



---

---

# Facilitation in Europe: Survey Highlights

Michael Ashworth  
Grazia Ghellini

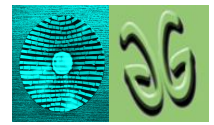
---

---



# Agenda

- The background
  - Who are we?
  - Why did we do a Survey?
  - How did we do it?
- What challenges did we face?
- Who replied?
  - What did they tell us about themselves and their clients?
- What did we learn about the:
  - 1: Profession of Facilitation - our Respondents
  - 2: Market for Facilitation
  - 3: Link between Facilitation and Culture?



# The Background: Who are we?

- Michael Ashworth
  - British born: spent half life in the UK and half in France
  - Experience in management, finance and human resources, training and education
  - Recently had a number of international HR roles
    - A lot of experience of facilitating conference calls with different time zones
- Grazia Ghellini
  - Italian born: lived in Italy, the Netherlands, UK, Canada and France
  - PhD in English (Cultural Studies). Teaches Intercultural Communication and Business Ethics at Montpellier Business School as well as English Language courses at Montpellier University and in-company.
  - Very interested in implementing participative, game-based teaching tools and facilitation techniques into her training
    - Assisted Michael in conducting interviews and co-presented with him some preliminary Survey Findings at SIETAR Europe Conference in Dublin



# The Background: Why did we do a Survey?

- Interest in Facilitation
- Interest in Culture and working across Cultures:
  - A lot of literature on the challenges of holding meetings across cultures
- Question:
  - Are some of the assumptions underlying Facilitation culturally specific?
- Interest in “International Facilitation”:
  - Working with multi-cultural groups
  - Whether Facilitation could be of particular benefit to multi-cultural groups
- What is the market for this kind of work?
  - No existing market studies on Facilitation in Europe.



# The Background: How did we do it?

- Selected 12 countries “in scope”
- Recruited incountry project leads (Italy, Hungary, Netherlands)
- Technical support for the Questionnaire from Kalinax.com
- Support from IAF in launching Questionnaires
  - One for “Professional Facilitators”
  - One for “Users of Facilitation”
- Asked whether respondents would give a phone/Skype interview
- Contacted intercultural experts in the 12 countries for interview



# The Background: Challenges and Limitations

- “Breadth not Depth”
  - Number of respondents - just under 200 - was sufficient when you look at the results for all 12 countries, but not sufficient for individual countries (esp. countries where we didn’t have a project lead)
  - The interviews were particularly valuable in understanding what the questionnaire responses were telling us
- “Impressions - not hard data”
- Challenge of who defines themselves as a “Professional Facilitator”
  - Trainers (“learning facilitators” but also providing content knowledge)
  - The case of Turkey (job title for social/case workers working in refugee camps)
- Challenge of getting enough responses from Users
- Language issues



# Who took part: countries in scope



Countries in Scope
Finland
France
Germany
Hungary
Italy
Netherlands
Poland
Russia
Spain
Sweden
Turkey
United Kingdom



# Who took part: how many replied



Country	Facilitators	Users
Finland	10	2
France	19	20
Germany	15	5
Hungary	8	15
Italy	14	22
Netherlands	36	9
Poland	7	1
Russia	10	5
Spain	15	4
Sweden	11	8
Turkey	12	5
United Kingdom	29	7
<b>Totals</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>103</b>





# Who took part: how many we interviewed



Country	Facilitators	Users	Interculturalists
Finland	3	1	2
France	8	2	4
Germany	5	0	2
Hungary	4	5	1
Italy	9	0	1
Netherlands	4	2	2
Poland	1	0	1
Russia	2	2	2
Spain	4	2	1
Sweden	2	0	1
Turkey	1	1	1
United Kingdom	6	1	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>



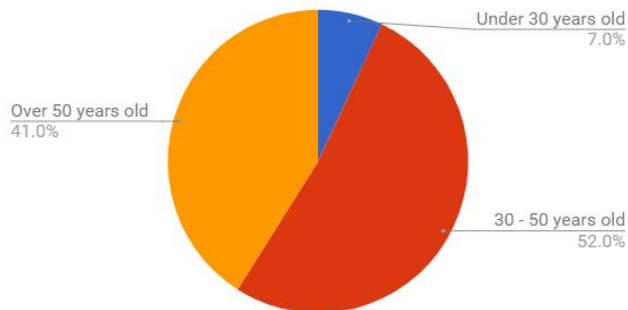
# Part 1: The Profession

The following tables present aggregated data from all 12 countries, unless stated otherwise

