three years of operation. The majority, 89%, of the respondents were owner/managers. Almost all (98%) were from independent businesses rather than parts of larger organisations or franchises. Table I shows the distribution of size, with the majority being micro businesses with I to 5 employees.

Table 1 Survey respondents: distribution by size of establishment

Number of employees	Proportion of establishments
None	5.6%
I to 5	43.7%
6 to 10	20.4%
II to 19	15.0%
20 to 49	12.7%
50 or more	2.7%

The extent to which the respondents represent the population of all small firms in the UK is shown in table 2. The population figures are derived from Small Business Service (2002).

Table 2 Distribution of small firms by size: survey respondents and population

Survey respondents		Popul	ATION
Number of employees	Proportion of establishments	Number of employees	Proportion of establishments
None	5.8%	None	68.3%
I to 5	44.8%	I to 4	20.6%
6 to 10	20.9%	5 to 9	5.5%
to 9	15.5%	10 to 19	3.1%
20 to 49	13.0%	20 to 49	1.5%

2.1 QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire was composed largely of tick box responses to closed questions, in order to minimise the time burden on businesses. At the end of the questionnaire, however, respondents were asked open questions about future changes, and what Government could do to improve workforce development in small businesses.

The main challenge was to design a questionnaire that could identify all learning, including informal learning, especially amongst owner/managers. Most official surveys so far have tried to measure qualifications and training. Campanelli et al (1994) have already shown that employers often adopt a narrow definition of training, applying it to mean formal courses and especially those leading to qualifications. Such measures were inappropriate for our purposes since we had to find a way of allowing businesses to tell us about any form of learning. A further difficulty is that informal learning goes unrecognised; it is a part of everyday activity and so is not acknowledged as learning. We, therefore, needed a very different approach that was broader than simply training.

The approach adopted sought to reflect the definition of learning advocated by Gibb (1997) and Rae (2000), following Beach (1980). This is based on the idea that learning is identified by modifications to behaviour. The questionnaire started with a series of tasks that owner/managers are likely to undertake in their job. These tasks were very closely modelled on the SFEDI 'National Occupational Standards for Business Development' and were accompanied by brief descriptions. Respondents were asked to indicate whether they had become better at these tasks over the last few years. They were then invited to suggest what they were doing better now, and say how important different activities were in helping them achieve this improvement. Further questions then sought background information on the businesses views on a series of statements (for example, on priorities, learning styles and constraints of personal development) and information on employee development activities. A copy of the questionnaire is included in Appendix I.

The questionnaire was developed through discussion with members of the SFEDI Research Advisory Group, and was piloted with a small number of owner/managers to ensure it could be understood and completed within the time allowed.

3. RESULTS

The percentage figures cited in this report are based on the number of respondents to the relevant question, rather than the total number of respondents. For most questions the base number was 322 or more, but was slightly lower, 291 or more, for questions relating to employees, since these could not be completed by a small number of businesses with no employees. Full frequency distributions for all the closed questions in the survey are presented in Appendix 2.

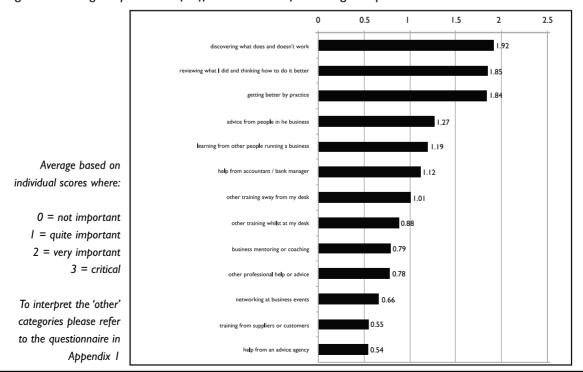
3.1 IMPROVING PERFORMANCE

Not surprisingly, all but one of the respondents thought they were now better at some aspect of their job than in the past. The greatest average improvements were reported in getting the most from IT. Over a quarter (28%) reported they were now 'very much better' at this compared to 7% who considered they were 'no better'. Substantial improvement was also recorded in looking after customers. More than one in five (22%) were now 'very much better' whilst just under 7% thought they were no better. The lowest levels of improvement were reported in delegating and managing own time (23% no better), and getting more from people (20% no better).

3.2 IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Learning and development were important to the businesses that responded to the survey. Almost four-fifths (79%) disagreed with the statement that learning and development was not high on the list of priorities for the business. This was reinforced by the extent to which respondents invested time in inducting new employees. Over a third (37%) of businesses spent more than a day introducing new staff to their job and the business. The extent to which different activities contributed to respondent's improvement in their ability to carry out their jobs is represented in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Average importance of different activities for manager improvement



3.3 IMPORTANCE OF INFORMAL LEARNING

The first three bars in figure I show that different types of learning from experience are judged by owner-managers to have made the greatest contribution, on average, to their development over the last few years. Such learning is extensive: about two-thirds of respondents considered these made a very important or critical contribution to helping them do their job better.

