Patalas-Maliszewska, Justyna; Werthner, Hannes

Article
The method for assessing and forecasting value of knowledge in SMEs: Research results

Contemporary economics

Provided in Cooperation with:
University of Finance and Management, Warsaw

Suggested Citation: Patalas-Maliszewska, Justyna; Werthner, Hannes (2010) : The method for assessing and forecasting value of knowledge in SMEs: Research results, Contemporary economics, ISSN 1897-9254, Vol. 4, Iss. 3, pp. 91-106

This Version is available at:
http://hdl.handle.net/10419/48774

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The Method for Assessing and Forecasting Value of Knowledge in SMEs – Research Results

Summary

Decisions by SMEs regarding knowledge development are made at a strategic level (Haas-Edersheim, 2007). Related to knowledge management are approaches to “measure” knowledge, where literature distinguishes between qualitative and quantitative methods of valuating intellectual capital. Although there is a quite range of such methods to build an intellectual capital reporting system, none of them is really widely recognized. This work presents a method enabling assessing the effectiveness of investing in human resources, taking into consideration existing methods. The method presented is focusing on SMEs (taking into consideration their importance for, especially, regional development). It consists of four parts: an SME reference model, an indicator matrix to assess investments into knowledge, innovation indicators, and the GMDH algorithm for decision making. The method presented is exemplified by a case study including 10 companies.

Introduction

Knowledge management is promoted as an important and necessary factor for organizational survival and maintenance of competitive strength. Organizations need a good capacity to retain, develop, organize, and utilize their employees’ capabilities (Brennan and Connell, 2000). Liu suggested that taking advantage of the knowledge
management could excite employee potential and accelerate the integration of employee knowledge (Liu et al., 2001). Knowledge management has become one of the necessary conditions for enterprises to survive in a competitive environment. Davenport and Prusak stated that knowledge management involves collecting and organizing information and transferring information to those that need it (Davenport and Prusak, 1998). Drucker stetted that “for each type of organization, transformation into an information-oriented organization is the best” (Drucker, 2000).

Hence, we define knowledge as improving qualifications and skills among employees in SMEs. As regards research, the status of knowledge includes methods of intellectual capital assessment based on investment in staff’s knowledge development. However, there are no methods assessing the efficiency of decisions on acquiring knowledge. Literature distinguishes qualitative measures (e.g. Danish project of IC measurement, ‘Scandia’ navigator, intangible assets monitor, IC model – TM Rating, VCSTM, balanced result sheet, report by Saratoga Institute) and methods of valuating intellectual capital (e.g. MV/MB, q-Tobin, CIV, KCE, VAICTM, economic added value (EVA™), IAMV model, Strassmann’s method, IAMVTM, technology broker) (Dudycz, 2005; Edvinsson and Malone, 1997; Fitz-enz, 2001; Kasiewicz et al., 2006; Mikula et al., 2002; Nonaka and Takeuchi, 1995; Szczepankowski, 2006).

Attempts are made continuously to find methods for measuring intellectual capital and still there is no widely accepted recognized method enabling to build an intellectual capital reporting system. The difficulty is that the majority of the concepts are prepared for specific companies, in other words, such measuring methods are tailor made and their general application is not possible (Patalas-Maliszewska and Krebs, 2009).

Because of the niche in the area of concepts assessing and forecasting value of knowledge in SMEs, this research focuses on the creation of a method of assessment and prediction of the value of knowledge in SME. The following research problem was formulated. There is a defined enterprise in the SME sector: the certain business processes in specific functional departments. There are employees of SME on certain work, who follow defined business processes. Is it possible to describe the value of knowledge of a given employee in the enterprise? Is there a method of assessing and predicting the knowledge value in the enterprise of SME sector?

The structure of the paper is as follows: The second chapter provide an overview of the methods of evaluating profitability of investments in the intellectual capital, known from a literature. The third charter presents the author’s method for assessing and forecasting value of knowledge in SMEs (Patalas-Maliszewska and Krebs, 2009).

Through case study (values of personnel usefulness function in 10 companies) we show how using the matrix to assess investment in knowledge. Consequently the concept of building the model supporting decision making that enables the assessment and forecasting of knowledge in SME is created. Finally, the summary presents directions of further works.
1. Background and related work

In intellectual capital management theory and in economical practice, it is noticed that there is a continuous search for measurement methods of intellectual capital (IC). However, there is still no overall recognized method which use might solve initially drawn problems concerning enterprise’s IC value assessment and report system of intangible assets.