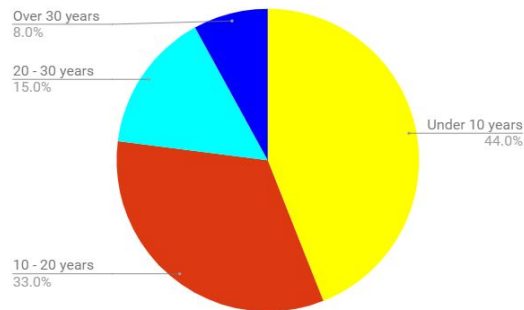


# The Respondents: who are they?

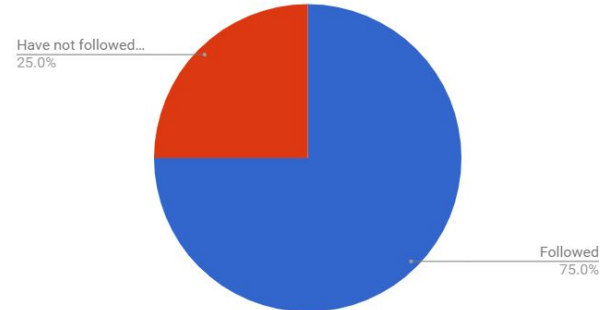
## Age:

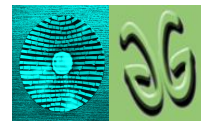


## Experience of Facilitating:



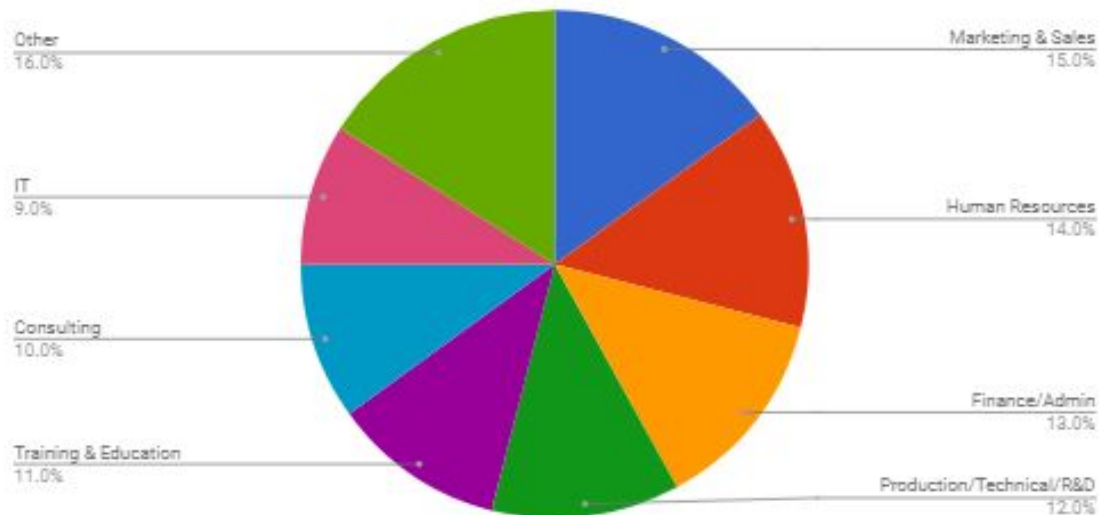
## Followed formal training in Facilitation:





# The Respondents: who are they?

Previous experience:

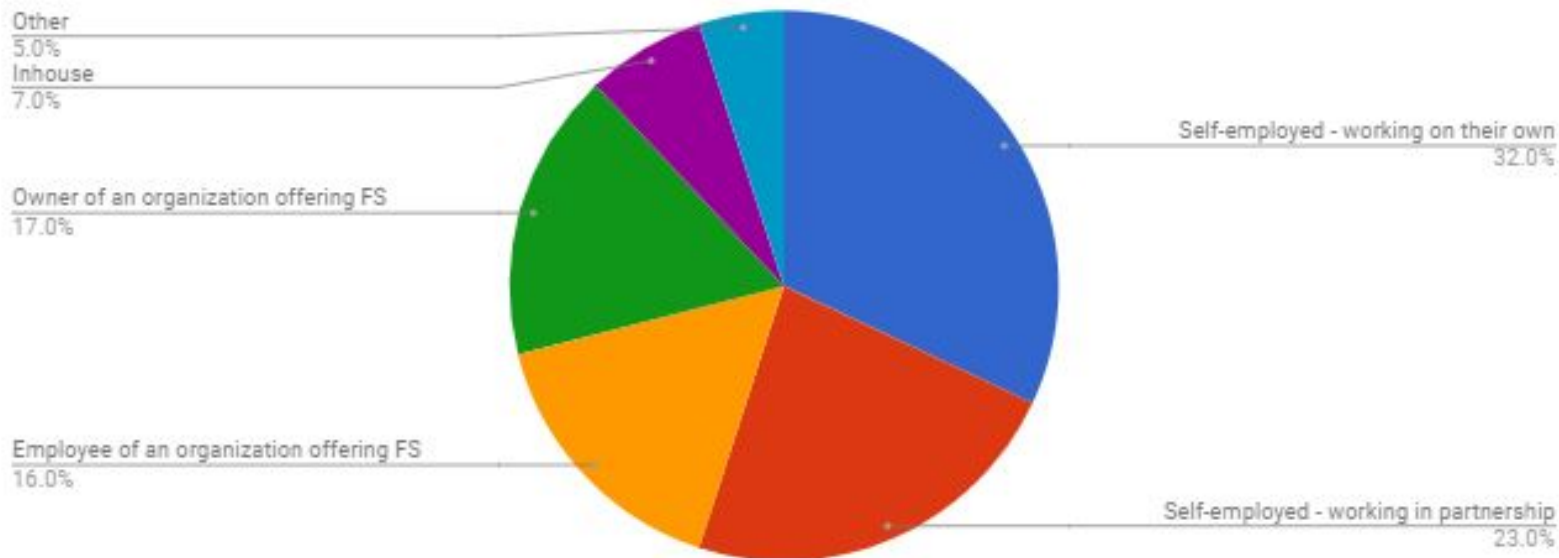




# The Respondents: who are they?

Current Professional Status:

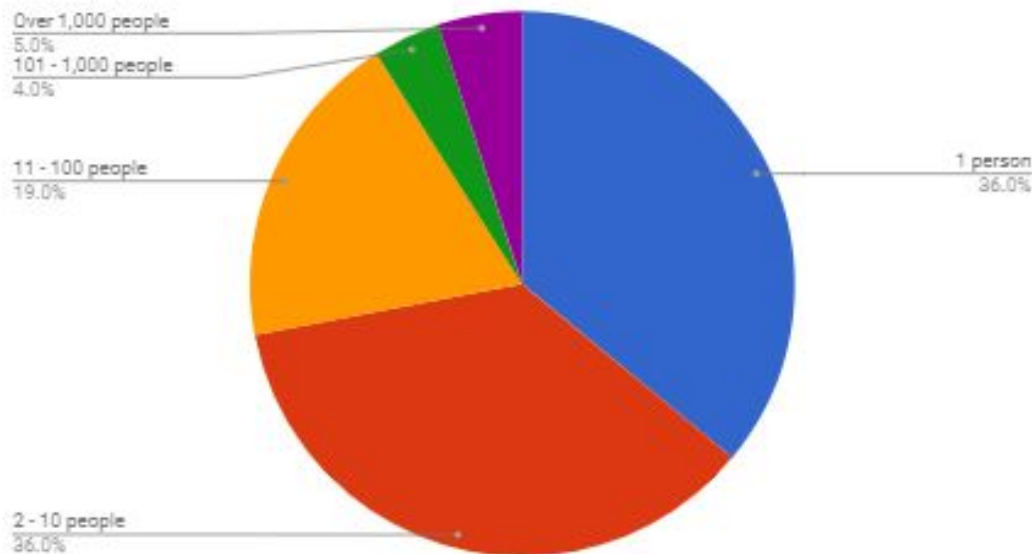
FS = Facilitation Services





# The Respondents: who are they?

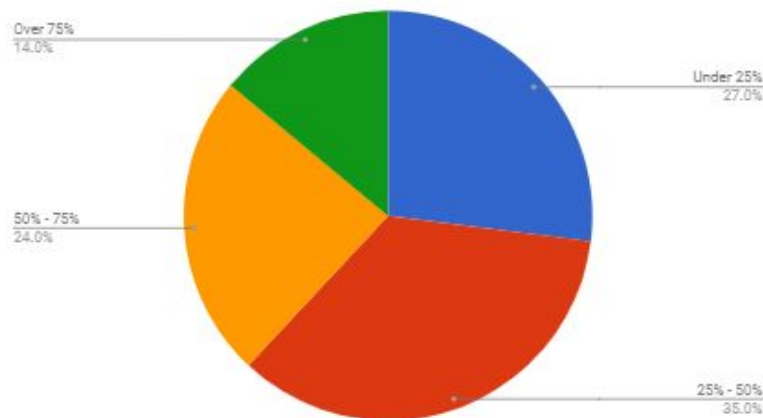
Size of organization (excluding inhouse):



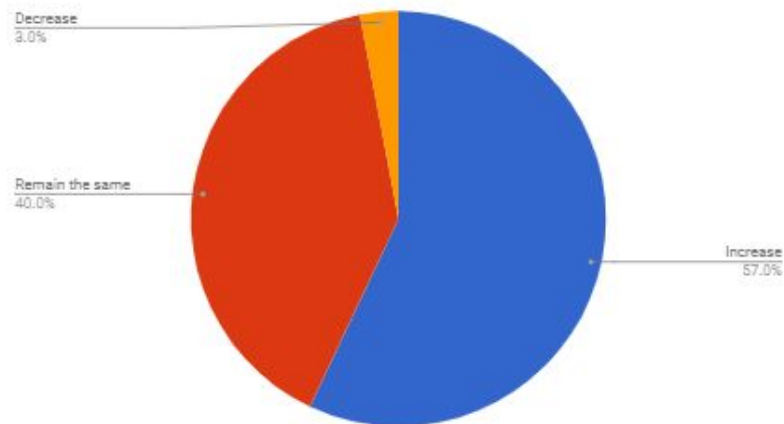


# The Respondents: what do they do?

Facilitation as a proportion of their overall workload:



They would like this proportion to:





# The Respondents: what do they do?

Sound familiar?

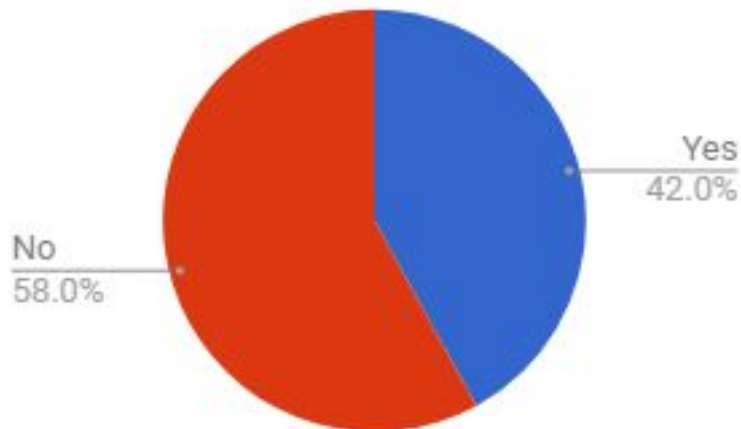
1997 IAF US Survey: respondents said about 40% of their professional activity was group facilitation, 20% training (½ of which was training in Facilitation) and 16% “other types of organizational consulting”



