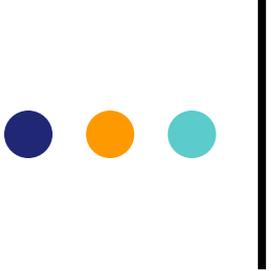


# CHAPTER 7

## Employee Training and Development

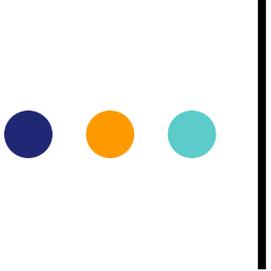
### *Introduction to Industrial/Organizational Psychology*





# Areas of Employee Training

- **Employee training** is a planned effort by an organization to facilitate the learning, retention, and transfer of job-related behavior.
- Training is not limited to new employees, but often involves various types of training and development programs offered throughout an employee's career.
- Specific areas of employee training include: new employee orientation, employee retraining and continuing education, retirement planning and career development, and training workers for international business.



# SUPPOSE THAT...

- You are a new employee in an organization.
- **What would you like to learn in new employee orientation and training?**
- **<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0vAq-R-Eil>**
- **<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j3nOaqhly2E>**
- **<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jtsPMoM6mIs>**

# Areas of Employee Training

## 1. New employee orientation

- Goals, philosophy, policies, procedures
- Compensation, benefits, safety rules, and procedures
- Help newcomers to deal with the stresses of adjusting to a new work environment

## 2. Employee retraining and continuing education

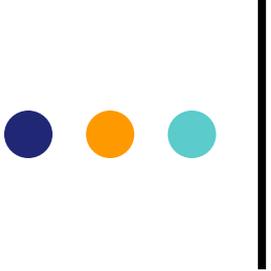
- Knowledge and skills either erode or become obsolete
- Refresher courses
- Older → may resist due to...

I THINK THAT MAY HAVE BEEN ONE SOFTWARE REVISION AND UNECESSARY UPGRADE TOO MANY FOR HIM!

**POOF!**



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# Areas of Employee Training

## **3. Retirement planning**

- Making decisions, plans and options, investment and money management, services and opportunities
- Helping retirees to adjust nonworking lifestyle

## **4. Employee career development**

- Set career goals and develop a plan
- Assist finding jobs for those to be laid off
- Company reputation

## **5. Training workers for international business**

- Foreign language, culture, specific business culture and work rules

# Areas of Employee Training

## 6. Training in diversity issues, harassment, and ethical issues

- Aim → to prevent harassment and discrimination; maximizing the benefits of workforce diversity; to raise the awareness; increase the understanding of cultural and other differences as well as similarities; to change negative attitudes and behaviors across groups
- Little research to investigate effectiveness
- One fourth of U.S. Women with more than half experiencing severe cases → sexual harassment
- Affected by organizational culture and climate
- Ethics → both business schools and companies



## 7. Team training

- Gaining an understanding of the knowledge and skills for each of the individual group members



- **Critical in which jobs?...**
- Successful team training programs → evaluate both individual and team performance

**TABLE 6.1***Benefits of a Career Development System*

For Managers/Supervisors

For Employees

For the Organization

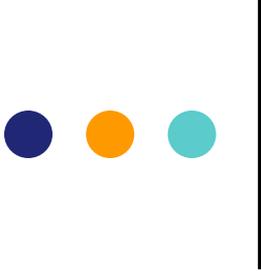
For Managers/Supervisors	For Employees	For the Organization

Source: Leibowitz, Z. B., Farren, C., & Kaye B. I. (1986). *Designing Career Development Systems* (p. 7). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.



# Fundamental Issues in Employment Training

- An understanding of learning theories is fundamental in the design of employee training programs.
- The concept of *modeling*, which is the imitation of the behaviors of others, is described in ***social learning theory***.
- ***Cognitive theories of learning***.

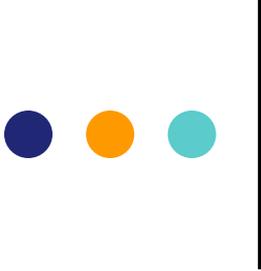


# Key Issues in the Success of Training Programs

- A number of key issues are related to training program effectiveness.

**1. *Transfer of training*:** how learning translates into use of newly learned behaviors on the job





# Fundamental Issues in Employment Training

- A number of key issues are related to training program effectiveness.

