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SMALL BUSINESS LIFE CYCLE: STATICS AND DYNAMICS (S&D) MODEL

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the paper is the presentation of theoretical foundations and the structure of original, 8-stage statics and dynamics model in the small business life cycle. Based on theoretical considerations, two hypotheses concerning the impact of dynamic and static nature of the life-cycle stages on selected determinants and effects of SMEs' development were formulated. The hypotheses were verified based on the results of the survey conducted on a sample of 1,741 SMEs from 22 countries of the European Union. The results indicate that companies in the dynamic life-cycle stages are run by more enterprising owners, operate in more promising markets with a higher potential and make greater use of market niches thus limiting the level of competition. At the same time, such companies are characterised by higher levels of flexibility and involvement in innovative activities, which translates into obtaining a significantly higher level of business performance, in the area of quantitative as well as qualitative results.

KEY WORDS

small business, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, business life cycle, business performance

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INTRODUCTION

Organisational life cycle models are a group of useful management tools employed for description, interpretation and prediction of the course of business development stages. Many models consider the specificity of small business. This specificity primarily includes the focus on the initial stages of the life cycle, and also assumes the existence of changes

that lead to leaving the population of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and transitioning to the class of large enterprises (LEs). This enables the determination of development stages specific to small business. One of the criteria for their determination may be the division into the static and dynamic stages, which expresses the diversity

observed in the intensity of development processes, market activity and the investment scope.

Based on the above, the aim of the paper is the presentation of theoretical foundations and the structure of original, 8-stage statics and dynamics model in the small business life cycle. Two research hypotheses were formulated. The results of the survey aimed at the description and interpretation of selected determinants and effects of SMEs' development processes in dynamic and static life-cycle stages, were used for the empirical illustration of the considerations. The research was conducted on a sample of 1,741 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises from 22 countries of the European Union. The results indicate that companies in the dynamic life-cycle stages are run by more enterprising owners, operate in more promising markets with a higher potential and make greater use of market niches thus limiting the level of competition. At the same time, such companies are characterised by higher levels of flexibility and involvement in innovative activities, which translates into obtaining a significantly higher level of business performance, in the area of quantitative as well as qualitative results.

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

Organisational life cycle (OLC) models are used to describe, interpret and predict the course of development stages of modern enterprises. In terms of the concept, they are derived from the theory of biological determinism, interpreting organisational reality with the use of perception specific to the natural world (Samuel, 2012). Due to this fact, these models allow a metaphorical comparison of organisations to living organisms that are born, grow, develop, go through certain changes in life, and then die. Thus, OLC models accentuate volatility and relative impermanence of economic organisations, at the same time stressing the dynamic nature of development processes occurring in modern enterprises.

There are many proposed stage models of the organisational life cycle in management sciences. Based on the literature review of 1962-2006, Levie and Lichtenstein (2010) identified 104 such models, covering from 2 to 11 stages ($m = 4.3$). Tam and Gray (2016) focused on the existing theoretical achievements in the field of OLC models encompassing more than sixty years and synthesised them into four major periods: primitive (the 1950s-1960s), contextual

(the 1970s), enhanced (the 1980s), and validated (the 1990s and beyond). In each of these periods, both the number and complexity of the proposed models increased, offering additional cognitive values and applications.

The substantive justification of OLC models is derived from the concept of the s-curve model introduced into economic sciences by Griliches (1957) and developed by Mansfield (1961). The general form of the model is represented by the proposal formulated by Jackson and Morgan (1982) which expresses the general model of the social systems development cycle involving the following successive stages:

- creation and expansion,
- stabilisation and dynamic equilibrium,
- change or decline and dissolution.

Some of the proposed OLC models consider the specificity of small business, which is especially useful for description, interpretation and prediction of development processes of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. 125 million of SME companies play a significant social and economic role in most developed and developing countries (Kushnir, Mirmulstein & Ramalho, 2010). They are also essential for the success and development of the European Union (Lukács, 2005; Autio, 2016), where they build efficiency and competitiveness of economy as the main source of new jobs and innovative ideas related to entrepreneurship and economic activity (Floyd & McManus, 2005). To distinguish SMEs out of the entire population of business entities, specific quantitative and qualitative criteria are used. In the European Union, these criteria are formulated in the form of a uniform, formal definition adopted by the European Commission (2015). This definition sets the upper limits of small business quantitative criteria to 249 employees (FTE) and an annual turnover at the level of EUR 50 million or a balance sheet total of EUR 43 million. In addition, the definition considers capital and/or ownership ties between SMEs and other enterprises which may influence the final level of the criteria adopted for the analysis of company size.

