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UK managers' conceptions of employee training and development

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UK managers' conceptions of employee training and development

Short title: Conceptions of training and development

Abstract

Purpose: ~~The purpose is twofold: first to provide clarity on~~

~~The paper commences with a review of the~~ practical and theoretical distinctions between training and development ~~in the organizational psychology and HRD literature, primarily from a psychological perspective to investigate the conceptual distinctions between training and development. We then~~ ; ~~second to~~ investigate how managers responsible for the training and development function conceptualise these activities in practice, the factors which guide their decision making, how they evaluate the outcomes and the extent they perceive a relationship between training and development.

Design/methodology/approach: ~~Taking a critical realist perspective semi-structured telephone interviews were conducted with a purposive sample of~~ Interview data from 26 UK managers ~~from 20 different organisations. These were analysed through thematic coding using Template Analysis~~ coded using Template.

Findings: Managers' conceptualisations of training and development vary. Formal training is prioritised due to a perceived more tangible demonstrable return on investment. Perceived success in training focuses on improvements to job-related skills, whereas success outcomes for development are more varied and difficult to measure. Managers consider training and development more valuable when combined.

Implications for research: The findings highlight the need for further process-driven research to understand the interrelationship between training and development and the need to develop methods that can be used by organisations to evaluate both. These need to go beyond those currently in use and include both qualitative and quantitative measures.

Implications for practice: Managers may take a more proactive and directive role in facilitating development than the literature suggests, thus their role needs to be more actively considered in HRD learning strategies.

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Originality/value: This is one of the first qualitative studies to explore the conceptualisations of managers responsible for training and development, highlighting the interrelationship between training and development and the factors guiding decisions regarding these activities. ~~Unlike most studies in the domain, it is undertaken from a qualitative perspective.~~

Key words: training, development, managers, decision making, evaluation of success, Template Analysis.

Categorization: research paper.

UK managers' conceptions of employee training and development

Introduction

There has long been a belief that investment in employee training and development has benefits for the organization and for its workforce (Salas and Cannon-Bowers 2001; Sloman, 2003). Thus some form of training is offered by nearly all organisations (Cannell, 2004). However, with the move from traditional formal training activities to on-going and future-oriented development there has been a shift in how such activities are used (e.g. Maurer et al., 2003). A continuously changing work environment has made cyclical training necessary (Buckley and Caple, 2007), on-the-job training being considered most effective, only a fifth of UK managers believing that formal courses are the most effective method (Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development, 2007). Self-initiated training and development, initiated by the learner, has also increased in importance, particularly in the context of so-called 'new' or 'boundaryless careers' (Arthur and Rousseau 1996) which are characterised by greater mobility and flexibility. In-house development programmes are offered by 60% of UK organizations (Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development 2007). The same research showed that one in six organisations has introduced programmes specifically aimed at developing the role of the line manager, which demonstrates their crucial role in this context. For this reason, managers are the focus of the present research as they are arguably gate keepers to training and development in many organisations, as they play a pivotal role in decisions regarding any activities and also the creation of a fertile learning culture (need ref!)-

~~Drawing particularly upon the extant psychological literature, we commence this paper by exploring differences between employee training and development to provide clarity on both the theoretical and practical distinctions. This highlights that whilst the theoretical orientations and practical ramifications differ, relatively little is~~

~~known about the way these are conceptualised in practice, how decisions are made about which type of activity to use, or the measurement of outcome success, particularly for development activities. These issues are investigated subsequently using a purposive sample of UK managers responsible for both training and development decisions in their respective organisations.~~ The aims of our paper are thus two-fold: ~~Firstly to provide clarity on both the practical and theoretical distinctions between training and development, primarily from a psychological perspective drawing from the psychological and management literature;~~ and secondly to investigate how managers conceptualize these activities in practice, the factors which guide their decision making, how they evaluate the outcomes of these activities, and the extent they perceive a relationship between training and development.

Differences between training and development

Not all writers agree regarding the overall aim or the potential differences between training and development. ~~Antonacopolou~~~~Antacapoulou~~ (2001) conceptualises training as an organizational activity, which also comprises development, contrasting this with learning as an individual activity, ~~thereby making a distinction between organizational and individual learning. y. More frequent are assertions~~ However, we ~~argue that we need to make a more finely grained distinction. -that-t~~ Training and development are ~~in format and purpose~~ distinct activities, ~~for instance Warr arguing~~ ~~argues~~ that “job-specific training seeks to improve effectiveness in a current job role, whereas development activities take a longer-term perspective and may extend into career planning and reviews of personal progress” (Warr, 2002 p. 154). Such distinctions are also apparent in the North American literature. For example, Laird (1985, p.11) writes that training “permits employees to perform to a standard whilst development on the other hand refers to ongoing, long-term intervention to prepare people and groups for futures”, whilst Maurer et al. (2002b) distinguish development activity by locating the onus for development firmly with the employees themselves, but considering different beneficiaries. Thus, within the literature training and development appear different (Table 1). Practical differences emphasise how training

Comment [AMcD1]: Mark, do we need to leave Antacopolou in? We put that stuff in following an earlier review, but it still does not make sense to me how training and development can be put together like that.

is a focused and time-framed activity with clear organisational focus whilst development is open-ended and long-term; the role of managerial support being important for each activity. Evidence from a practitioner context (Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development, 2007) emphasises that 52% of respondents see the manager as ‘very important’ for supporting learning for both training and development activities, a finding also echoed in the academic literature particularly in terms of participation in development activities (Birdi et al., 1997). However, it is less evident how decisions are made regarding which of these activities to support. Examples of training tend to comprise formal activities that usually entail a specific skill building element (Goldstein and Gilliam, 1994), whereas development comprises a very broad range of activities, which can be formal or informal (McDowall and Mabey, 2008), may or may not entail an explicit career relevant element and may or may not be formally planned and agreed (Rowold and Kauffeld, 2009).