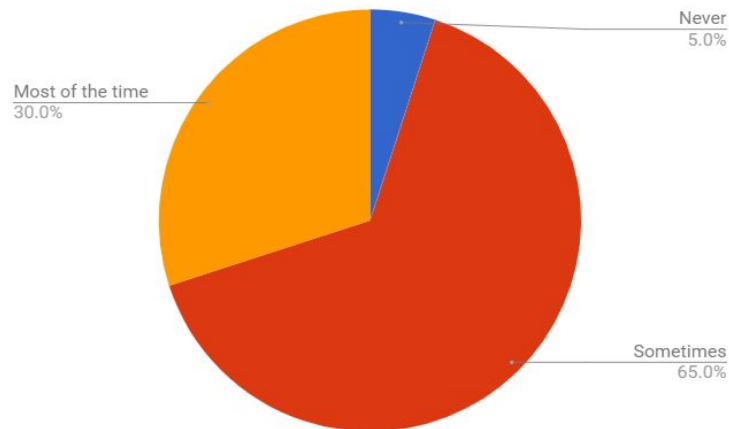


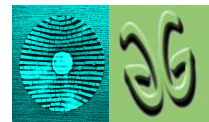
# The Respondents: what do they do?

Is Facilitation your/your organization's main offering?



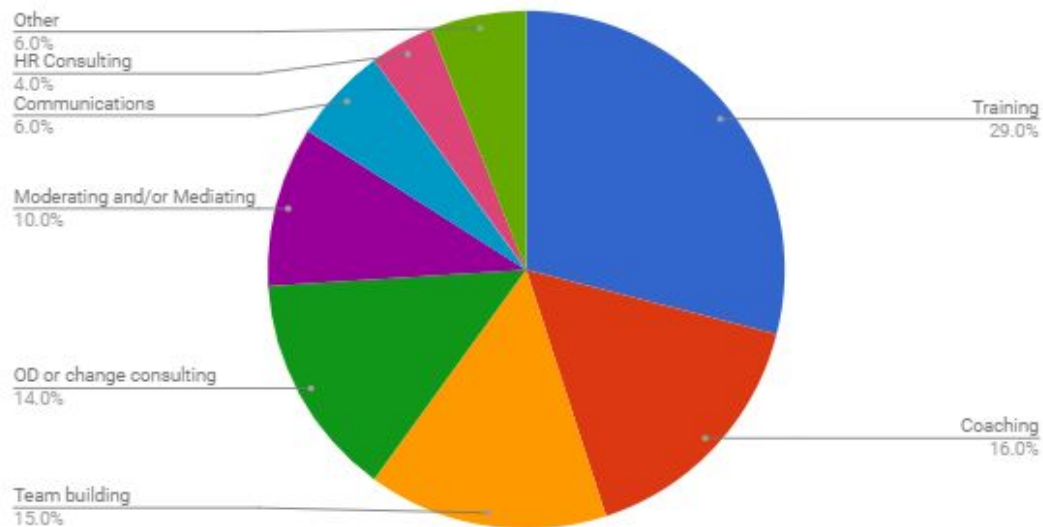
Do you combine Facilitation with other services on the same engagement?





# The Respondents: what do they do?

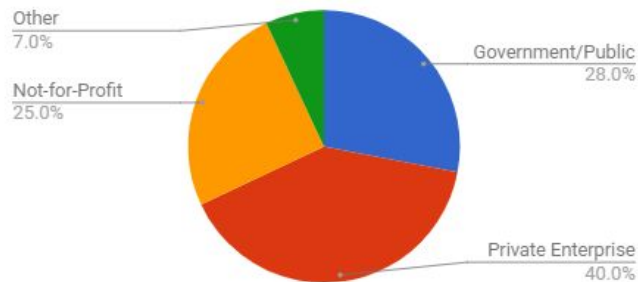
What else do you offer:



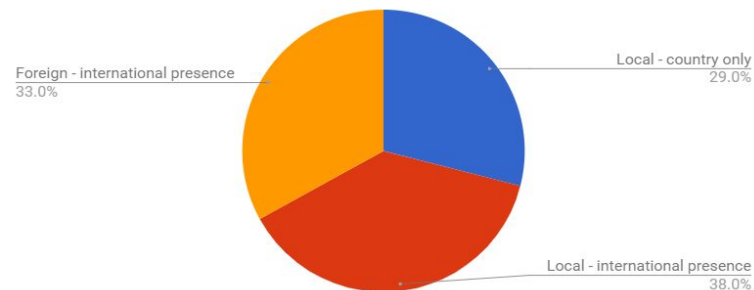


# Part 2: The Market for Facilitation - clients

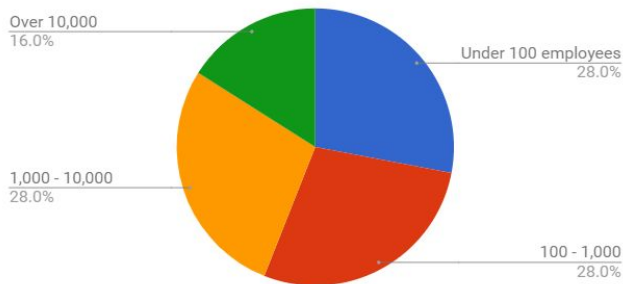
## Clients' sector of activity:



## Client type:



## Client size:

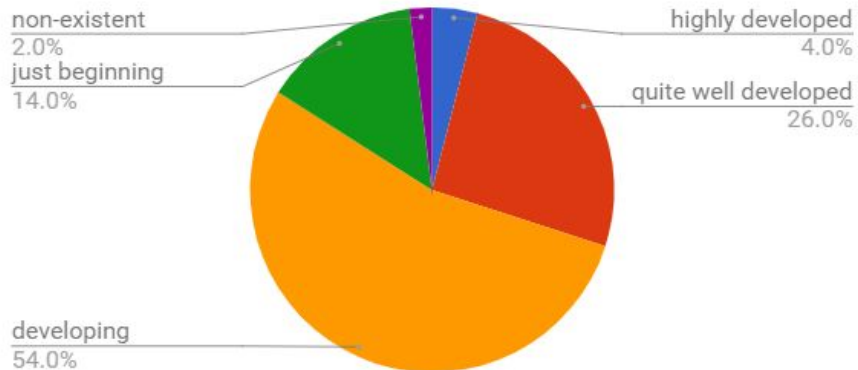




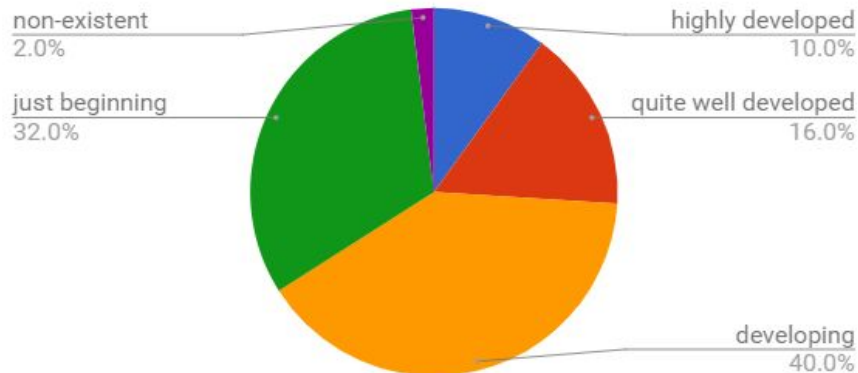
# The Market: how developed?

How would you describe the state of the market in your country?

## Facilitators



## Users

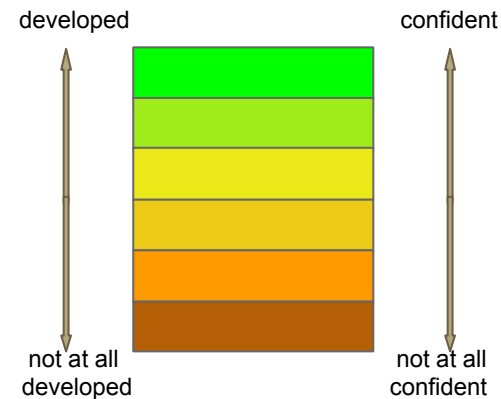




# The Market: how developed?

Country			How developed	How confident
Netherlands		1		
Sweden		2		
United Kingdom		3 =		
Germany		3 =		
Finland		5 =		
Russia		5 =		
France		7 =		
Italy		7 =		
Spain		7 =		
Hungary		7 =		
Poland		11		
Turkey		N/A		