The classification criteria of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises are the basis for the substantive identity of small business (Nicolescu, 2009; Storey & Greene, 2010) reflected in OLC models dedicated to SMEs. Lester, Parnell and Carraher (2003) point out that these models should be based on the use of certain sub-stages that express the specificity of small business. In their opinion, a description of SMEs' development processes is best

reflected in the initial stages of the life cycle, to which special attention should be paid in the case of OLC models dedicated to small business. The remaining key distinguishing substantive features of stage life-cycle models of SMEs include:

- complementing and expanding the small business start-up stage through the inclusion of the conceptual stage (pre-emergence), in which the preparation of the concept of market activities of the new company occurs (Felsenstein & Swartz, 1993);
- emphasising the role of entrepreneurship and the business owner's attitude as key determinants of success in the small business life cycle (Adizes, 1988);
- rejecting an absolutely deterministic course of the life cycle and accepting a non-linear course of the stages that assume the return to the initial stages (Churchil & Lewis, 1983) as well as the above average growth bypassing the intermediate stages (Granlund & Taipaleenm, 2005);
- acknowledging the possibility of the use of reconfiguration and organisational renewal to counter crisis phenomena, prevent the decline stage and allow an effective continuation of business activity (Belussi & Sedita, 2009);
- considering the possibility of leaving the population of SMEs by separating the ownership and management, or by a merger with another company, aimed at further market expansion already in the population of LEs (Jones, 2009).

Based on the existing OLC models and considering the criticisms formulated against these models (Phelps, Adams & Bessant, 2007), an original stage of the dynamics and statics model of SMEs' life-cycle was proposed. Its substantive scope covers eight stages relating to the qualitative specificity of small business (Matejun, 2013):

- the pre-emergence stage of conceptual nature, aimed at the decision about setting up the company;
- the emergence stage, in which first investments and first attempts at developing and commercialising the company's market offer based on entrepreneurial activity are made;
- the survival stage, which is a period of the first market verification of the company and of a challenge related to ensuring the required level of profitability and liquidity;
- the dynamic growth stage, in which the following quantitative growth indicators significantly increase: turnover, the level of employment or

the number of contractors, accompanied by the introduction of proactive qualitative changes in the company;

- the separation and expansion stage, in which important expansion activities in the area of market, product or investment are carried out, and the authority is often passed into the hands of professional managers;
- the stabilisation stage, in which the dynamics of business growth is reduced, accompanied by stabilisation of financial indicators, reduction in investment and growth of the organisation;
- the revitalisation stage, characterised by a dynamic and proactive approach to the company's further development based on the introduction of significant changes in the company's structure, business strategy and market offer;
- the decline stage, characterised by a rather permanently reduced level of efficiency and effectiveness, as well as negative financial results, which may lead to the collapse of the company.

An innovative approach expressed in the proposed model assumes, on the one hand, a clear substantive differentiation of the life cycle stages, and, on the other hand, includes the search for similarities between the different stages. These similarities express a specific approach to business development and business activity. It is worth noting that some of the stages are characterised by a proactive approach to business activity and focusing efforts on the market, investment and development processes. Such stages are set out in the model as the dynamic development stages. Their opposites are the static stages, characterised by more conservative and stable actions focused on current activities and ensuring the continuity of the company. Masurel and van Montfort (2006) came to similar conclusions considering the similarity of the life cycle stages in relation to such indicators as sales diversification, diversity of the workforce, or productivity. Their analysis of similarities, however, concerns only the initial stages, as well as the business maturity and decline stages.

In the proposed S&D life cycle model, all the stages are divided into static and dynamic ones from the point of view of the proactive approach to development activity. However, this division is not absolute as it includes the identification of specific systems of static and dynamic antitheses, as shown in Tab. 1.