In management theory as well as in economical practice there are many suggestions of methods of measurement for intellectual capital. Many suggested concepts of measurement of intangible assets did not lead to formulating unambiguous method of assessment of the intellectual capital value in enterprises. These methods can be distinguished in qualitative and quantitative methods of valuating intellectual capital. The following qualitative measurements of the intellectual capital were presented (Mikula, 2002; Kasiewicz et al., 2006; Nonaka and Takeuchi, 1995; Edvinsson and Malone, 1997):

- The Danish Project of IC Measurement,
- The Skandia Navigator,
- The Intangible Assets Monitor – IAM,
- The IC – Rating™ Model,
- VCS™,
- Balanced Scorecard,
- The Value Explorer™ Model,
- Saratoga Institute Report,
- Human Capital Index (HCI).

And the following quantitative measures of valuating intellectual capital were indicated (Mikula, 2002; Kasiewicz et al., 2006; Nonaka and Takeuchi, 1995; Edvinsson and Malone, 1997; Szczepankowski, 2006):

- MV / MB Indicator,
- CIV Indicator,
- KCE Indicator,
- VAIC™ Method,
- Economic Value Added,
- IAV (Intangible Assets Valuation) Model,
- Strassmann’s Method,
- IAMV™ Model,
- Broker’s Technology.

Since all these methods show specific shortcomings (Fitz-enz, 2001), in the following we present our approach to assess the effectiveness of investing in human resources; consisting of four elements:

1. Experience in SMEs as regards investment in knowledge: research results (the sets of business processes are created for m-th employee in the n-the functionality area on example sale area in SMEs).
2. Indicator matrix to assess the effectivenss and efficiency of investment in knowledge: research results (value of personnel usefulness function from 10 companies – see chapter: “Indicator matrix to assess effectiveness and efficiency of investment in knowledge”).
2. The method for assessing and forecasting value of knowledge in SMEs – “SKnowInnov method”

In this section we present an overview of the SKnowInnov method of strategic knowledge management in SMEs (see: Figure 1).

Figure 1. The method of strategic knowledge management in SMEs – “SKnowInnov method”

(1) **Experience in SMEs as regards investment in knowledge**
   - Model SMEs:
     - Functionality area: \( F_n, n \in \mathbb{N} \)
     - The set of business process:
       - \( P_m = \{p_1, p_2, \ldots p_n\}, n, m \in \mathbb{N} \)
     - \( m \)-Employee: \( m \in \mathbb{N} \)

(2) **Indicator matrix to assess effectiveness and efficiency of investment in knowledge**

Data base of values of personnel usefulness function: \( W_{nm} \)
for each \( m \)-employee in area \( F_n, n, m \in \mathbb{N} \)

(3) **Innovation**

Data base of values of the characteristics of innovation:
\( l_{in SE for k-companies} i, k \in \mathbb{N} \)

(4) **GMDH algorithm**

The model supporting decision making enabling the assessment and forecasting of knowledge in SME

In the rest of this section we will look at the first and second part of the method of strategic knowledge management in SMEs, whereas the other parts are described in the paper (Patalas-Maliszewska and Krupa, 2009).
3. A reference SME model

In economy practice making a decision in enterprise is also conditioned by competitors’ action, changing factors of environments, eg. technical progress and results of the research works (Haas-Edersheim, 2007). In this context an added value for SME can be determined as knowledge, employees’ skills and abilities, social relation, know-how, and, particularly, effective investing in intellectual capital. The enterprises which invest in human capital and systems of work may achieve competitive advantage because of theirs workers’ readiness to learning and qualifying themselves and also thanks to effective information and transfers.

So, let us define the reference SME model enabling to assess knowledge in SME. The SME model proposed is based on literature review and own scientific research (Kasprzak, 2005). It involved a survey of selected SMEs, focusing on the sales area. The research group consisted of 10 companies.

A so called the business processes were defined in detail for each division of the company. It refers to the definition of SMEs (see: Figure 2) (an SME according to the regulation dated November 12, 1999, Commercial Law – Dz.U. Nr 101, poz. 1178) and includes the following business processes, employees (description of workplaces), and so called a personnel usefulness function. The business processes in each functional areas in SME describe employees activities. The personnel usefulness function is defined for each employee, which realizes the determined set of business processes.