[Note to editor: Take in Table 1 about here]

Approaches to training tend to be grounded in the training cycle. Developed from learning theory and cognitive psychology these acknowledge the interplay between individual characteristics (Goldstein, 1993) focussing upon training effectiveness (e.g. Kraiger et al., 1993) and factors impacting upon motivation (Colquitt et al., 2000). Warr (2002, p.154) states that “Learning [from training] may be viewed as cognitive and physical activity giving rise to a relatively permanent change in knowledge, skill or attitude”, such outcomes have been documented in a wealth of studies (Kraiger et al., 1993) and several meta-analyses (Arthur et al., 2003). Consequently research has often concentrated on individuals’ motivation for training and the impact of a range of variables such as self efficacy (Colquitt et al., 2000).

In contrast there is far less research, particularly in psychology, regarding employee development (Maurer et al., 2002a) and less consensus on definitions and a theoretical basis. The theoretical roots for development are equally widely spread. Several of these are positioned at the organizational level; examples are Human Resource

Development orientated approaches (Thomson et al., 1998), the learning organisation (Senge, 2006) or Human Capital Theory (Davenport, 1999), a commonality between these models being that outcomes are often concerned with the enhancement of performance. Other development approaches consider individual differences and motivation such as theories of managerial competence (Boyatzis 1982; 2008), the effects of feedback (Ilgen et al., 1979; Kluger and DeNisi 1996) and factors influencing participation in development activities (Maurer et al. 2002b; 2003; Maurer and Tarulli, 1994).

With regard to learning arising from any such activity, it is implicit across these theories that individuals will develop more effectively if they are cognisant of their strengths and weaknesses, and thus take responsibility for changing their behaviour if supported by appropriate development activities. Unlike for training, where learning is characterised as occurring through instruction and skill acquisition (Goldstein and Gilliam, 1994), learning through development is characterised by reflection. To illustrate, Argyris and Schön (1978) argue that individuals need to examine their implicit theories (theories-in-use) in comparison to espoused theories (how they want to be seen to be acting by others). The better the fit between the two theories, the greater their effectiveness, reflection being integral to achieving this fit. In order for such self-reflection to take place, employees need insight into their respective strengths and weaknesses and to be able to see themselves in the same way as others do. Such self-awareness has been demonstrated to predict performance (Atwater and Yammarino, 1992).

At this point we note that the psychological distinction between both the processes of training and development, and learning, the latter of which can be conceptualised as an outcome (Warr, 2002), differs from much contemporary management literature. This considers development as synonymous with learning (e.g. Sadler-Smith, 2005; Harrison, 2005). Notwithstanding this, learning from each type of activity might broadly be argued to be contingent on differing employee-employer relationships (Horner and Jones, 2003). Training is associated commonly with relational aspects of the psychological contract (Rousseau, 1995), which infer stable and open-ended

employment within a predictivist perspective which as the name implies centres on the prediction of job related performance, within a very quantitative paradigm (Cook, 2009).—Within this, the onus rests with the manager to match people to jobs and then to train their workforce, facilitating skill acquisition and linear career growth. In contrast, development is more commonly associated with transactional contracts (Rousseau, 1995) and a constructivist perspective, where the onus is on the employee to take responsibility for developing multiple careers and engaging in life-long learning (Senge, 2006; Hall and Mirvis, 1995).

These differences offer challenges for evaluating training and development outcomes. Training lends itself to experimental designs to assess projected outcomes, often based upon Kirkpatrick's (1959) model of training evaluation or derivatives, that demonstrate effectiveness at several levels such as increased learning, increased motivation and enhanced attitudes (Tannenbaum et al., 1991). Despite criticism in the literature (Skinner, 2004), such evaluation models are popular with managers (Tamkin et al., 2002) due to their summative and outcome focused orientation (Brown and Gerhard, 2002). Phillip's (2003) Return on Investment model expands on Kirkpatrick through a proposed framework for measuring return on investment using primarily quantitative methods, noting the relative reluctance of organisations to evaluate development in comparison to training.

On-going development activities are less suited to ~~may preclude~~ such experimental approaches evaluation. Development is ~~to projected outcomes as, being something by nature -intrinsically~~ pervasive, overlapping and on-going, which makes it more-it is difficult to divide up relevant activities into discrete variables (Warr, 2002).

The notion that development should be self-led implies it is a personal issue. Consequently what constitutes successful development for one person might not represent success for another. Whereas some employees might wish to stay in their existing job and find satisfaction through the enhancement of their job specific skills, others define successful development as promotion and increased pay. Thus, prevalent outcome measures have been general and posited at the organizational level such as the number of training days attended by managers (Thomson et al., 1998), promotions

(Jones and Whitmore, 1995) or staff retention (Naish and Birdi, 2001). These issues highlight a need to explore how individuals responsible for training and development in organizations conceptualise development in practice; how decisions to invest are made, outcome success measured and effectiveness judged. Whilst we know from the training effectiveness literature that motivation predicts training success (see Colquitt et al., 2000), we lack comparable evidence for employee development.