At the same time, the proposed S&D life cycle model assumes a departure from the deterministic approach, typical of previous models, according to which a company passes linearly through all the sub-

Tab. 1. Static and dynamic antitheses in the proposed S&D life cycle model

STATIC STAGES	ANTITHESIS	DYNAMIC STAGES
The pre-emergence stage The survival stage	↔	The emergence stage
The stabilisation stage	↔	The dynamic growth stage
The decline stage	↔	The separation and expansion stage The revitalisation stage

sequent development stages. The linear process of development only applies to the first three stages, and then SME managers can to a large extent control the development of enterprises with the right concepts and management methods aimed at the effective use of internal resources and the potential of the external environment in business development processes. Thus, different combinations of the order of the life cycle stages are possible. Errors in the management area will mostly result in shifting in the direction of the static stages, while effective management solutions will provide a basis for growing dynamics of development processes. As a result, the model does not assume a single, universal development path, as each company has its own, unique life cycle. Although the model primarily includes the specificity of small business, it also considers the possibility of a company's transition to the group of large enterprises. The subsequent growth is most often the continuation of the dynamic growth stage or the separation and expansion stage. The explanation of the further stages of development of thus transited enterprises requires the use of other OLC models which consider the specificity of LEs.

Fig. 1 shows the graphical form of the proposed S&D life cycle model.

The proposed model can, therefore, be a useful and powerful managerial tool explaining the specificity of causes and determinants, as well as the course of small business

development processes. A key challenge in this respect, however, is confirmation of theoretical assumptions concerning the diversity of selected determinants and effects of SME development, considering the dynamics and statics resulting from the proposed S&D life cycle model. Since the model assumes that the dynamic stages are characterised by a proactive approach to development processes, the hypothesis H1 was formulated. It assumes that SMEs operating in the dynamic stages of the S&D life cycle model are characterised by higher levels of the potential of internal development factors and more positively perceive the potential of their business environment. Their higher growth potential should be reflected in the results of the conducted business activity. Based on the above, the hypothesis H2 was formulated. It assumes that SMEs operating in the dynamic stages of the S&D life cycle model achieve higher business performance than SMEs operating in the static stages. The empirical studies presented further in the paper serve the verification of the formulated hypotheses.

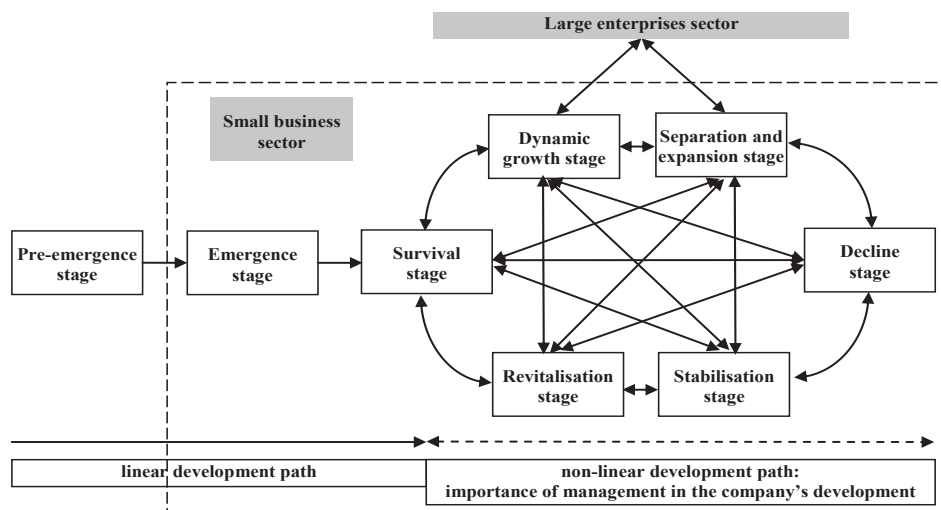


Fig. 1. Graphical form of the proposed S&D life cycle model

2. RESEARCH METHODS

To present the possible use of the S&D life cycle model to describe and interpret the course of small business development processes, a survey was conducted on a sample of 1,741 SME companies. The CSAQ – Computerised Self-Administered Questionnaire – was used as the research technique (Bryman & Bell, 2015). The research tool was the original survey questionnaire available to respondents on www.questionpro.com.

In view of the fundamental importance of small business for the socio-economic development of the European Union, the study covered 22 selected countries in the EU: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden. Statistical data from European Union (2016) and the European Commission (2016) show that there are more than 21 million enterprises in this area, of which over 98% are SMEs. According to the World Bank indicators (2016), the research area covers more than 4 million sq. km (more than 95% of the area of the EU) and is inhabited by nearly 500 million people (98% of the population of the EU).