Based on the research results in the companies the sets of business processes are described for employees in the specific functional areas (such as the sales area – see: Figure 2):

**Figure 2. A reference SME model: set of business process example on the sale area**

- **Company SMEs**
- **Functional area:** $F_n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$
- Example: sale area: $F_1$
- The set of business process: $P_m = \{p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n\}$, $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$
- Example: the set of business process in the sale area: $F_1$: $P_m = \{p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_{56}\}$

- $p_1$ – Looking for contacts
- $p_2$ – Potential customers’ classification
- $p_3$ – Market possibilities and penetration degree analysis
- $p_4$ – Target markets description
- $p_5$ – Customer’s situation and needs examination
- $p_6$ – Creating customer’s decision process map and its import and factors
- $p_7$ – Preparing sale conditions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>p8</th>
<th>Establishing organisation people who influence purchase decisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p9</td>
<td>Establishing customer contacts type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p10</td>
<td>Searching and describing potential customers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p11</td>
<td>Providing clients with information on company’s products and services</td>
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<td>p12</td>
<td>Commissioning advertising in media</td>
</tr>
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<td>p13</td>
<td>Developing setting and graphic form of an advert in media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p14</td>
<td>Direct talks with a client in company’s premises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p15</td>
<td>Direct talks with a clients in client’s premises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p16</td>
<td>Telephone conversations with a client</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p17</td>
<td>Developing products/services presentation and offer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p18</td>
<td>Drives to a customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p19</td>
<td>Informing about product’s qualities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p20</td>
<td>Comparing company’s offers with competitive offers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p21</td>
<td>Co-operation in solving customer’s problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p22</td>
<td>Persuading, negotiating and setting sales conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p23</td>
<td>Formulating proposals in writing and creating documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p24</td>
<td>Presenting final offer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p25</td>
<td>Finalising transaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p26</td>
<td>Writing orders and complementary orders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p27</td>
<td>Registering order for a supplier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p28</td>
<td>Purchase registering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p29</td>
<td>Sales and delivery registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p30</td>
<td>Invoicing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p31</td>
<td>Registering returns and value corrections of commercial documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p32</td>
<td>Credit, invoice and payment collection problem solving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p33</td>
<td>Claims and collecting products from customers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p34</td>
<td>Stocktaking, stock control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p35</td>
<td>Stock monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p36</td>
<td>Developing marketing programmes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this model SMEs the following conditions are formulated:

- SMEs consists of n-functionality areas: \( F_n, n \in \mathbb{N} \).
- In the each area there are \( n \)-business processes: \( p_n, n \in \mathbb{N} \).
- In the each n-th area work m-employees: \( m_n, n,m \in \mathbb{N} \).
- Each employee in a functional area can participate in more than one business process.
- For each employee in the functionality area one can define a personnel usefulness function: \( W_{nm}, n,m \in \mathbb{N} \).

Based on the research results the model of five employees in the sales functional area is shown in Figure 3:

| \( p_{37} \) | Conducting market analysis for the needs of a customer |
| \( p_{38} \) | Presenting new products and technologies |
| \( p_{39} \) | Production problems solving |
| \( p_{40} \) | Meeting participation |
| \( p_{41} \) | Administrative work |
| \( p_{42} \) | Trainings participation |
| \( p_{43} \) | Supervision of completing the sales schedule |
| \( p_{44} \) | Quantity and quality claims servicing |
| \( p_{45} \) | Gathering data in a database on clients, potential clients, markets etc. |
| \( p_{46} \) | Delivery notification |
| \( p_{47} \) | Sales prognosis |
| \( p_{48} \) | Customers segmentation |
| \( p_{49} \) | Customer contact centres |
| \( p_{50} \) | Suppliers bidding |
| \( p_{51} \) | Setting up Sales representatives |
| \( p_{52} \) | Sales representatives' router planning |
| \( p_{53} \) | Planning types and elements of sales representatives' visits |
| \( p_{54} \) | Creating sales representatives' tasks |
| \( p_{55} \) | Reporting company's products and competitive products at customer's premises |
| \( p_{56} \) | Creating sales plans for sales regions |

Source: own study.
Figure 3. A reference SME model: sales area example

Company SMEs

1-Employee
m₁ – Sales Director


Value of personnel usefulness function: W₁₁

2-Employee
m₂ – Sales Specialist


Value of personnel usefulness function: W₁₂

3-Employee
m₃ – Marketing Specialist
\[
P_3 = \{p_{12} – commissioning advertising in media, p_{13} – developing setting and graphic form of an advert in media, p_{20} – comparing company’s offers with competitive offers, p_{40} – meeting participation, p_{41} – administrative work, p_{42} – trainings participation\}.
\]