To summarise, our review highlights that training and development are conceptualised as different by researchers (Warr, 2002; Laird, 1985; Fitzgerald, 1992). However, there is little research regarding the extent to which these differences are endorsed and shared by people in organizations. For instance, there may be a limit to the extent development can truly be self-led; engagement arguably being dependent on the allocation of budgets, unless employees self-finance such activities in their own time. Managers with relevant responsibility can play a vital role in employees' training and development where they identify needs and allocate resources, as well as accept personal responsibility to encourage employees to participate in activities and support them to transfer developed skills (Reid and Barrington, 1994). Survey evidence suggests these managers are considered 'very important' to supporting both training and development activities in organisations (Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development, 2007), although a fifth of respondents also indicated that managers may not take this issue seriously. Given that a recent survey of training managers in the UK commissioned by the Confederation of British Industry [CBI] revealed that few expected their budgets to remain unaffected by the recession, the majority having already experienced budget cuts (Kingston, 2009), this decrease in funding lends urgency to investigating how needs are identified and resources allocated.

Consequently we took a qualitative approach rooted in critical realism (Willig, 2001). Whilst our methods were qualitative, our starting point was the above review of the literature, which revealed that theories as espoused by the literature may not necessarily be reflected in organisational practice. A realist stance takes the position that qualitative approaches can get to shared perceptions of reality, and thus allow generalisations, if research is conducted with integrity, to other populations. A critical

realist perspective goes one step further by using the interpretation of data to consequently question and revise theories that have guided the research. We interviewed managers to investigate their conceptualisations of training and development, with particular focus on the factors guiding decision making, and how success is evaluated in their organisational realities. To this end, our research questions are:

1. How do managers define and conceptualise development and training in practice?
2. What factors guide managers' training and development decisions?
3. How do managers evaluate outcomes for training and development?
4. To what extent do managers perceive a relationship between training and development?

Whilst some evidence has been extant that underlines the role of the line manager, to our knowledge no qualitative study has not investigated in the UK context what managers perceptions are, and in particular what guides their decision making.

Method

Sample and recruitment procedure

As our aim was to investigate the above research questions in depth through a qualitative approach, rather than survey a statistically representative population, we recruited a purposive sample (Silverman, 2000) of 26 managers (16 male, 10 female, aged between 28 and 59) from 20 different UK organizations. This were drawn from a UK database, and we ensured that our sample comprising comprised both the public sector (local authorities, the emergency services, education) and the private sector (including finance, retail and publishing), covering different industry sectors. The organisations were contacted via an invitation letter or email outlining the purposes of our research and inviting participants who fitted our inclusion criteria to put themselves forward. These were that managers had responsibility for identifying development and training needs in employees, were making decisions on taking appropriate action (such as recommending attendance of a particular course or activity

following a staff appraisal) and had been making such decisions for a period exceeding six months. The nature of managerial responsibilities in our final sample varied from senior managers (with active line management for up to 50 staff) to those with responsibility for specialist training and development functions. It was ascertained at the outset of each interview that these criteria were met, and that managers had relevant authority such as being able to agree budgets. The sample was sought to represent a range of contemporary experiences of those employees critical (Patton, 2002) to managing training and development. All managers were sent a short information sheet outlining the nature of the research in advance via email. The interviews were conducted during work-time by telephone, in order to allow participants to be recruited from geographically dispersed locations, at a mutually agreed time in order to ensure minimal disruption. As the interviews were not face to face, particular care was taken at the beginning of each interview to corroborate the inclusion criteria for each participant, but also to allow time for questions on part of the interviewee to ensure good rapport. Each interview was recorded once informed consent had been obtained and, subsequently, transcribed fully. All participants were assured that their own identities and that of their organizations would be anonymised, and received a summary of the findings upon request. We refer to participants as ‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’; in the results section and have disguised the identity of each organisation.

Comment [AMcD2]: Can't think of a good way of putting this – trying to say that we reveal little about the background of each organisation where we quote, to preserve anonymity

Interview schedule

Interviews lasted approximately 45 minutes and consisted of semi-structured, open-ended questions with follow up probes focussing on managers' definitions and experiences in their work contexts. The interview schedule was constructed to map onto our research questions; thus the broad headings were definitions of training and development, decision making, examples of outcome measures, and the interrelationship between training and development. When asking managers to render their own definitions of training and development, and to indicate which activities they would consider pertaining to each (if this distinction was meaningful) a question pertaining to decision making was “Under what circumstances or conditions are [particular types of activities] most useful?” A subsequent probe was “What would make you choose development rather than training activities, for a particular employee?” A full example schedule is available from the first author on request.

The schedule was piloted with an opportunity sample of five managers; who commented that our questions were clearly phrased and relevant. Despite this, whilst conducting the first six interviews, it became apparent that participants found it much easier to define and talk about training than development, these managers having to be prompted on the latter. Subsequently the schedule was amended so participants were first asked and probed about development first in order to make this concept more salient. All interviews were transcribed verbatim, retaining idiosyncratic expressions and grammar. Following Poland's (2002) recommendations, words that were emphasised in the conversation are capitalised, pauses in the text are indicated with (...); and, where participants were citing others, this was indicated with single parentheses.