Advice from other people within the business, drawing upon the experience of people running other businesses and advice from accountants or bank managers were all more important, on average, than forms of training. Only about a fifth (21%) of owner-managers thought other training at their desk had made a very important or critical contribution to their improved performance. Slightly more, a quarter, reported such an impact from training away from their desk.

Of all the avenues for personal and business development that were identified, the lowest average contribution to improvement came from help from an advice agency. Fewer than one in seven (13%) respondents reported a very important or critical impact from this source. The importance of informal learning was also reflected in the responses to various attitude statements. Of respondents, 87% agreed with the proposition that 'you can learn a lot from the experience of other small businesses'. These and subsequent findings should not be taken to imply that more formal provision is without merit , rather it should be treated as being less important rather than unimportant.

3.4 DIVERSITY

It should also be noted that some owner/managers regard each of the thirteen options listed in figure 1 to have made a critical contribution to their development. Such variability in effective routes to learning is also reflected in other findings. For example, whilst computer-based learning may be a viable option for most respondents, more than one in five (21%) said they would find this difficult.

3.5 LEARNING STYLES AND PREFERENCES

A preference for practical development activities is also reflected in the responses to attitude statements. Of respondents, 81% agreed that 'I prefer learning-by-doing' rather than "chalk and talk".

Informal learning may also be better able to meet the constraints on development activities in small businesses. The majority of respondents, 85%, agreed that the biggest constraint on personal development activities was time. Almost as many, 79%, thought they would do more self-development if learning activities were short and 'bite-sized'. Just over a third (35%), however, thought that training and development sessions for themselves or key workers would have to be in the evening or at weekends.

Experiential learning and other informal methods of development are also more likely to be relevant and contextualised. Almost all (93%) respondents thought that more effective learning occurs if it is directed at solving problems for the business. In contrast, most (73%) agreed that agencies promoted training and development programmes that were not relevant or appropriate to their business.

3.6 INFORMALITY IN WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Less formal approaches were also evident in the mechanisms for inducting and subsequently developing employees, as shown in figures 2 and 3. It is therefore reasonable to conclude, that experiential and other informal ways of learning make the greatest contribution to personal development in small businesses.



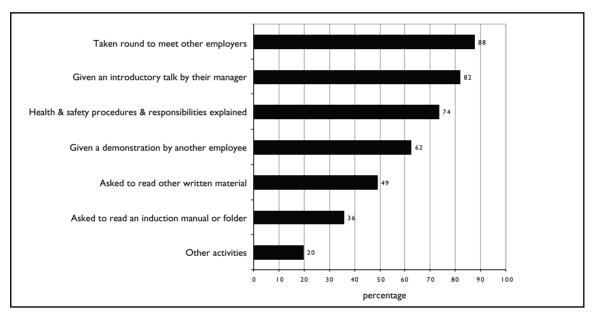
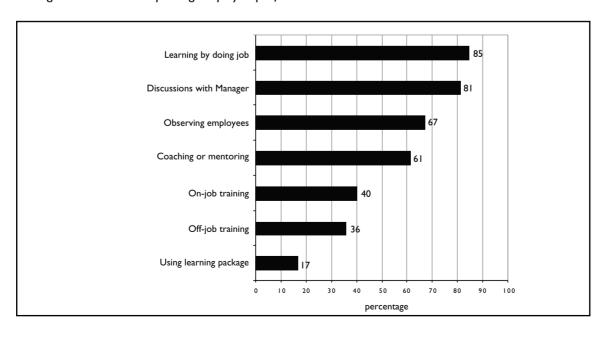


Figure 3 Activities improving employee performance



3.7 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH LEARNING

Further analyses were undertaken to assess whether the areas of owner-manager improvement, the activities contributing to improvement, and the responses to attitude statements varied by size, industry sector and the use of formal appraisal systems. The results are reported in Appendix 3.

The use of formal appraisals gave rise to the greatest number (ten, at 5% significance level or less) and most significant levels of association with the thirty-two dependent variables. The majority of these associations were in levels of owner-manager improvement, with those using appraisal systems being significantly more likely to report higher levels of improvement. It is, of course, not possible to determine from the data whether this simply reflects greater awareness of self-improvement rather than real differences in levels of improvement. It is interesting to note that use of appraisal systems appears to be a better indicator of differences amongst small firms than size or industry. This, however, needs to be treated with caution. Our data is limited in quantity and this contributed to our being restricted to carrying out simple chi-squared tests of association using simple two or three category variables.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

The perception that most small businesses are not interested in and undertake little training is common among policy makers and education and training providers. This survey, however, provides clear evidence of the importance, and extensive use, of informal learning in small businesses.