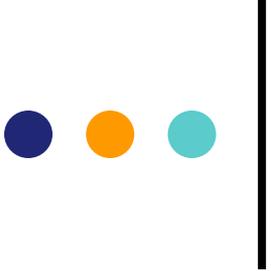
**2. *Trainee readiness:*** job characteristics of the trainees



# Key Issues in the Success of Training Programs

## 3. How training programs are structured and conducted





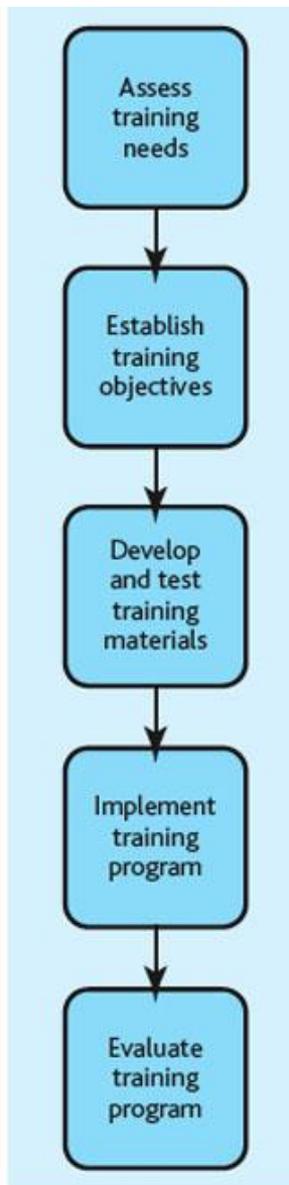
# Common Problems in Employee Training Programs

- Time, money and effort spent BUT → they may not follow adequate learning rules
- May not be well organized → e.g., giving little formal training and expecting to learn «on-the-job» with little guidance
- Problem of relevance of training to the job
  - A common problem in leadership training 😊



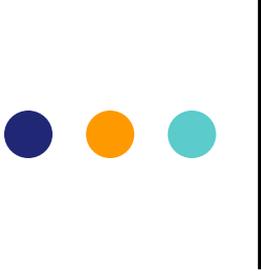
# A Model for Successful Training Programs

- The first step in a successful employee training program is **assessing training needs**, which occurs on several levels.
  - **Organizational analysis** considers the organization's goals, resources, and the **internal and external** climate for training.
    - Should also determine whether managers' expectations regarding training needs were consistent with organizational goals.
  - **Task analysis** evaluates the specific knowledge, skills, and abilities that specific tasks require.
    - Source → job description. **Why NOT job specification?**
  - **Person analysis** examines the capabilities and deficiencies of the workers themselves.
    - Sources → information from selection data, deficiencies in PAs, self-assessments.
  - Assessing training needs may also involve **demographic analysis**, or assessing training needs of specific groups.
    - **Examples?**



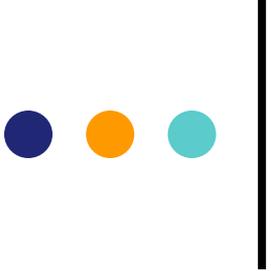
**FIGURE 6.1**  
A Model for Successful  
Employee Training  
Programs

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# A Model for Successful Training Programs

- The second step involves **establishing training objectives.**
  - **Specific**
  - **Measurable**
- The third step focuses on selecting **employee training methods.**
- The various training methods can be broken down into two general categories:
  - 1. On-site methods** and **2. off-site methods.**



# Employee Training Methods

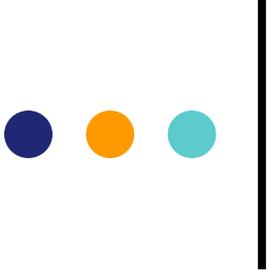
- **Of on-site methods,**

**1. On-the-job training**—putting inexperienced workers into the work site under the direction of an experienced teacher/worker—is the most widely used.

- Trainer motivations should be considered
- Patience and ability to communicate
- Proper work procedures
- Reward for trainers
- Adv.s: Little preparation and cost aside from supervisors' time, small level of outputs
- Prob.s? (3 problems that are mostly related to the trainer 😊)
- **Should be used together with other methods (esp. lly off-site methods)**

**2. Apprenticeship** is a more long-term, on-site method which combines classroom training with supervised on-the-job training.

- Disadvantage for minority groups



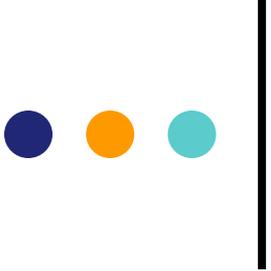
# Employee Training Methods

**3. Vestibule training** sets up a model training area adjacent to the actual work site, using professional trainers and hands-on experience.

- Adv.: No disruption of actual production
- Disadv.: Costs
- To eliminate delays to the customers when using on-the-job training

**4. Job rotation** is a training technique designed to broaden workers' experiences by rotating employees among various jobs.