Template Analysis

The transcripts were analysed using Template Analysis [TA] (King, 2004) to code the data. Data were analysed from a realist perspective, thereby enabling the initial coding phase to be guided by the research questions. The defining feature of TA is that a set of meaningful themes (first level codes that are applied throughout the data and interpreted as being relevant to the research questions) and codes (labels that are attached to the data) are applied to parts of the data set and revised as necessary. This facilitates a holistic approach, rather than considering one theme or code at a time.

Adopting King's (2004) guidelines, coding was undertaken in a hierarchical manner, using the meaningful themes to encompass successively narrower and more specific second and third level codes. Whilst there is little guidance about determining non-probabilistic sample sizes, work by Guest et al. (2006) demonstrated that basic elements (meaningful themes or first level codes) can typically be identified after analyzing approximately six interviews; this number also formed the basis of our initial analysis. Our preliminary template showed that managers differentiated conceptually between training and development, since more differences than links or overlap appeared. We subsequently used this template to analyse all remaining transcripts through a process of constant revision: Definitions were refined, new codes

added and redundant codes removed, more salient themes being moved to higher level codes and less salient themes to lower level codes as the analysis progressed. This process continued until no new codes emerged from the data. Although relatively few alterations to the template were made after 13 interviews had been coded, we reached 'saturation' (Patton, 2002) when 19 interviews were analysed in full, the analysis of the remaining seven interviews also resulting in no additional changes to the coding. Throughout this process, we debated the codes used as a reflective process to ensure that coding was rooted in the data, rather than influenced by our individual biases and assumptions.

In line with Brown and Clarke (2006) the emphasis of our analysis was on meaningful coding and making links between the interpretations of the themes, rather than reducing the data to frequencies. This is illustrated in Table 2 where, for the first level theme, 'Links between training and development', respective second level codes were 'Intertwined functionality' defined as 'training and development are commonly administered by the same functions' and 'Combined effectiveness', defined as 'the two activities are considered to work better if used in tandem'. Third level codes summarised these themes in more detail.

[Note to Editor: Insert Table 2 about here]

The final Template comprised seven first level (meaningful) themes which we outline and use to structure the findings discussed below. These are integrated with quotes from participants; selected as they are particularly pertinent illustrations of particular points made. Whilst the focus of our analysis was across participants, to elicit shared themes, we also highlight where we encountered differing perspectives.

Findings

Our first section, Conceptualisations of training and development discusses the meaningful themes 'definitions of training and development', 'differences between

training and development’ and the ‘process of learning in training and in development’ to address our first research question. The second and third sections map directly onto the themes ‘Training and development decisions’ and, ‘Evaluation of outcomes’, and our second and third research questions. Our last section, the relationship between training and development, considers our final research question using the themes ‘links between training and development’ and ‘success factors’.

Conceptualisations of training and development

All participants viewed development as broader than training, focussing upon the person rather than the job. Participant A, a middle manager from the emergency services summarised this: “I think development is for ME (...) I think training as one for the JOB.” Training was about the provision of courses to meet specific needs, whereas development was perceived as long-term, and occurred as part of individuals’ progress in their job. A typical quote, from Participant B, a senior manager in the media industry, was: “(...) training I would describe as a specific programme to address specific needs, development I would describe ultimately as the sort of long-term change in an individual as they work towards a specific target.” About a third of managers considered that development went beyond the current job and linked with employees’ personal life, whereas training always remained confined to the job. Two managers, ~~one from~~ Participant D from the private sector and Participant E and ~~one~~ from the public sector, used the example of learning how to drive a car. They likened training to the initial learning to drive process, and development to taking an advanced driver course, in which acquired skills were honed and practiced to a deeper level:

“As an example, I suppose driver training you need to learn how to drive the car and that’s your training but then you go onto develop those skills further to become an advanced driver”

-Training was seen by about a quarter of managers as a means for development; in other words training was a process and one available mechanism to support an individual’s development, development being the outcome and an umbrella term.

Participant B a senior manager from the media industry commented: “Training I would see as something that FEEDS into development, I would not say that they are

different (...) ultimately, training feeds into long-term development.” This suggests a link between training and development, as explained by a [Participant F](#), a senior manager from the private sector:

“Development I would see as something that is a sort of on-going development, many things feed into development. One of the things that may feed into development is training. I see training as a specific thing that is done to address either a specific need or a long-term need. Whereas development is something that can be down to a person’s day-to-day job, which ultimately should be developing them, if that makes sense. Training I would describe as a specific programme to address specific needs, development I would describe ultimately as the sort of long-term change in an individual as they work towards a specific target. ”

Despite general agreement that development and training were linked, managers differentiated between them according to the practical aspects. Training was seen as skills-based, technical and focused on the current job, whereas development was seen as wider-ranging and relating to interpersonal skills; mirroring the definitions of Warr (2002) and Laird (1985) considered earlier. There was agreement that training was always planned and formal whereas development activities could, in addition, be ad-hoc, unplanned, sporadic and informal. In approximately half of interviews, development entailed a career-related element focussing upon a change in the person’s duties, such as a move into a different job role, department or a promotion. In contrast, training referred to the present, was considered to be confined to a particular time period and had a distinct beginning and end; development was directed to the future, remained on-going and was open-ended.