Respondents to this survey indicated that the development of their own and their employees' abilities are important to the business. Development occurs primarily by informal means and this relies heavily on learning from experience. Two-thirds of owner-managers thought practice, discovering what works, and reviewing what they did, had made very important or critical contributions to helping them do their job better. This conclusion on their part is important, because their approaches will heavily influence the patterns of learning within the firm. This means that substantial proportions of owner/managers prefer learning-by-doing, and believe that they can learn substantively from the experiences of other small businesses. In addition, they believed that more effective learning occurs if it is directed at solving problems for the business. The most common routes to employee development were from learning by doing the job (85%) and discussions with their manager (81%), again relatively informal approaches.

This research indicates that the method of development is highly diverse. Thirteen routes to improved performance were identified and each had made a critical contribution to the ability of at least one owner/manager. Advice agencies had made, on average, the smallest contribution to improvements in owner-managers ability to do their jobs. Almost three-quarters also thought that agencies promoted training and development programmes that were not relevant or appropriate to their business.

This research is a first step to identify the effect and extent of informal learning and training in small firms, but further work is needed to investigate whether and how informal learning can be extended and enhanced.

4.1 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

This research has important implications for policy makers. What is clear is that if policy and provision is to support learning and development in small businesses it needs to change. The high occurrence of informal learning in small businesses has implications for policy makers in their approach to these businesses.

In addition, there are issues surrounding the quality of training in small firms. Traditionally small firms are seen not to train their employees; this research is a testimony of the opposite. Small firms do develop their personnel, but most statistical evidence fails to capture the true extent, due to the very nature of informal learning and development. Policy makers need to appreciate the difference between training and learning and reflect this understanding in their practice. Both Government and training providers should be aware and capable of responding flexibly to the almost infinite range of needs and preferences, if they wish to encourage more training and other forms of learning and development in small firms.

4.2 FURTHER RESEARCH

There are also challenges for researchers. Further work is needed to say whether similar results will emerge from start-up and young businesses. The results also emphasise the importance of distinguishing learning, development and training. Previous research has shown that training is understood by many employers to mean formal courses and often ones that lead to recognised qualifications. Ideally, major official surveys should be adapted to find valid and reliable ways of measuring informal learning and to distinguish this from the more familiar questions about training.

The understanding of diversity of learning and development in small business must also be extended. Do needs and preferences vary in ways related to the nature of the business, business objectives, the background and attitudes of the owner/manager?

There is a need to establish what is being learned and how. What abilities are most effectively developed in which ways? A better understanding of these issues is a prerequisite for improving support to small businesses and enhancing the quality and quantity of informal learning.

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APPENDIX I

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire is included in the following eight pages.





DEVELOPING BUSINESSES AND DEVELOPING PEOPLE: THE VIEW OF SMALL FIRMS

What do you learn running a small business? How can small firms develop their people? This questionnaire gives you the chance to say what you think. With your help, we can provide evidence of what is really needed and so improve future support to small firms. We are asking the owner-manager (or other senior manager) to complete the questionnaire – it should only take about five or ten minutes.

The questionnaire has been produced by the Small Firms Enterprise Development Initiative (SFEDI*) and the Federation of Small Businesses. The results will be used in a report to advise Government departments, Regional Development Agencies, the Learning and Skills Council and similar bodies. To help us produce the report on time, please return your completed questionnaires by Wednesday, 12 December 2001 if at all possible.

Your responses will be completely confidential. They will not be used in any way that will identify you or your business.

We really appreciate your help and the more responses we have the more compelling our presentation of small firms' views will be. However, you are under no obligation to participate in this survey.

* SFEDI is the officially recognised standards setting body for those starting up, developing or advising small businesses.

Results from the survey will be published on the SFEDI website at www.sfedi.co.uk. Please supply your name and address below if you would like to receive your own copy directly.

Name:	_ Name of business:
Address:	

A. WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

I) Below is a list of things you may do in your job. Thinking back over the last few years, how much better are you at doing these today?

Please tick the box for the most appropriate option for each question

	No better	A little better	Quite a bit better	Very much better	
i) Getting more sales (e.g. plan improved marketing, sell to customers, explore new markets)					
ii) Looking after customers (e.g. improving relationships, customer care, solving customers' problems)					
iii) Set the business direction and controls (e.g. providing a vision, carrying out the business plan, monitoring progress)					
iv) Getting premises, equipment, materials (e.g. get the right premises, improve the use of equipment, tools & materials)	s				
v) Getting the most from IT (e.g. develop a business website, choose computers & software, use e-mail)					
vi) Getting the most from money (e.g. get customers to pay more quickly, plan how to improve the finances)					
vii) Delegating and managing my time (e.g. decide what can be delegated and to whom, check my own efficiency)					
viii) Getting more from people (e.g. recruiting, motivating & appraising staff, team building, managing contractors)					
ix) Ensuring health & safety (e.g. control risks to health & safety)					
x) Reviewing and improving the business (e.g. review the business, develop the plans, spot opportunities)					
xi) Other: please write in					
If you have answered "No hetter" to all the questions go to question 3					

2) Thinking of those things that you now do better, how important were the following in helping you do these things better?