The size of the companies surveyed was established based on the answers provided by the respondents to the questions in the survey questionnaire

concerning annual average employment levels (FTE), the level of turnover (LoT), and the balance sheet total (BST). The quantitative levels for each of the criteria were adopted based on the formal, uniform SME definition provided by the European Commission (2015) and applicable throughout the European Union. As a result, it was possible to determine 1,183 micro companies, 399 small companies and 159 medium-sized companies in the sample. Also, all the surveyed entities were autonomous enterprises, i.e. they were completely independent in terms of capital and/or ownership from other entities or had one or more minority partnerships (each less than 25%) with other enterprises.

Most of the companies surveyed operate as sole proprietorships run by individual owners (45%) or as limited liability companies (35%). These are companies operating primarily in the service sector (60%), fewer in the manufacturing (21%) or trade sectors (19%). Most of the surveyed companies (73%) are active at least in the domestic market. The sample included entities with a relatively long period of market activity, of more than 20 years (36%) or from 5 to 10 years (21%). Detailed characteristics of the companies surveyed are shown in Tab. 2.

The empirical material concerning the surveyed SMEs was collected based on the opinions and observations of the respondents. The respondents were primarily business owners (74%), higher level managers (19%) or employees authorised and legitimised by the management to participate in the study (7%).

Tab. 2. Detailed characteristics of the surveyed SMEs

COMPANY SIZE	N	[%]	LEGAL FORM OF THE COMPANY	N	[%]
Micro (up to 9 employees, LoT and BST up to EUR 2 million)	1183	67.9	Individual company	775	44.5
Small (up to 49 employees, LoT and BST up to EUR 10 million)	399	22.9	Private partnership	232	13.3
Medium (up to 249 employees, LoT up to EUR 50 million and BST up to EUR 43 million)	159	9.1	Limited liability company	614	35.3
SECTOR OF MARKET OPERATIONS	N	[%]	Joint stock company	96	5.5
Service	1043	59.9	Cooperative	15	0.9
Trade	335	19.2	Foundation	7	0.4
Production	363	20.9	Other	2	0.1
COMPANY AGE	N	[%]	RANGE OF MARKET OPERATIONS	N	[%]
Up to 5 years	198	11.4	Local	116	6.7
Over 5 to 10 years	368	21.1	Regional	347	19.9
Over 10 to 15 years	305	17.5	National	676	38.8
Over 15 to 20 years	240	13.8	International	479	27.5
Over 20 years	630	36.2	Global	123	7.1

The questions were mostly answered by men (70%), aged 31 to 40 years (30%) or over 50 years (35.5%), with higher education (81%), technical education (40%) or economic/management education (26%).

Based on the empirical material collected, a statistical analysis was conducted using IBM SPSS Statistics (Field, 2014). The following statistical methods were used (Swift & Piff, 2014; Weinberg & Abramowitz, 2015): count analysis, mean, Spearman's (rs) correlation coefficient and its significance test, Student's t-test with the additional inclusion of Levene's Test of Equality of Variances. To measure most variables, the VAS – Visual Analogue Scale – was used (Reips & Funke, 2008). The level of reliability of the adopted measurement scales was assessed with the use of Cronbach's alpha coefficient (Cronbach & Shavelson, 2004), for which an acceptable level in the range from 0.7 to 0.9 was adopted. To assess the strength of the interdependence of the phenomena, an approach based on the proposal formulated by Cohen (1992) was used, taking as the thresholds of the linear correlation coefficient the following correlation levels: 0.1 – weak; 0.3 – medium; 0.5 – strong, 0.7 – very strong.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the first stage of empirical work, the range of occurrence of static and dynamic stages of the life cycle in the studied sample was analysed. Their identification was made based on indications (declarations) of the respondents who in the survey questionnaire were to indicate one stage which was best suited to the current market situation of their

companies. To increase the precision of the responses, each stage was accompanied by a description corresponding directly to its theoretical characteristics. Since the study involved only functioning companies, the range of the S&D life cycle model was narrowed down to 7 stages, excluding the pre-emergence stage from the research. The respondents frequently pointed out that the companies surveyed were in the stabilisation stage (29%) or the dynamic growth stage (26%). Most of the respondents declared operating in the static stages of the life cycle (53%), but small and medium-sized companies more often indicated operating in the dynamic stages. The results indicate that the dynamics of the life cycle stages is, therefore, positively and significantly related to the size of the companies surveyed, $rs(N = 1741) = 0.14$, $p < 0.01$. The level of correlation indicates a very weak relationship between these variables. Detailed information on the declared life cycle stages of the companies surveyed, including the breakdown into the static and dynamic stages, is shown in Tab. 3.