Training was provided by the organization through internal or external training courses, which were either generic or tailored to specific requirements. Participants noted several ways for providing development. The majority highlighted how it could be provided or initiated by the line manager, whilst nearly half cited a collaborative approach that built on two-way communication. This approach to development was explained by [Participant G](#), a manager for an IT team in the financial industry as

“...and the ones that come out as being most successful are a need that’s been identified by the individual as well as by the manager, rather than just the manager has decided ‘you need this’”. This suggests that whilst the motivation for development has to come from the individual, and is in line with the paradigm of new careers (Arthur and Rousseau, 1996), development may not necessarily be as self led as implied by the literature; with some managers playing a pivotal role. This has implications for practice which we will return to in our discussion, as given the importance of line managers for decision making processes, it is necessary to ensure that this is actively considered in the overall organisational strategy.

Managers were asked directly which activities they perceived as pertaining to training, and which ones to development. Whilst there was clear agreement regarding most activities, such as formal courses being training, and shadowing or secondments being development, there was also some dissonance. Some aspects of their responses contradicted classifications prevalent in the literature (Mauer and Tarulli, 1994; Maurer et al., 2003). In particular, approximately a third of managers argued that in their organisations the distinction was based on content; automatically labelling any activity concerned with discrete skill improvement as training and any activity to do with ‘soft’ (people) skills as development. Others (a quarter) differentiated by degree of structure, arguing that, for instance, staff appraisals or 360 degree feedback were considered training rather than development, due to their high degree of structure and pre-planning. This indicates training and development activities are perhaps not as clearly differentiated by managers as the literature suggests, and that individual perceptions may be organisation dependent.

Training and development decisions

Decisions to support training or development appeared contingent on employees’ level in relation to their job. Where employees were lacking key skills, they received training to equip them to perform in their current job. Once an employee had been trained and the focus was outside her or his current job role, development activities were considered more appropriate. Activity choice appeared dependant on the nature of objectives set. For clear and measurable objectives (such as gaining specific

technical skills) training was chosen, whereas if objectives were more widely focussed such as needing to learn about a different area of the business, development (often involving shadowing or mentoring) was considered more appropriate.

Participant H, Aa manager from an educational environment summarized the decision as:

“I think they’re different. I think for training it’s a question of having the skills and the knowledge to do the job that they’re doing now and making sure that performance is at a reasonable level.....once they’ve got their tool-bag fairly healthily full up with the training they need to do, then I would consider developmental training, on secondments and things like that”.

Over half the participants, and in particular those with specialist responsibility for training and development, argued that when making decisions, training usually took precedence over development since training had demonstrable benefits to the organisation that were more easily quantifiable. The preference for training was illustrated by Participant I, a manager from the services industry who commented:

“I think the actual training course would always take precedence over maybe a more esoteric development course (...). If you’re spending money on training then there’s GOT to be some demonstrable return for the company to make that investment. That there are going to be demonstrable benefits coming back to the company for spending that money”.

Such preferences for training were, in general linked to organisational requirements to address skill shortages, as a matter of priority; resulting in development activities being given less priority, ~~the service industry manager~~Participant I continuing:

“If it was something that, a change, a person literally couldn’t perform their job without going, quite often that will happen as well, the legislative changes and that kind of thing. So basically I think that training sometimes would come out as the higher priority, if there was a need of that kind, so if there was very poor performance I think training would have to. So I think (...) development can sometimes be secondary”.

Participant J, Aa senior manager from the finance industry however disagreed with the apparent precedence given to training commenting that a focus on more

interpersonal aspects, taking a ‘coaching approach’, was considerably more valuable to his organisation:

“I think it varies a lot; it really depends on the individual and the circumstances. My own view is that coaching and that sort of personal one-on-one development is more useful than standard courses. Sometimes you just have to do standard courses but very often the outcomes of spending one-on-one time with someone, or one-on-two, or whatever it is, as long as they are prepared to do it are far more useful, a much better use of our time and our money”.

Despite this expressed preference for more informal, one-to-one discussions with employees, this manager’s view was qualified by “...as long as they are prepared to do it”. Similar comments from other participants in relation to development support research regarding the importance of employees’ motivation as a prerequisite for successful training outcomes (Colquitt et al., 2000). In summary preference was usually given to training due to its demonstrable benefits, in particular with regard to addressing skill shortages. The requirement of demonstrable benefits was also important in development decisions. However individual motivation appeared more crucial for development than training decisions. In this then, there is a potential paradox that needs to be addressed which again has implications for practice. On the one hand, managers in this sample played an active role, but on the other hand expected a level of motivation from employees for any activity to be supported. In order to be fair and transparent and promote organisational justice, it would be important to make this -explicit and transparent from the outset in negotiation and consultation with employees, so that they know what is expected.

Evaluation of outcomes

In line with our findings relating to definitions and decisions, there was agreement from all participants that evaluation of training outcomes focussed upon improvements to specific job-related skills. As suggested by the literature (Skinner, 2004) these included observable behaviour changes subsequent to the training, which would be later transferred to the job. These were considered straight-forward to measure, visible and linked to clear objectives. In contrast, development outcomes

were considered to be more varied, and likely to extend over a longer time period. Consequently, they would not be immediately visible following engagement in an activity. Participant K, A public sector manager summarised this in a typical response:

“(…) less easily measured, of a longer-term nature, in other words you don’t go to another course to develop your interpersonal skills and come back with them wonderfully developed. It’s something that you build up and develop over a period of time I think”.