Please tick one box for each question

	Not important	Quite important	Very important	Critical
Experience				
i) getting better by practice				
ii) discovering what does & doesn't work				
iii) reviewing what I did and thinking how to do it better				
iv) learning from other people running a business				
Training and development				
v) business mentoring or coaching				
vi) training from suppliers or customers				
vii) other training whilst at my desk				
viii) other training away from my desk				
Help, advice and Information				
ix) advice from people in the business (e.g. staff, Board members)				
x) help from accountant/ bank manager				
xi) help from an advice agency (e.g. Business Link, Small Business Gateway, Enterprise Agency or Trust)				
xii) other professional help or advice (e.g. consultant, professional or industry body)				
xiii) networking at business events				

B. Your views 3) Please indicate the extent you agree/ disagree with the following: Please tick one box for each question Strongly Agree Disagree Strongly agree Disagree i) learning and development are not high on the list of priorities for this business ii) time is the biggest constraint on my personal development activities

iii) training and development sessions for myself or key workers must be in the evening or at weekends		
iv) you can learn a lot from the experience of other small businesses		
v) agencies promote training and development programmes that are not relevant or appropriate to my business		
vi) more effective learning occurs if it is directed at solving problems for the business		
vii) I prefer learning-by-doing rather than "chalk and talk"		
viii) I would do more self-development if learning activities were short, 'bite-size'		

C. Some background information					
4) What best describes your position in the company? Are you: Please tick one box only					
the owner/manager the senior manager, but other: please specify not the owner					
5) Is your company best described as Please tick one box only					
independent a franchise part of a larger organisation					
6) How would you describe the main activity of the business? Please write in (e.g. design consultancy, furniture manufacture, food shop, estate agency)					
7) How long has the business been operating? Please tick one box only					
less than I year I years but less 2 years but less 5 years or more than 2 years than 5 years					
8) Does the business have a specific budget for training and development activities?					
Yes No					
9) Do you have formal systems (e.g. annual review meeting) for assessing employee performance and training or development needs?					
Yes No					
10) How many people, other than yourself, are employed in the business? Please tick one box only					
none					
If none, go to question 15.					

D. DEVELOPING EMPLOYEES					
Think of the last person your business recruited. (If several people joined on the same date choose the first person alphabetically by name [surname, first name]).					
II) What was the title of the job they were recruited for? Please write in (e.g. manager, maintenance engineer, receptionist)					
12) When they started work, which of the following activities, if any, were them to their job and the business? Please tick all boxes that apply	used to introduce				
i) taken round to meet other employees					
ii) given an introductory talk by their manager					
iii) given a demonstration by another employee					
iv) health & safety procedures and responsibilities explained					
v) asked to read an induction manual or folder					
vi) asked to read other written material					
vii) other: please specify					
viii) there were no introductory activities If no activities, go to question 14					
13) How much time, in total, do you estimate these activities took to complete? Please tick one box only					
up to an hour up to 2 hours & more than an hour					
up to half a day & more than 2 hours up to a day & more than ha	alf a day				
more than a day					

14) Apart from initial induction,	14) Apart from initial induction,					
a) what activities, if any, have helped this member of staff improve their performance after they started working for you?, and,						
b) which made the greatest contribution to improving performance?						
	a) Have helped improve performance. Tick all that apply	b) Made the greatest contribution Tick one box only				
i) learned themselves by doing the job						
ii) discussions with their manager						
iii) observing other employees doing similar/related work						
iv) coaching or mentoring						
v) using a learning package themselves						
vi) other training at their desk or workstation	on					
vii) other training away from their desk or workstation						
viii) other: please specify						
E. FUTURE CHANGES						
15) What are the three most important changes that are likely to affect your business in the next twelve months? <i>Please write in</i>						
i)						
ii)						
iii)						
If no changes are expected, go to question	18.					

16) Will these changes mean you, or other people in the business, have to change what you do or how you do it?
Yes No if No, go to question 18
17) What will be done to develop people in the business, including yourself, to handle these changes? Please write in:
F. WHAT CAN BE DONE TO HELP?
18) What is the most important step that Government, or its agencies, could take to help improve the development of the people in your business?
Thank you for completing the questionnaire.