4-Employee

\[m_4 \text{ – Regional Assistant}\]

Value of personnel usefulness function: \(W_{13}\)

\[
P_4 = \{p_{11} – providing clients with information on company’s products and services, p_{15} – direct talks with a client in company’s premises, p_{16} – telephone conversations with a client, p_{17} – developing products/services presentation and offer, p_{18} – drives to a customer, p_{19} – informing about product’s qualities, p_{21} – co-operation in solving customer’s problems, p_{22} – formulating proposals in writing and creating documentation, p_{26} – writing orders and complementary orders, p_{27} – registering order for a supplier, p_{28} – purchase registering, p_{29} – sales and delivery registration, p_{30} – invoicing, p_{31} – registering returns and value corrections of commercial documents, p_{40} – meeting participation, p_{41} – administrative work, p_{42} – trainings participation\}.
\]

5-Employee

\[m_5 \text{ – Product Manager}\]

Value of personnel usefulness function: \(W_{14}\)

\[
P_5 = \{p_1 – looking for contacts, p_2 – potential customers’ classification, p_3 – market possibilities and penetration degree analysis, p_4 – target markets description, p_5 – customer’s situation and needs examination, p_6 – creating customer’s decision process map and its important factors, p_7 – preparing sale conditions, p_8 – establishing organisation people who influence purchase decisions, p_9 – establishing customer contacts type, p_{10} – searching and describing potential customers, p_{11} – providing clients with information on company’s products and services, p_{14} – direct talks with a client in company’s premises, p_{15} – direct talks with clients in client’s premises, p_{16} – telephone conversations with a client, p_{17} – developing products/services presentation and offer, p_{18} – drives to a customer, p_{19} – informing about product’s qualities, p_{20} – comparing company’s offers with competitive offers, p_{21} – co-operation in solving customer’s problems, p_{22} – persuading, negotiating and setting sales conditions, p_{23} – formulating proposals in writing and creating documentation, p_{24} – presenting final offer, p_{25} – finalising transaction, p_{26} – writing orders and complementary orders, p_{27} – registering order for a supplier, p_{28} – presenting new products and technologies, p_{39} – production problems solving, p_{40} – meeting participation, p_{41} – trainings participation, p_{43} – supervision of completing the sales schedule, p_{44} – quantity and quality claims servicing, p_{45} – gathering data in a database on clients, potential clients, markets etc., p_{46} – delivery notification, p_{47} – sales prognosis, p_{48} – customers segmentation, p_{49} – customer contact centres\}.
\]

Value of personnel usefulness function: \(W_{15}\)

Source: own study.
4. Indicator matrix to assess effectiveness and efficiency of investment in knowledge

4.1. The personnel SME usefulness function

So, let us define the personnel SME usefulness function $W_{nm}$ for the m-th employee in the n-th functional area in the SME (Patalas-Maliszewska, 2009):

$$W_{nm} = f(GK, PK, A, E, P, C, P),$$

where $n, m \in N$ and:

- **GK** – General knowledge of the m-th employee. The value of this parameter is received as the result of tests for employee, which was evaluated within the range from 0 to 5, where 0 is a bad and 5 is a very good level of general knowledge.
- **PK** – Professional knowledge of the m-th employee. The value of this parameter is received as the result of tests for employee, which was evaluated within the range from 0 to 5, where 0 is a bad and 5 is a very good level of professional knowledge.
- **A** – Professional abilities of the m-th employee. The value of this parameter is received as the result of tests for employee, which was evaluated within the range from 0 to 5, where 0 is a bad and 5 is a very good level of professional abilities.
- **E** – Experience of the m-th employee. The value of this parameter is received as the result of tests for employee, which was evaluated within the range from 0 to 5, where 0 is a bad and 5 is a very good level of experience.
- **P** – Patents of the m-th employee. The value of this parameter is received as the result of tests for employee, which was evaluated within the range from 0 to 5, where 0 is a bad and 5 is a very good level of patents.
- **C** – Clients of the m-th employee. The value of this parameter is received as the result of tests for employee, which was evaluated within the range from 0 to 5, where 0 is a bad and 5 is a very good level of clients.
- **P** – Personality of the m-th employee. The value of this parameter is received as the result of tests for employee, which was evaluated within the range from 0 to 5, where 0 is a bad and 5 is a very good level.