Development outcomes were considered private to the individual by most participants, coaching for example being highlighted as a confidential process, rendering any outcomes less tangible, open to interpretation and difficult to measure. As suggested in the literature (McDowall and Mabey, 2008) the majority of participants perceived development outcomes as future-directed and open-ended. As a result, they were considered potentially difficult to evaluate longitudinally; individuals’ insights into their strengths and weaknesses, and therefore their personal goals, being likely to alter during a development process. ~~One training and development manager from the finance industry~~Participant J offered an illustration that typified comments made by several participants, highlighting how goals might alter during the development process:

“...and I think it’s quite difficult to do even longitudinally because you could ask somebody at the beginning of something ‘how do you feel about such and such’ and they might say ‘well I feel OK’ but then having gone through the process and seeing themselves develop, they say ‘well I didn’t even’, sometimes people don’t even know realise what their gaps are until they try something. (...) If you think about the evaluation of development I think it’s got to be more qualitative (...) it’s got to be more subjective, because that’s the very nature of development it’s the person who takes from the opportunity what they need”.

This ~~observation from one of our participant ties in with our earlier discussion drawing on Warr (2002), that emphasises how quasi-experimental, tightly controlled experimental~~ evaluation studies prevalent in the training literature ~~were are~~

~~considered~~ difficult, if not inappropriate, to apply to ~~the~~ evaluation of development activities, as due to their long-term nature the parameters can be subject to constant change-

Relationship between training and development

As highlighted in our earlier discussion of definitions, managers argued that combining training with development resulted in more positive outcomes. Participant L, a One services manager also with responsibility for training illustrated this, outlining how her organization had achieved great success where an under-performing employee who underwent specific external training course, which was accompanied by coaching from a more experienced co-worker, helping her to embed the learning in the workplace: “You know, this really made the difference. Following things up, talking it through, and getting a helping hand from someone more experienced”. This illustration, typical of those given by the majority of participants, indicated how behaviour change resulting from training might be transferred more successfully if supported through development activities and support in the immediate work environment. Such activities were argued to create, or at least contribute to, a more conducive transfer climate; a factor which the training literature has identified as particularly important for success (Rouiller and Goldstein, 1993; Tracey et al., 2001).

The matching of training to recipients’ needs and abilities was highlighted as a contributory factor to training success by the majority of participants. Effective trainers who related to their audience, along with provision of practical on the job applications and the resulting transfer of learning, were considered crucial; this being congruent with Kirkpatrick’s model (1959) and its derivatives. In contrast, for development, managers argued that success was linked to individuals’ motivation, their ‘buy in’ to the process, their openness about what needed to be changed, and willingness to stretch themselves “out of their comfort zone”. This was typified by a Participant M, a public sector manager, who commented: “I think with development you are going to get nothing unless the person is really open to taking, to seizing an opportunity”.

Discussion

Findings from our data are, to some extent, consistent with the literature reviewed earlier in that they confirm training and development are perceived as different. However participants also argued that some activities were not easily distinguished, for instance when training encompasses a long-term developmental element, or conversely where activities seen typically as development, are structured and training-like in format. Different foci for training and development appeared to guide managers' decision making. Where an employee needed job specific skills, or was under-performing in their current job, training was preferred. Where employees were ready to move beyond the current role, or where there was a need to enhance interpersonal skills, development activities, such as secondments or coaching, were favoured.

Our participants provided additional insights regarding the impact of linking training and development activities, the role of managers in encouraging and supporting individuals' training and development, the influence of measurable return on investment in decision making and the importance of employee motivation as a prerequisite for development success. It is to these (summarized in Table 3) that we now turn.

[Note to Editor: Insert Table 3 about here]

Managers with responsibility for training and development decisions perceived training and development as interlinked, training being one of the mechanisms that could lead to and support development. Participants highlighted how specific training was perceived to be more effective when undertaken in conjunction with individual coaching that supported the transfer of learning back into the work place. This we interpreted as a dominant theme in the analysis that 'training feeds into development'.

Building on this, a minority of managers interviewed felt directly responsible for individuals' development as well as their training; commenting that this was

something they actively provide for their staff. This indicates that, from a managerial point of view, it may be unrealistic to assume that development activities are as self-led as the literature would advocate (e.g. Hall, 1996). Whilst these managers described their role in relation to training as meeting established business needs, this was rarely the case with regard to development. Rather they considered their role was to encourage and nurture those employees who were prepared to commit to their own development.

Our findings highlighted, managers' perceived the lack of demonstrable return on such investment as a potential barrier for employees' engaging in a number of wide-ranging development activities. In apparent contrast to evidence in the UK (Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development, 2007), managers with an HR role favoured training over development, the latter's outcomes being construed as less clear. Managers considered training outcomes were visible and quantifiable; and could be measured through improvements such as skill levels on the job. In contrast development outcomes were felt to be largely subjective, private to the individual and not necessarily linked to specific objectives. Where managers were unable to quantify a development activity's value, they were less likely to support it, or allocate resources. From the managers' perspective, employees' motivation to develop and their willingness to stretch themselves beyond what they were currently doing and to move out of their comfort zone, were important pre-requisites for success of development activities. In contrast to training, where the impetus came from the organisation, managers considered the impetus for development should come from the individual. Within this, they recognised that learning was likely to occur at least in part through interaction with and support from others.

Implications for research

Whilst our findings highlight the interrelationship between training and development, and for some managers an associated developmental role, further research is required to explore this. Although some research has indicated that combining activities appears to be related to successful outcomes; for instance 360 degree feedback

appears to result in slightly more effective goal setting and execution if followed up by executive coaching (Smither et al., 2005), this is limited. In particular there is therefore a need for process driven research that adopts a formative perspective exploring how combining training and development activities further learning. Adopting a mixed methods approach to provide quantitative measures and inform understanding such research could consider whether specific training activities are best followed by particular development processes, and the conditions under which particular combinations are successful. Training and development activities do not happen in isolation in organizations, and such research needs to acknowledge this complexity.