Please return your completed questionnaire in the envelope provided (no postage required) to:

SFEDI, P.O. Box 1753, FREEPOST NEA12169, SHEFFIELD SI I 8ZZ

NOTES			

APPENDIX 2

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS FOR EACH QUESTION

Readers should use the numbering on the following tables to refer back to the questionnaire in appendix I to obtain the precise question asked and any preliminary dialogue.

1) i) Getting more sales

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No better	39	11.4	11.4	11.4
	A little better	120	35.2	35.2	46.6
	Quite a bit better	130	38.1	38.1	84.8
	Very much better	50	14.7	14.7	99.4
	Not answered	2	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

1) ii) Looking after customers

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No better	23	6.7	6.7	6.7
	A little better	104	30.5	30.5	37.2
	Quite a bit better	138	40.5	40.5	77.7
	Very much better	75	22.0	22.0	99.7
	Not answered	1	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

1) iii) Set the business direction and controls

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No better	49	14.4	14.4	14.4
	A little better	109	32.0	32.0	46.3
	Quite a bit better	132	38.7	38.7	85.0
	Very much better	48	14.1	14.1	99.1
	Not answered	3	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

1) iv) Getting premises, equipment, materials

					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	No better	57	16.7	16.7	16.7
	A little better	85	24.9	24.9	41.6
	Quite a bit better	123	36.1	36.1	77.7
	Very much better	68	19.9	19.9	97.7
	Not answered	8	2.3	2.3	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

1) v) Getting the most from IT

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No better	25	7.3	7.3	7.3
	A little better	87	25.5	25.5	32.8
1	Quite a bit better	133	39.0	39.0	71.8
	Very much better	94	27.6	27.6	99.4
	Not answered	2	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

1) vi) Getting the most from money

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No better	62	18.2	18.2	18.2
	A little better	121	35.5	35.5	53.7
1	Quite a bit better	104	30.5	30.5	84.2
	Very much better	51	15.0	15.0	99.1
	Not answered	3	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

1) vii) Delegating and managing my time

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No better	78	22.9	22.9	22.9
	A little better	124	36.4	36.4	59.2
	Quite a bit better	105	30.8	30.8	90.0
	Very much better	28	8.2	8.2	98.2
	Not answered	6	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

1) viii) Getting more from people

			_		Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	No better	65	19.1	19.1	19.1
	A little better	137	40.2	40.2	59.2
1	Quite a bit better	110	32.3	32.3	91.5
	Very much better	22	6.5	6.5	97.9
	Not answered	7	2.1	2.1	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

1) ix) Ensuring health & safety

					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	No better	57	16.7	16.7	16.7
	A little better	118	34.6	34.6	51.3
	Quite a bit better	118	34.6	34.6	85.9
	Very much better	43	12.6	12.6	98.5
	Not answered	5	1.5	1.5	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

1) x) Reviewing and improving the business

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No better	42	12.3	12.3	12.3
	A little better	118	34.6	34.6	46.9
	Quite a bit better	133	39.0	39.0	85.9
	Very much better	43	12.6	12.6	98.5
	Not answered	5	1.5	1.5	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

1) xi) Other

					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	No better	5	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Quite a bit better	4	1.2	1.2	2.6
	Very much better	2	.6	.6	3.2
	Not answered	330	96.8	96.8	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

2) i) Getting better by practice

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not important	7	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Quite important	109	32.0	32.0	34.0
	Very important	174	51.0	51.0	85.0
	Critical	44	12.9	12.9	97.9
	Not answered	7	2.1	2.1	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

2) ii) Discovering what does & doesn't work

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not important	2	.6	.6	.6
	Quite important	104	30.5	30.5	31.1
	Very important	168	49.3	49.3	80.4
	Critical	62	18.2	18.2	98.5
	Not answered	5	1.5	1.5	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

2) iii) Reviewing what I did and thinking about how to do it better

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not important	4	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Quite important	96	28.2	28.2	29.3
	Very important	173	50.7	50.7	80.1
	Critical	64	18.8	18.8	98.8
	Not answered	4	1.2	1.2	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

2) iv) Learning from other people running a business

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not important	65	19.1	19.1	19.1
	Quite important	154	45.2	45.2	64.2
	Very important	97	28.4	28.4	92.7
	Critical	19	5.6	5.6	98.2
	Not answered	6	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

2) v) Business mentoring or coaching

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not important	142	41.6	41.6	41.6
	Quite important	111	32.6	32.6	74.2
1	Very important	63	18.5	18.5	92.7
	Critical	14	4.1	4.1	96.8
	Not answered	11	3.2	3.2	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

2) vi) Training from suppliers or customers

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not important	157	46.0	46.0	46.0
	Quite important	122	35.8	35.8	81.8
1	Very important	45	13.2	13.2	95.0
	Critical	4	1.2	1.2	96.2
	Not answered	13	3.8	3.8	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