Key:

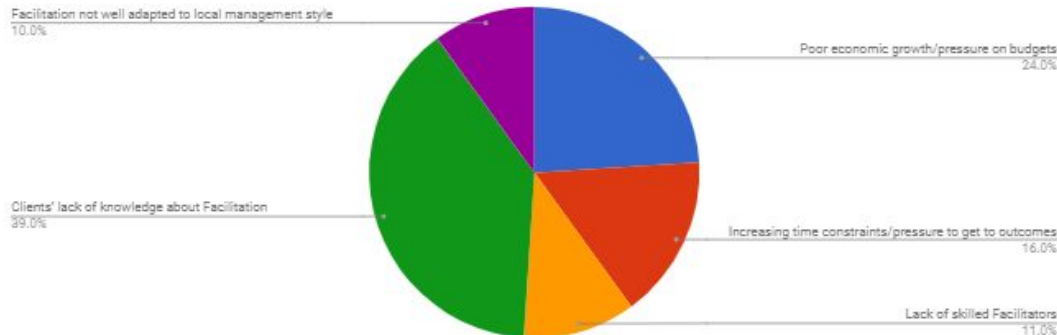




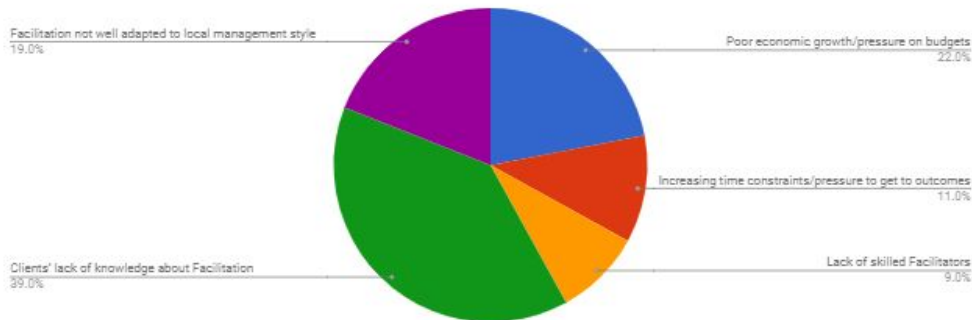
# The Market: limiting factors

Most important Factors:

## Facilitators



## Users





# The Market: limiting factors

Sound familiar?

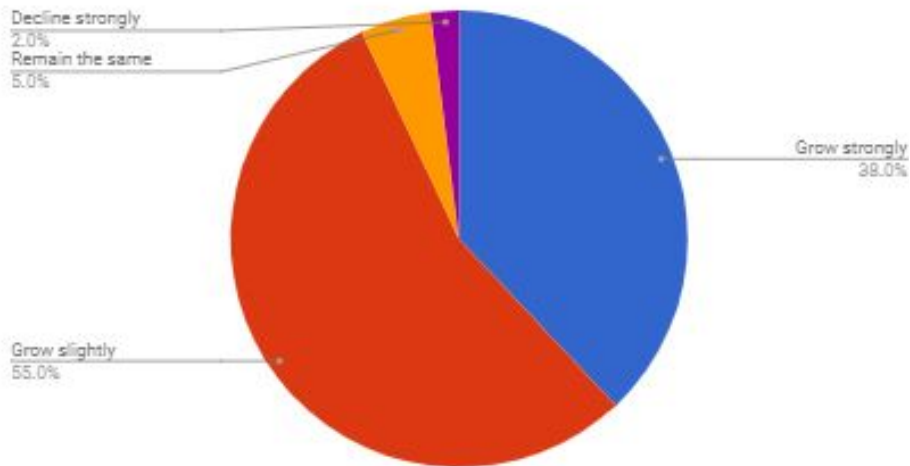
1997 IAF US Survey: The greatest challenges identified were:

- finding enough paying customers to work full-time as a facilitator (19%);
- Communicating effectively to potential customers what you do and how it adds value (11%); and
- having customers plan sufficient time to accomplish the meeting's purpose (11%).