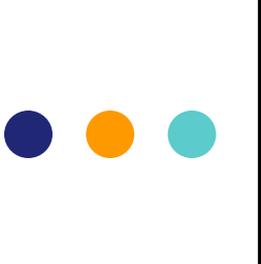
- Several weeks to 2 months
- Cross training → advantage?
- Worker flexibility, eliminate boredom, worker satisfaction and commitment



# Employee Training Methods

## Off-site methods

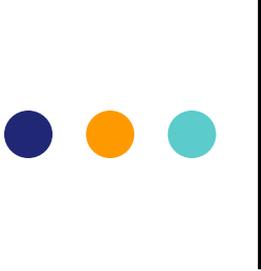
- **1. Seminar method**
  - Disadv.s: one-way communication mostly; transfer is not guaranteed; only as good as the presenter.
  - Adv.: Useful when it is given to highly educated audience.
- **2. Audiovisual instruction** that provides graphic depictions of work activities.
  - Costly at the beginning; but, even more advantageous if there are many employees to be trained.
  - Ensure uniformity.
  - Quality matters → Should not be entertaining only.



# Employee Training Methods

## 3. Behavior modeling training

- A technique that uses aspects of both audiovisual technology and concepts of social learning theory
- A method of exposing trainees to videotapes or live role models engaged in both appropriate and inappropriate work behaviors and then having them practice the observed behaviors.
- Esp.ily usable in Ethics training. **Why?**



# Employee Training Methods

## 4. Simulation techniques

- Involve replications of actual work stations without placing the trainee in the actual work setting.
- In which jobs?

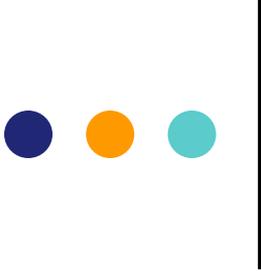
## 5. Web-based Techniques

- ***Programmed instruction*** is a form of self-paced training in which workers can learn at their own pace.
  - Adv.s?
  - But, should be kept up to date.
- A modern, sophisticated version of programmed instruction is ***computer assisted instruction (CAI)***.



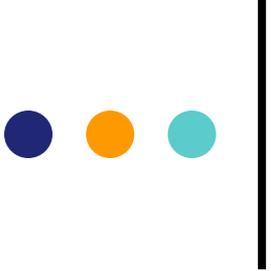
# Management/Leadership Training Methods

- ***Problem-Solving Case Studies***
- ***Role-Playing***
- ***Management Games***
- ***Action Learning*** → a complicated form of training in which teams are formed to perform a special project or assignment that benefits the organization, while the team members learn and develop managerial skills.
  - Journal: *Action Learning: Research and Practice*.
- ***360-Degree Feedback*** → is also used as a management development tool.



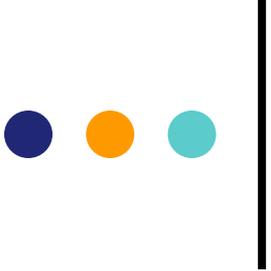
# Management/Leadership Training Methods

- **360-degree feedback** is also used as a management development tool.
  - Participants are trained in technique
  - Feedback is honest and constructive
  - Combined with other training efforts
  - There is careful follow-up mentoring and feedback
  - Individual differences plays a role
  - Research → Good long-term managerial performance effects



# Management/Leadership Training Methods

- **Mentoring** is a management training program in which an inexperienced worker is assigned to an experienced mentor who serves as a role model.
  - Adv.?
  - Disadv.?
  - When is it more effective? (p.178)
- **Coaching** is a one-on-one relationship where a consultant helps an executive improve performance.
  - Is it effective? (p. 179)



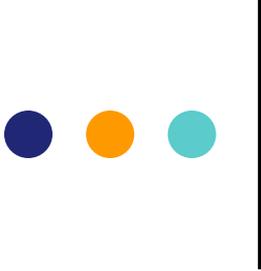
# Evaluation of the Training Program

- Once training programs have been implemented, the evaluation of their effectiveness is very important.
- The first step in evaluation is to determine criteria of training effectiveness.
- Four types are typically used:
  - Reaction criteria
  - Learning criteria
  - Behavioral criteria
  - Results criteria