2) vii) Other training whilst at my desk

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not important	117	34.3	34.3	34.3
	Quite important	137	40.2	40.2	74.5
1	Very important	67	19.6	19.6	94.1
	Critical	4	1.2	1.2	95.3
	Not answered	16	4.7	4.7	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

2) viii) Other training away from my desk

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not important	106	31.1	31.1	31.1
	Quite important	137	40.2	40.2	71.3
	Very important	72	21.1	21.1	92.4
	Critical	14	4.1	4.1	96.5
	Not answered	12	3.5	3.5	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

2) ix) Advice from people in the business

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not important	63	18.5	18.5	18.5
	Quite important	141	41.3	41.3	59.8
	Very important	98	28.7	28.7	88.6
	Critical	27	7.9	7.9	96.5
	Not answered	12	3.5	3.5	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

2) x) Help from accountant/bank manager

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not important	101	29.6	29.6	29.6
	Quite important	114	33.4	33.4	63.0
1	Very important	83	24.3	24.3	87.4
	Critical	33	9.7	9.7	97.1
	Not answered	10	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

2) xi) Help from an advice agency

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not important	188	55.1	55.1	55.1
	Quite important	98	28.7	28.7	83.9
	Very important	40	11.7	11.7	95.6
	Critical	5	1.5	1.5	97.1
	Not answered	10	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

2) xii) Other professional help or advice

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not important	127	37.2	37.2	37.2
	Quite important	135	39.6	39.6	76.8
	Very important	57	16.7	16.7	93.5
	Critical	13	3.8	3.8	97.4
	Not answered	9	2.6	2.6	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

2) xiii) Networking at business events

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not important	142	41.6	41.6	41.6
	Quite important	130	38.1	38.1	79.8
1	Very important	46	13.5	13.5	93.3
	Critical	10	2.9	2.9	96.2
	Not answered	13	3.8	3.8	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

3) i) Learning and development not high priority for the business

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	7	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Agree	57	16.7	16.7	18.8
	Disagree	163	47.8	47.8	66.6
	Strongly disagree	104	30.5	30.5	97.1
	Not answered	10	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

3) ii) Time the biggest constraint on personal development

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	118	34.6	34.6	34.6
	Agree	166	48.7	48.7	83.3
	Disagree	46	13.5	13.5	96.8
	Strongly disagree	3	.9	.9	97.7
	Not answered	8	2.3	2.3	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

3) iii) Training and development sessions must be in evenings or at weekends

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	23	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Agree	92	27.0	27.0	33.7
	Disagree	189	55.4	55.4	89.1
	Strongly disagree	25	7.3	7.3	96.5
	Not answered	12	3.5	3.5	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

3) iv) You can learn a lot from the experience of other small businesses

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	45	13.2	13.2	13.2
	Agree	240	70.4	70.4	83.6
	Disagree	40	11.7	11.7	95.3
	Strongly disagree	4	1.2	1.2	96.5
	Not answered	12	3.5	3.5	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

3) v) Agencies promote programmes that are not relevant/appropriate to my business

					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	64	18.8	18.8	18.8
	Agree	174	51.0	51.0	69.8
	Disagree	79	23.2	23.2	93.0
	Strongly disagree	7	2.1	2.1	95.0
	Not answered	17	5.0	5.0	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

3) vi) More effective learning occurs if it is directed at solving business problems

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	68	19.9	19.9	19.9
	Agree	237	69.5	69.5	89.4
	Disagree	22	6.5	6.5	95.9
	Strongly disagree	1	.3	.3	96.2
	Not answered	13	3.8	3.8	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

3) vii) I prefer learning -by-doing rather than 'chalk and talk'

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	73	21.4	21.4	21.4
	Agree	188	55.1	55.1	76.5
	Disagree	63	18.5	18.5	95.0
	Not answered	17	5.0	5.0	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

3) viii) I would do more self -development if activities were short, 'bite -size'

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	51	15.0	15.0	15.0
	Agree	203	59.5	59.5	74.5
	Disagree	66	19.4	19.4	93.8
	Strongly disagree	2	.6	.6	94.4
	Not answered	19	5.6	5.6	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

3) ix) I would find it difficult to use computer -based learning

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	18	5.3	5.3	5.3
	Agree	52	15.2	15.2	20.5
	Disagree	164	48.1	48.1	68.6
	Strongly disagree	98	28.7	28.7	97.4
	Not answered	9	2.6	2.6	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

4) What best describes your position in the company?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	The owner/manager	299	87.7	87.7	87.7
	Senior (not owner) manager	12	3.5	3.5	91.2
	Other	24	7.0	7.0	98.2
	Not answered	6	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