Explicit within our research findings is the need to develop methods of evaluation that not only encompass training but also subsequent broader development activities. These should consider different perspectives, to elucidate the impact of the individual, her or his manager, the HR professional responsible for training and development and contextual factors have on learning. One way of achieving this might be through formative evaluations (Brown and Gerhardt, 2002). Relevant case studies from the literature might subsequently aid practitioners to develop bespoke evaluation techniques that go beyond those currently in use (Skinner, 2004). Whilst writers such as Boudreau and Ramstad (1998) argue the need to place emphasis on linked processes, we postulate that psychological approaches also have value to add by helping us to understand ‘soft intangible factors’ such as individual differences. Our research suggests that quantitative approaches to evaluating development are likely to be incomplete or even misleading, as envisaged goals and outcomes (e.g. a promotion; or a potential career change) are likely to alter during the process being at least partially dependent on factors outside the individual’s control. There is therefore a need to further understanding of how development outcomes can be measured and evaluated at the individual level, traditional experimental designs and related measures being perhaps too narrow and short-term in focus to capture the richness and time-span involved.

To date limited research has concerned itself with the longitudinal aspects of personal development plans as by nature they should be working documents that are subject to

constant revision and change, rendering long-term evaluation difficult. A thorough investigation of such plans may help us to understand what makes development plans effective, what and how much support from the manager and other involved stakeholders is expected, and ultimately is useful. Whilst the managers we interviewed felt that it was up to the individual to take responsibility for development, they also highlighted the importance of their support for employees to engage in these activities. Research therefore needs to explore the roles managers play in development, how these can be best facilitated, and the potential pitfalls. Approaches such as the Change Paradigm originally applied in the context of evaluating therapeutic interventions, to determine affective change events in this context (Rice and Greenberg, 1984), might usefully be adapted to facilitate our understanding of at what point and under what conditions development is facilitated in discussions between manager and employee.

Implications for practice

Differences between managers and researchers in their conceptualisations of training and development suggest potential difficulties in research findings being translated into practice due, not least, to alternative understandings. Whilst this factor has already been recognised in the literature on the relevance of management research (e.g. Cohen, 2007), it provides further evidence of potential barriers to ensuring practice implications are recognised as such by practitioners. Notwithstanding this issue, we consider the research outlined has important implications for practice.

Within organisations the potential for differences between HR managers' and line managers' implicit theories regarding the relative value of training and development suggest the possibility of conflicting advice and less than optimal results. If training and development are to be effective both groups need to understand the purpose and agree their value to the organisation. The results also showed that managers may have quite different understanding of development processes, as a) they seem to take a more involved role than the literature suggests and b) expect a great deal of motivation demonstrated on part of the employee for them to consider development further. There are several implications arising from this. First, the role of the line

manager needs to be actively considered in an overall training and development strategy, as they appear to have a key role in fostering a good learning climate. Secondly, it is important that any expectations are made explicit and transparent, thereby adhering to principles of organisational justice. This will allow employees to play a role, to be more committed and more satisfied with the process (McDowall & Saunders, 2004). Lastly, the differences in perceptions This highlights another-second implication, which is the need to demonstrate the value of both training and development activities to the organisation. Whilst we have already alluded to this in our discussion of implications for research, there is a need for practical relevant evaluation techniques that encompass both training and development activities.

Such new evaluation techniques need to take into account another practice implication of this research; that training appears more valuable when supported by subsequent long-term development. This also highlights a need for organisations to integrate training and development activities into a coherent long term strategy. Linked to this our research reveals how line managers may take a direct role in the development of employees, indicating a requirement for their training and development where this occurs. Without this there is a possibility that the allocation of training and development opportunities, and relevant budgets, might become dependent on (inappropriate) subjective preferences.

Limitations

Our data inevitably convey a particular group of managers' perspectives in one country (the United Kingdom) and experiences of other employees and managers in other contexts may differ. Although based on only 26 individuals, these managers' responses provide clear insights into differing perspectives on training and development across 20 organisations. Representing professions in both public and private sector organisations, there expressed preferences for training, due to its measurability, might to some extent be a sampling artefact as participants included professions where self-initiated long-term professional training is the norm. However, given the variety of sectors and professions included, we would argue these data provide valuable insights. The use of non-probability sampling means by definition

our data are not statistically representative. Yet the occurrence of data saturation suggests that for such UK managers we have captured the breadth of opinions. Inevitably our findings are dependent on the quality of our interpretation. Whilst the latter is by definition subjective, our analytic process included a constant process of checking, comparing and reflecting in our role as researchers. In addition we checked our findings face validity with our participants to ensure these findings were robustly grounded in the data. Consequently we believe the insights offered are both valid and useful.