The further part of the research focused on the description and interpretation of selected determinants and effects of development processes in the companies surveyed with the use of dynamics and statics resulting from the life cycle stages. The following areas were chosen for the analysis of development determinants:

- the business owner's entrepreneurship, which was established based on the classical approach to defining entrepreneurship proposed by Roberts et al. (2006) and Hisrich, Peters and Shepherd (2016). For its operationalisation, a synthetic index (4 items) was used including the focus on the identification of market opportunities, openness to cooperation with the environment, the owner's positive self-assessment and conviction.

Tab. 3. Life cycle stages in the companies surveyed according to the S&D model

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	TOTAL IN THE SAMPLE		MICRO COMPANIES		SMALL COMPANIES		MEDIUM COMPANIES	
	N	[%]	N	[%]	N	[%]	N	[%]
Emergence stage	32	2	30	3	2	1	0	0
Survival stage	305	18	259	22	39	10	7	4
Dynamic growth stage	447	26	278	23	114	29	55	35
Separation and expansion stage	50	3	17	1	18	5	15	9
Stabilisation stage	499	29	320	27	136	34	43	27
Revitalisation stage	288	17	178	15	73	18	37	23
Decline stage	120	7	101	9	17	4	2	1
Static stages in total:	924	53	680	57	192	48	52	33
Dynamic stages in total:	817	47	503	43	207	52	107	67

tion about the effectiveness of actions undertaken, as well as taking calculated business risks. The individual items were assessed using the VAS in the range from 0 (completely does not apply to the owner) to 100 (fully applies to the owner). The level of alpha Cr. for this variable amounted to 0.868;

- organisational flexibility, as one of the key factors of small business development. For its operationalisation, a synthetic index (4 items) was used based on Verdú-Jover, Lloréns-Montes and García-Morales (2006) and including the ability to modify the organisational and employment structure depending on development needs, having a resource surplus that allows to carry out dynamic development activities aimed at anticipating market trends and exploiting market opportunities. The individual items were assessed using the VAS in the range from 0 (completely does not apply to the company) to 100 (fully applies to the company). The level of alpha Cr. for this variable amounted to 0.829;
- involvement in innovative activities, i.e. the ability to conduct innovative activities. For its operationalisation, a synthetic index (3 items) was used based on Edwards, Delbridge and Munday (2005) and Ahedo (2010) including the focus on innovative activities, an adaptation of innovative activities conducted to market needs, as well as the level of creative attitudes and behaviour of company employees. The individual items were assessed using the VAS in the range from 0 (completely does not apply to the company) to 100 (fully applies to the company). The level of alpha Cr. for this variable amounted to 0.754;
- perceived conditions of the small business environment, described with the use of two selected

simple indicators: (1) intensity of competition in the industry, and (2) prospects of the industry development. Each one was evaluated using the VAS in the range from 0 (very low level) to 100 (very high level). Also, the respondents were asked about the competition arena in which the company operates (Porter, 2008) with the possibility of indicating (1) a market niche or (2) a wide arena of competition.

The assessment of development effects includes the company's performance, which was determined based on proposals by Murphy, Trailer and Hill (1996) as well as Aragón-Sánchez and Sánchez-Marín (2005), assuming the inclusion of 2 dimensions, namely, quantitative and qualitative. For its operationalisation, a synthetic index (8 items) was used including the level of revenue, return on investment, market share, productivity, quality and the ability to expand the offer of products and services, teamwork and CSR. The individual items were compared to the performance of major competitors (Koh et al., 2007) and assessed on the VAS scale in the range from 0 (much worse than competitors) to 100 (much better than competitors). The level of alpha Cr. for this variable amounted to 0.798. The construction of this index also allowed the determination of two sub-variables: quantitative and qualitative business performance. Tab. 4 shows descriptive statistics for each of the determinants and effects of development processes in the companies surveyed.

The next part of the study analysed the existence of differences in the assessment of individual development determinants and processes of the companies surveyed from the point of view of dynamics of the life cycle stages. Student's t-test considering Levene's Test of Equality of Variances was used, and the results are presented in Tab. 5.