Effectiveness is measured by degree, it realizes system in that, it has been planned and its efficiency is defined by degree. This system uses the resources (Kosieradzka and Lis, 2000). So, the parameter like E, P and C are related to effectiveness, the parameter like GK, PK, A and P are related to efficiency.

So, the following personnel SME usefulness function $W_{nm}$ for the m-th employee in the SME: is proposed:

$$W_{nm} = f_1(GK) + f_2(PK) + f_3(A) + f_4(E) + f_5(P) + f_6(C) + f_7(P),$$

where: $n, m \in N$.

The linear form of this function $W_{nm}$ is chosen because all elements are independent and equally important to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of investment in knowledge (see point 3):
• \( f_1(GK) \) – the general knowledge function for the m-th employee in SME, where: \( GK \in \mathbb{R} \), and \( 0 \leq f_1(GK) \leq 5 \),

• \( f_2(PK) \) – the professional knowledge function for the m-th employee in SME, where: \( PK \in \mathbb{R} \), and \( 0 \leq f_2(PK) \leq 5 \),

• \( f_3(A) \) – the professional abilities function for the m-th employee in SME, where: \( A \in \mathbb{R} \), and \( 0 \leq f_3(A) \leq 5 \),

• \( f_4(E) \) – the experience function for the m-th employee in SME, where: \( E \) – is a synthetic index of experience for the m-th employee in SME binding the factors \( \sum di \) where: \( d_1 \) – year of work, \( d_2 \) – age of employee, \( d_3 \) – number of realized project. Each indicator \( f_4(E) \) is assessed on the points scale (0–5) and \( 0 \leq f_4(E) \leq 5 \),

• \( f_5(P) \) – the patents function for the m-th employee in SME, where: \( P \) – synthetic index of patents for the m-th employee binding the factors \( \sum ei \) where \( e_1 \) – number of patents, \( e_2 \) – value of investment of new patents, \( e_3 \) – value of copyright, \( e_4 \) – number of project, which are waiting for patents. Each indicator \( f_5(P) \) is assessed on the points scale (0–5) and \( 0 \leq f_5(P) \leq 5 \),

• \( f_6(C) \) – the clients function for the m-th employee in SME, where: \( C \) – synthetic index of clients for the m-th employee binding the factors \( \sum ki \) where \( k_1 \) – number of all clients, \( k_2 \) – number of permanent clients, \( k_3 \) – number of transactions. Each indicator \( f_6(C) \) is assessed on the points scale (0–5) and \( 0 \leq f_6(C) \leq 5 \),

• \( f_7(P) \) – the m-th employee’s personality in SME, where: \( P \in \mathbb{R} \), and \( 0 \leq f_7(P) \leq 5 \).

It is possible to receive indispensable data for account of value personnel usefulness function from companies belonged to reference model of SME by interview in each enterprise. The next point of the article presents the values of personnel SME usefulness function \( W_{1m} \) for the m-employees and in the 1-th functional area (sale area) for the 10 companies.

4.2. Indicator matrix to assess knowledge in SMEs – case study

The indicator matrix is proposed based on literature and own scientific research. The matrix will help in assessing and forecasting knowledge in SMEs. The indicators include measures to show knowledge in SMEs. Indicators value create a base of parameters and indicators necessary to build a system supporting decision making at a strategic level as regards profitability of investing in knowledge.

The next step involves a survey in selected SMEs – has done by interview in 10 companies in line with the reference model. Based on the result research in the sale area in SMEs (the research group consisted of 10 companies, conformed to concentrate model
of enterprise – see Figure 3) the values of personnel usefulness function for the five employees (m = 5) in the sale functionality area (n = 1) in the each SMEs of 10 (matrix of personnel usefulness function) are created.

Table 1. Value of personnel usefulness function in the sale area in 10 companies: the matrix of personnel usefulness function for the five employees (m=5) in the sale functionality area (n=1) in 10 companies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SME</th>
<th>Workplace in the sale area</th>
<th>( W_{1m} )</th>
<th>% of max ( W_{1m}=35 )</th>
<th>( f_1(Wo) )</th>
<th>( f_2(Wz) )</th>
<th>( f_3(Uz) )</th>
<th>( f_4(D) )</th>
<th>( f_5(Pt) )</th>
<th>( f_6(K) )</th>
<th>( f_7(O) )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SME1</td>
<td>Sales Director</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SME1</td>
<td>Sales Specialist</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SME1</td>
<td>Marketing Specialist</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SME1</td>
<td>Regional assistant</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SME1</td>
<td>Product manager</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SME2</td>
<td>Sales Director</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SME2</td>
<td>Sales Specialist</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SME2</td>
<td>Marketing Specialist</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SME2</td>
<td>Regional assistant</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>54%</td>
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<td>34%</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>15</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>34%</td>
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<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SME6</td>
<td>Sales Director</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>49%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
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If we want to find out if the result is good for the given enterprises, we need to compare the received result to the value of “sales” department for each employee of another enterprise, according to the reference model. Next, we can consider if the present condition of intellectual capital is satisfactory.