Concluding remarks

In summary, our analysis highlights the importance of understanding managers' implicit theories of training and development, as they have the power within their organisations to approve or deny training and development. Whilst ~~with current measures~~ development ~~appears~~ appeared to be less easily justified through projected returns on investment, managers acknowledged that training and development activities are more effective if combined and thus fundamentally interlinked processes. In particular, training was understood to yield the best return in terms of sustainability of learning if supported thereafter by pertinent development activities. Although there is some research that, for instance, investigates the transfer climate for training (Tracey et al., 1995; Bates and Khasawneh, 2005; Burke and Hutchins, 2007), the perceived value of combined processes where development is used to support the transfer and further consolidation of learning achieved in training, is less well understood. Future studies might initially take a formative, rather than summative approach, using mixed methods approaches to inform our understanding as there is little or no extant theory to guide research and practice for linked processes. Investigation of the success factors for such process is important (Skinner, 2004) particularly at the present time, where due to the current economic climate organisations are cutting back rather than investing in training (Kingston, 2009).

Our research highlights the importance of management support to the success of development activities. Whilst it was acknowledged that employees have to be motivated for development to be effective, development was not perceived as an

entirely self-initiated and self-managed process. Managers were clear that meaningful development could not take place within organizations unless it was supported. Accordingly, we propose that future research should consider both the role of the manager and the social context as well as individual motivational factors with particular reference to how these facilitate development. Building from this argument, there is then also a need to consider line managers more actively in the fostering of an overall organisational culture that supports learning through training and development, in a more strategic HR context. Whilst research in the domain has been lamented as atheoretical (Tannenbaum and Yukl, 1992), the findings of our research highlight a need for theory building aspects that focus upon how training and development are interlinked, rather than concentrating on the distinctions between activities, and the role of managers both in decision making and facilitating transfer of learning.

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Table 1: Training and Development in Contrast

	Training	Development
Practical differences		
Overall aim	Aim is to improve effectiveness in current role, typically seen as provided by the organisation	Aim is to improve longer-term effectiveness, personal element, typically initiated by individual
Focus	Performance of the task or specific job role	General individual progress, professionally and personally
Objectives	Job specific fixed-term orientation	Future directed, long-term, usually career related; can be aligned with organizational objectives
Time span	Can vary greatly in length, style of delivery and content; traditionally often delivered as class-room type instruction which is 'stand alone' and 'one off'	Should be on-going; even one off events such as development centres should be linked in with overall development strategy
Role of Manager	Manager very important for supporting learning from both training and developmental activities in organisations	Managerial support is also crucial in the literature on participation
Examples	Skills-based training (e.g. mastering new manufacturing tool), customer-service training, professional training, open learning; can take place on or off the job	Diverse range of activities which can be formal or informal taking place on the job or off the job
Theoretical and conceptual differences		
Theoretical Underpinning	Rooted in learning theory and cognitive psychology, acknowledging interplay between individual characteristics and organizational requirements. Research on training evaluation and effectiveness, in particular factors that may impact on motivation	Diverse roots, from management development and organizational strategy. Ranges from managerial competence to models of factors influencing participants
Learning	Learning through instruction and skill acquisition	Learning through feedback and self-reflection

Table 1 continued

Individual differences and motivation	Research centres on training motivation; this construct encompassing a number of malleable variables such as self-efficacy	Individual differences have been considered explicitly in models explaining participation in development activities which are rooted in social psychological constructs such as social exchange theory and theory of planned behaviour
Employee-employer relationship	Relational contract; job for life, onus rests on employer to train their workforce. Predictivist perspective focussing on person-job fit	Transactional contract; onus rests on employees to acquire transferable skills for multiple careers. Constructivist perspective focussing on person-organization and person-team as well as person-job fit
Projected Outcomes	Enhanced skills at the individual level and organizational benefits; should result in measurable improvement in workplace performance measures	Increased self-awareness and learning, growing impetus to take charge of personal and professional development, increased 'marketability' to current and future employer; Diverse measures used such as promotions, number of training days engaged in, level of agreement between ratings, staff retention
Validity	Consistent evidence that well delivered training courses result in improvement on task performance, and that motivation predicts success	Equivocal evidence, as research frameworks and criteria vary between studies; as development appears to refer to a wide range of activities

Table 2: Example meaningful theme and corresponding codes from the Final Template

First level (Meaningful theme)	Second level (Codes)	Third level (Sub-codes)
2. Links between training and development	2.1. Intertwined functionality	2.1.1. Training and development addressed by same department
		2.1.2. Training and development addressed by same person
		2.1.3. Managers don't think about them as being different, as addressed by same function
	2.2. Combined effectiveness	2.2.1. Development builds on training (training has to come first)
		2.2.2. Development applies learning from training course ("chewing over and applying")
		2.2.3. Training without development is less valuable
		2.2.4. Training can be one process that feeds into development, in other words training as a process, development as the outcome

Table 3: New insights from the study

Insight	Implications for research	Implications for practice
Training and development work best when conceptualised and implemented as a linked process	Necessity for process-driven research that investigates what processes contribute to the effectiveness of linked activities	Need to embed training and learning activities into organisational strategy
Development might not necessarily be as self-led as implied by the literature, some managers here purported to play a pivotal role	Research needs to address the potentially differing effects of mandatory and voluntary activity from a systems perspective, rather than the individual perspective alone	Expectations regarding the contribution of different parties to development and training processes need to be made explicit and negotiated upfront
Managerial preference and decision making emphasises the importance of a measurable return on investment	Need for different 'metrics' to determine return on investment for development	Organisations need to provide both managers and employees with support and guidance for decision making to ensure that employees are given adequate access to all types of development and training activities
An individual's motivation to develop is a pre-requisite for development success	Need to understand whether this motivation construct may map onto existing measures and constructs or whether there are unique features that merit different measures to capture differences	Organisations need to make active steps to understand individual 'drive factors'