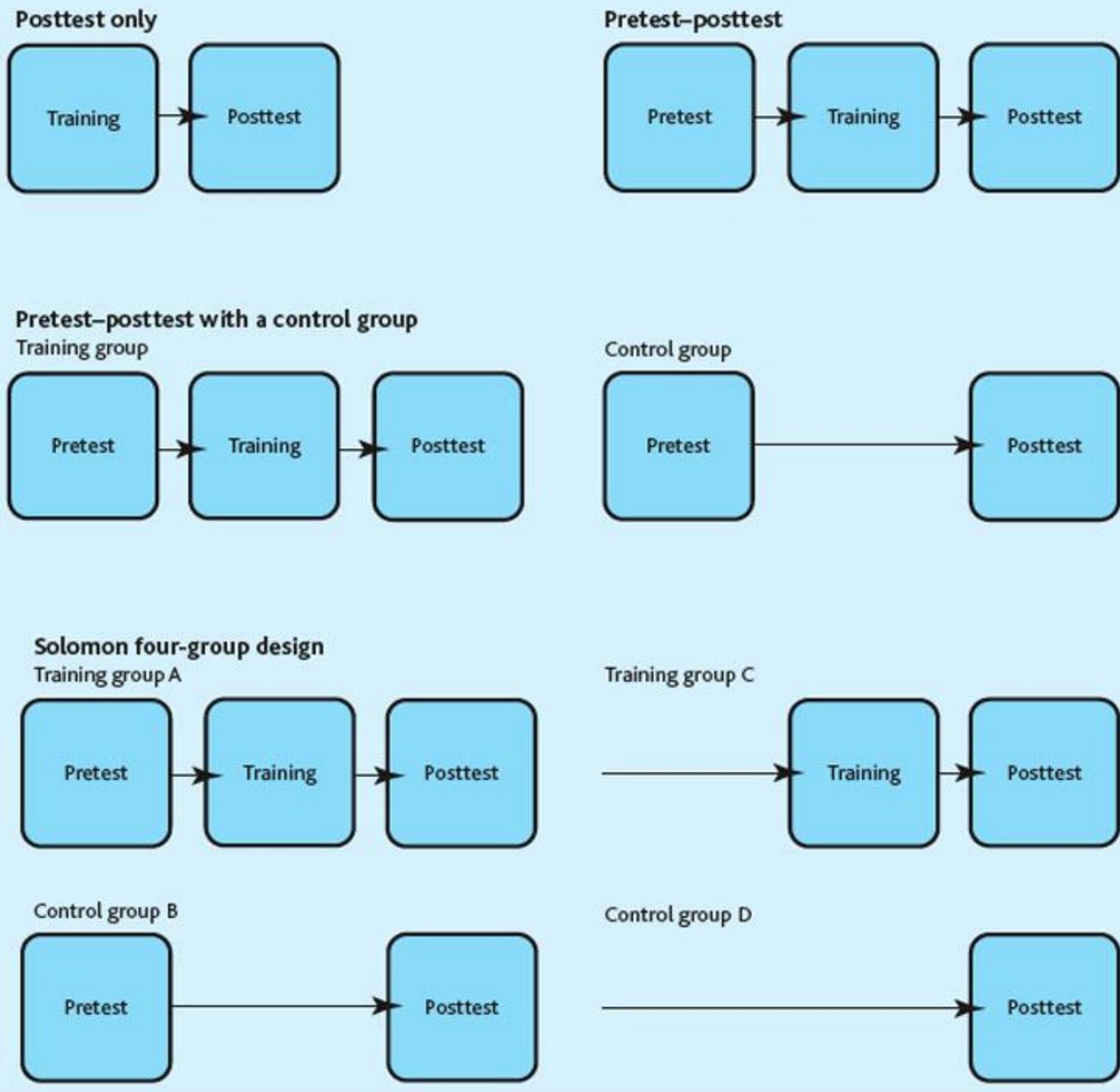
# Evaluation of the Training Program

- The *pretest-posttest design* is a common (but inadequate) means of assessing a program in which measures of criteria are collected both before and after a training intervention—allowing for a comparison of changes in learning or work behaviors.
- However, this method is inadequate because of the lack of a good comparison group.



# Evaluation of the Training Program

- Better evaluation designs use both a training group and a comparison, or control, group that is not subjected to the training program.
- A very complex and sophisticated evaluation design is the ***Solomon four-group design***, which uses two training groups and two control groups.



**FIGURE 6.2**  
Four Methods for Evaluation of Training Programs

# Equal Employment Opportunity Issues in Employee Training

- Employee diversity and certain legal issues must be considered in the design and implementation of training programs.
- Training or educational prerequisites and the training programs themselves must not unfairly discriminate on the basis of ethnicity, age, sex, or disability.



# Classroom Exercise 😊

## ○ 1<sup>st</sup> group

- You are the owner of a theatre 😊
- You need to increase the actors' and actresses' performance

## ○ 2<sup>nd</sup> group

- You are the owner of a football team (Galatasaray) 😊
- You need to increase the football players' performance

- ***The both groups need to come up with a training schedule including at least three of the training methods we have talked about.***