5) Is your company best described as ...?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Independent	331	97.1	97.1	97.1
	Part of a larger organisation	5	1.5	1.5	98.5
	A franchise	2	.6	.6	99.1
	Not answered	3	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

6) Industry (derived from information on main business activity)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agriculture &	3	.9	.9	.9
	Manufacturing	73	21.4	21.4	22.3
	Construction	22	6.5	6.5	28.7
	Transport & communications	12	3.5	3.5	32.3
	Banking, finance/ins., business serv.	137	40.2	40.2	72.4
	Public admin., education & health	15	4.4	4.4	76.8
	Other services	13	3.8	3.8	80.6
	Wholesale & retail	53	15.5	15.5	96.2
	Hotels & catering	8	2.3	2.3	98.5
	Not answered/uncodeable	5	1.5	1.5	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

7) How long has the business been operating?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	less than 1 year	1	.3	.3	.3
	1 year, less than 2	2	.6	.6	.9
	2 years, less than 5	13	3.8	3.8	4.7
	5 years or more	323	94.7	94.7	99.4
	Not answered	2	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

8) Does the business have a specific budget for training and development?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	287	84.2	84.2	84.2
	Yes	51	15.0	15.0	99.1
	Not answered	3	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

9) Do you have formal systems for assessing employee performance, etc.?

					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	No	182	53.4	53.4	53.4
	Yes	153	44.9	44.9	98.2
	Not answered	6	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

10) How many people, other than yourself, are employed in the business?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	19	5.6	5.6	5.6
	1 to 5	148	43.4	43.4	49.0
	6 to 10	69	20.2	20.2	69.2
	11 to 19	51	15.0	15.0	84.2
	20 to 49	43	12.6	12.6	96.8
	50 or more	9	2.6	2.6	99.4
	Not answered	2	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

11) Occupation of last person recruited (derived from description of job)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Manager	40	11.7	11.7	11.7
	Professional	37	10.9	10.9	22.6
	Assoc. Prof. & Technical	28	8.2	8.2	30.8
	Admin. & Secretarial	66	19.4	19.4	50.1
	Skilled Trades	31	9.1	9.1	59.2
	Personal Service	5	1.5	1.5	60.7
	Sales & Customer Service	33	9.7	9.7	70.4
	Process, Plant & M/c Operative	24	7.0	7.0	77.4
	Elementary	31	9.1	9.1	86.5
	Not applicable/not answered	46	13.5	13.5	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

12) i) Taken round to meet other employees

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	38	11.1	11.1	11.1
	Yes	265	77.7	77.7	88.9
	Not answered/not applicable	38	11.1	11.1	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

12) ii) Given an introductory talk by their manager

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	55	16.1	16.1	16.1
	Yes	249	73.0	73.0	89.1
	Not answered/not applicable	37	10.9	10.9	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

12) iii) Given a demonstration by another employee

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	114	33.4	33.4	33.4
	Yes	189	55.4	55.4	88.9
	Not answered/not applicable	38	11.1	11.1	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

12) iv) Health & safety procedures and responsibilities explained

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	80	23.5	23.5	23.5
	Yes	224	65.7	65.7	89.1
	Not answered/not applicable	37	10.9	10.9	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

12) v) Asked to read an induction manual or folder

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	195	57.2	57.2	57.2
	Yes	109	32.0	32.0	89.1
	Not answered/not applicable	37	10.9	10.9	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

12) vi) Asked to read other written material

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	154	45.2	45.2	45.2
	Yes	150	44.0	44.0	89.1
	Not answered/not applicable	37	10.9	10.9	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

12) vii) Other introductory activities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	244	71.6	71.6	71.6
	Yes	60	17.6	17.6	89.1
		00	17.0	17.0	09.1
	Not answered/not applicable	37	10.9	10.9	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

12) viii) No introductory activities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No induction activities	11	3.2	3.2	3.2
	Induction activities	293	85.9	85.9	89.1
	Not applicable	37	10.9	10.9	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

13) How much time, in total, did introductory activities take?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Up to an hour	39	11.4	11.4	11.4
	Up to 2 hours	57	16.7	16.7	28.2
	Up to half a day	54	15.8	15.8	44.0
	Up to a day	34	10.0	10.0	54.0
	More than a day	107	31.4	31.4	85.3
	Not applicable	50	14.7	14.7	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

14) a) i) Learned themselves by doing the job

					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	No	45	13.2	13.2	13.2
	Yes	261	76.5	76.5	89.7
	Not applicable	35	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

14) a) ii) Discussions with their manager

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	58	17.0	17.0	17.0
	Yes	248	72.7	72.7	89.7
	Not applicable	35	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

14) a) iii) Observing other employees doing similar/related work

					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	No	101	29.6	29.6	29.6
	Yes	205	60.1	60.1	89.7
	Not applicable	35	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