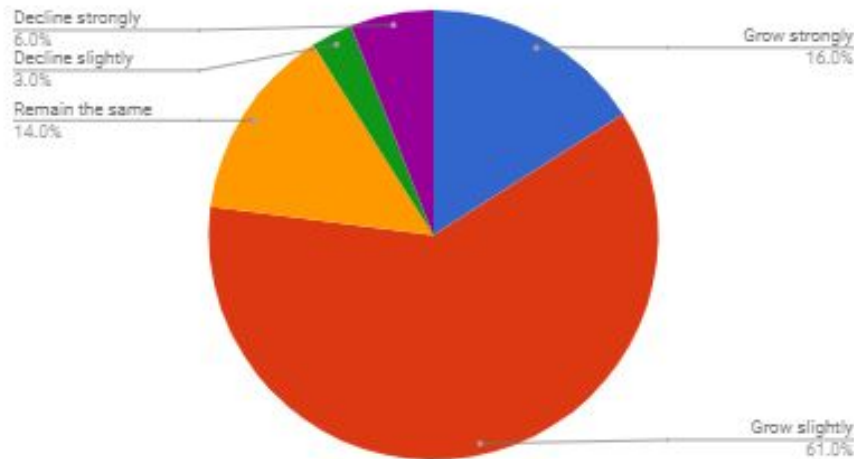


# The Market: next 5 years . . . .

Facilitators



Users







# The Market: next 5 years . . . by country

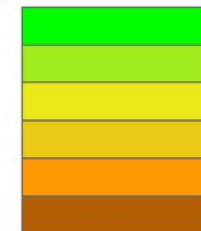
Country		How developed		Optimistic for growth
Netherlands		1		4= 
Sweden		2		4= 
United Kingdom		3 =		9= 
Germany		3 =		9= 
Finland		5 =		3 
Russia		5 =		1 
France		7 =		2 
Italy		7 =		9= 
Spain		7 =		4= 
Hungary		7 =		7= 
Poland		11		7= 
Turkey		N/A		12 

Key:

Very optimistic



Reasonably optimistic





# How to make our offer more attractive?

- This was the “free text” question that elicited the most responses: 93
- Responses can be categorized into:
  - Marketing and communication
  - Adapting better to client needs and expectations
  - Being more professional



# More attractive: marketing and communication

- “communicate in terms of client outcomes rather than facilitation processes”
- “More PR, specially success stories, more evidence based research”
- “invest in branding”
- “make people see that they will actually save money or gain output from using (Facilitators)”
- “Try to get excellent customer voices”
- “explain what facilitation is and use references with other clients”
- “Use trust agents within organisations”
- “offer sample gratis work”/demonstrations (4 similar responses)

(56 responses)



# More attractive: adapting to client

- “More understand the process of their clients”
- “A framework helping clients to decide whether facilitation is useful for them in their situation, might be a addition to facilitators to 'profile' themselves.”
- "talk language which is more understandable to clients - no one understands the word facilitation!"
- “Adapt to clients needs more quickly rather than sticking to their favourite models or methods”

(15 responses)



# More attractive: being more professional

## Community:

- “Form a worldwide community advertising their added benefit, and get known as a profession, just like 'construction industry' or 'healthcare industry'.”
- “Collaborate more among ourselves”

## Partnering:

- “Offer many different skills and methodologies in collaboration with other facilitators”
- “More agile constellations of facilitation teams”

## Quality (certification, professional development, ethics, specialization):

- “Trainings with certification: create a platform where you can find all the trainings and give different levels to those trainings” (Cf. NVC)
- “keep ahead of the latest research and continue their own training which needs to be a work in progress.”
- “Improve skills and competencies of facilitation and professional ethics”
- “Differentiate from consulting and 'coaching' - focus on facilitation”

(18 responses)



# Part 3: The Link between Facilitation and Culture

Due to time constraints, Part 3 was very briefly introduced but not presented in full at the Conference.