Figure 4 presents example of the values of personnel usefulness function in the sale area in 10 companies for Sales Specialist based on the research results.

We can compare the value of personnel usefulness function in the sale area for sales specialist and the “best result” received the employee in SME10. Other companies can decide if the present condition of IC for sales specialist is satisfactory.

The value of personnel usefulness function may be used as complement of traditional valuation of a company, which is usually based on the value of tangible assets.

Source: own study.
Conclusions

Knowledge management includes four main functions, knowledge obtaining, knowledge refining, knowledge storing and knowledge sharing. This research discussed a new approach for assessing and forecasting the value of knowledge in SMEs.

When enterprises decide to increase their competitiveness, there is a need to improve their knowledge management capability first. The advantage of knowledge management allows the enterprise to achieve this goal.

The research is focused on a decision making model to assess the effectiveness of investment in knowledge in SMEs. The model includes synthetic measures for elements of the method (see Fig. 1). Developing a decision making model is started with collecting information on the research subject. These are empirical data obtained through observation of SMEs operation. Model identification covers:

- determining the structure of the SMEs reference model for which the model will be applicable,
- determining indicators enabling to assess rationality and effectiveness of knowledge based on measurement of input and output data from SMEs studies,
- Determining data base of values of the characteristics of innovation – directions of further works,
- Using Group Method of Data Handling – directions of further works,
- Checking the quality of forecast value for selected indicators to assess rationality and effectiveness of investment in knowledge using the model.

In the research to follow it is planned to:

- Building of data base of values of the characteristics of innovation: I_i in SME for k-companies i,kÎN
- Building of model bases on collected data to assess and the forecast of knowledge (using the GMDH method).
- Building an IT tool for supporting decision making at strategic level as regards profitability of investment in employees’ qualifications and skills based on collected data.
Verification of research experiment.

The SknowInnov method, which has been introduced in this paper, gives more possibilities in the area of knowledge profitabilities. This approach seems to be, apart from a common calculation of the investment profitabilities, an excellent tool for knowledge economical analysis. The suggested IT tool for supporting decision making at strategic level as regards profitability of investment in employees’ qualifications and skills based on collected data will connect the selected factors of SME effectiveness with the characteristics of innovation and the indicators enabling to assess rationality and effectiveness of knowledge. In consequence this method allows for the knowledge evaluation.

References

Kasiewicz S., Rogowski W., Kicińska M., Kapital intelektualny, Kraków 2006.
Patalas-Maliszewska J., Krebs I., Strategic knowledge management in small and medium-sized enterprises based on innovation transfer – case study, BTU, Cottbus 2009.
Streszczenie

Decyzje o inwestowaniu w wiedzę w przedsiębiorstwach podejmowane są zawsze na poziomie strategicznym organizacji (Haas-Edersheim, 2007). W teorii zarządzania oraz w praktyce gospodarczej wyróżniono liczne metody jakościowe analizy kapitału intelektualnego oraz metody wyceny wartości kapitału intelektualnego (Mikula, 2002; Edvinsson, Malone, 2001; Kasiewicz, Rogowski, Kicińska, 2006; Szczepankowski, 2006). Jednak wiele zgłaszanych koncepcji pomiaru niematerialnych aktywów przedsiębiorstwa nie doprowadziło do sformułowania jednoznacznej metody oceny wartości kapitału intelektualnego w przedsiębiorstwach.

W artykule zaprezentowano autorską metodę oceny i prognozowania wartości kapitału intelektualnego w przedsiębiorstwie sektora MSP. Metoda ta opiera się na czterech integralnych jej częściach: model referencyjny przedsiębiorstwa sektora MSP, macierz oceny inwestowana w wiedzę, wskaźniki innowacji, algorytm GMDH. Metoda została opracowana na podstawie literatury przedmiotu oraz w oparciu o badania empiryczne przeprowadzone w przedsiębiorstwach sektora MSP.