14) a) iv) Coaching or mentoring

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	118	34.6	34.6	34.6
	Yes	188	55.1	55.1	89.7
	Not applicable	35	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

14) a) v) Using a learning package themselves

		F	Danasant	Valid Dagaant	Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	No	255	74.8	74.8	74.8
	Yes	51	15.0	15.0	89.7
	Not applicable	35	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

14) a) vi) Other training at their desk or work station

					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	No	183	53.7	53.7	53.7
	Yes	123	36.1	36.1	89.7
	Not applicable	35	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

14) a) vii) Other training away from their desk or work station

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	194	56.9	56.9	56.9
	Yes	112	32.8	32.8	89.7
	Not applicable	35	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

14) a) viii) Other activity

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	289	84.8	84.8	84.8
	Yes	17	5.0	5.0	89.7
	Not applicable	35	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

14) b) Greatest contribution to improving performance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none selected	18	5.3	5.3	5.3
	learned by doing job	86	25.2	25.2	30.5
	discussions with their manager	37	10.9	10.9	41.3
	observing other employees	44	12.9	12.9	54.3
ļ	coaching or mentoring	41	12.0	12.0	66.3
	using a learning package	3	.9	.9	67.2
	other training at desk	5	1.5	1.5	68.6
	other training away from desk	10	2.9	2.9	71.6
	other	3	.9	.9	72.4
	not coded - multicoded	86	25.2	25.2	97.7
	Not applicable	8	2.3	2.3	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

16) Will (future changes at Q.15) mean changes to what you do or how you do it?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	59	17.3	17.3	17.3
	Yes	203	59.5	59.5	76.8
	Not answered/not applicable	79	23.2	23.2	100.0
	Total	341	100.0	100.0	

APPENDIX 3

ANALYSES OF DIFFERENCES BY SIZE, SECTOR AND PRESENCE OF FORMAL APPRAISAL SYSTEMS

variable	appraisal system	size	sector
Getting more sales			
Looking after customers			
Set the business direction & controls	0.000	0.000	
Getting premises, equipment, materials			0.039
Getting the most from IT			
Getting the most from money	0.000	0.026	
Delegating and managing my time	0.000		
Getting more from people	0.000	0.015	
Ensuring health and safety	0.001	0.011	0.012
Reviewing and improving the business	0.000	0.046	
Getting better by practice			
Discovering what does & doesn't work			
Reviewing what I did & thinking about, etc.			0.010
Learning from other people running a business			
Business mentoring or coaching			
Training from suppliers or customers			0.049
Other training whilst at my desk			
Other training away from my desk	0.025		
Advice from people in the business			
Help from accountant/ bank manager			0.025
Help from an advice agency		0.028	
Other professional help or advice			
Networking at business events			0.000
Learning & development not a high priority	0.026		
Time the biggest constraint on personal dev't			
Training & dev't sessions in evening/ weekend	0.002	0.031	
Learn a lot from experience of other businesses			0.025
Agencies promote programmes not relevant etc.	0.003		
More effective learning by solving problems			
I prefer learning-by-doing to 'chalk and talk'			
I would do more self-dev't if activities 'bite-size'			
I would find it difficult to use computer-based, etc			

The table reports results that are significant at the 5% level or more using a chi-square test. All other results are omitted from the table.

Non-respondents to each question are omitted from the analysis. Figures in italics should be treated with caution as expected values were below the minimum required in some cells.

Size is a dichotomised variable based on number of employees, 0 to 10 and 11 or more. Sector is a three category variable where the sectors are: agriculture, manufacturing & construction; distribution, transport & hospitality; business & financial services, education & health.

The size, sector and appraisal variable are themselves associated. Manufacturing, etc. has the lowest proportion of micro businesses and these businesses are less likely to have appraisal systems. The business and other service sector establishments are most likely to have appraisal systems.

NOTES			

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The Federation of Small Businesses (FSB) is the UK's largest lobby organisation representing the self-employed and owners of small businesses. Founded in 1974, it now has over 185,000 members across all industries, trades and services. It is a non-party political lobby group that exists to promote and protect the interests of all those who own and manage their own businesses.

FSB members together employ 1.25 million people and turnover £10 billion a year.



FEDERATION OF SMALL BUSINESSES

PRESS AND PARLIAMENTARY OFFICE

2 CATHERINE PLACE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, SWIE 6HF TELEPHONE: 020 7592 8100 FACSIMILE: 020 7233 7899 E-MAIL: london.policy@fsb.org.uk WEBSITE: http://www.fsb.org.uk

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Federation of Small Businesses
2 Catherine Place, Westminster, London, SWIE 6HF
T: 020 7592 8100 F: 020 7233 7899
e-mail: london.policy@fsb.org.uk website: http://www.fsb.org.uk

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