Tab. 4. Descriptive statistics of the analysed determinants and effects of development processes of the surveyed companies

VARIABLE	TOTAL IN THE SAMPLE	MICRO COMPANIES	SMALL COMPANIES	MEDIUM COMPANIES
Owner's entrepreneurship	71	70	74	79
Organisational flexibility	52	50	56	60
Involvement in innovative activities	55	54	57	63
Intensity of competition in the industry	74	74	73	76
Prospects of industry development	62	61	65	66
Activity in a market niche [%]	39	42	36	30
Activity in a wide arena of competition [%]	61	58	64	70
Business performance	61	60	63	66
Quantitative business performance	49	47	52	58
Qualitative business performance	68	68	70	71

Tab. 5. Comparison of development determinants and processes of the companies surveyed from the point of view of dynamics and statistics of the life cycle stages

VARIABLE	LEVENE'S TEST		T-TEST FOR EQUALITY OF MEANS				
	EQUAL VARIANCES	F	T	DF	MEAN FOR STAGES:		MEAN DIFFERENCE
					STATIC	DYNAMIC	
Owner's entrepreneurship	not assumed	13.47**	-9.50**	1737	66.52	77.06	-10.54
Organisational flexibility	assumed	3.15	-12.58**	1739	45.18	60.32	-15.14
Involvement in innovative activities	assumed	0.11	-14.16**	1739	47.83	63.49	-15.66
Intensity of competition in the industry	assumed	2.23	2.52*	1739	75.11	72.18	2.92
Prospects of industry development	not assumed	7.07**	-12.03**	1737	55.82	69.59	-13.77
Competition arena	not assumed	29.15**	2.86**	1700	1.64	1.57	0.07
Business performance	assumed	0.05	-10.81**	1739	57.70	65.53	-7.82
Quantitative business performance	assumed	0.15	-10.47**	1739	45.06	54.28	-9.23
Qualitative business performance	assumed	0.39	-8.33**	1739	65.19	72.17	-6.98

* significant at 0.05; ** significant at 0.01. Student's t-test for equality of means; Levene's test.

The results of the comparison indicate that companies in the static and dynamic stages of the life cycle differ significantly in terms of assessment of the analysed determinants and effects of small business development processes. Companies operating in the dynamic life-cycle stages are run by more enterprising owners who are actively focused on the identification of market opportunities through cooperation and building positive relations with the environment. These entrepreneurs can and like taking business risk, using appropriate calculation and optimisation of its level. They are also characterised by positive self-assessment and higher effectiveness of operation than business owners of companies in the static stages of the life cycle.

Higher levels of flexibility and involvement in innovative activities are also important features of enterprises operating in the dynamic stages of the life cycle. Flexibility as one of the basic determinants of small business competitiveness requires an increased level of resources allowing their dynamic allocation for development activities. This confirms, therefore, the existence of higher levels of SME resources in the dynamic stages compared to the static ones. Anticipating market trends and exploiting market opportunities, which promotes greater involvement in innovative activities in the dynamic stages of the life cycle, are also important components of flexibility.

The phenomenon of more positive perception and better use of the potential of the business environment also occurs in the dynamic stages. Companies operating in such stages often build their market position in market niches, adopting a strategy of diversification. Due to this fact, they assess the level of competition as lower and assess prospects for the industry in which they operate more positively. The results obtained therefore fully confirm the hypothesis H1 according to which SMEs operating in the dynamic stages of the S&D life cycle model are characterised by higher levels of the potential of internal development factors and perceive the potential of the business environment more positively than SMEs operating in the static stages.

The recognised internal determinants and the positive perception of the business environment translate into the higher business performance of SMEs operating in the dynamic stages of the life cycle. Although the companies surveyed generally assess their qualitative results better than quantitative ones, the companies operating in the dynamic stages of the life cycle achieve relatively higher growth of quantitative results than qualitative ones. This confirms, therefore, also relatively higher levels of resources of these entities, resulting in the ability to initiate and pursue innovative and market activities to a much greater extent than in the case of companies operating in the static stages of the life cycle. These

results, therefore, fully confirm the hypothesis H2, which assumes that SMEs operating in the dynamic stages of the S&D life cycle model achieve higher business performance than SMEs operating in the static stages.

4. LIMITATIONS AND FURTHER DIRECTIONS IN THE USE OF THE S&D LIFE CYCLE MODEL

When considering the results obtained and formulating cognitive conclusions and applications, limitations of the research should be considered (Geletkanycz & Tepper, 2012). First, these include methodological limitations associated with the use of cross-sectional studies (Sreejesh, Mohapatra & Anusree, 2014) which do not allow to capture dynamic changes taking place in companies over time. This makes the identification and description of the transformation taking place in the life cycle of the surveyed SMEs difficult. Conducting retrospective longitudinal studies (Rose, Spinks & Canhoto, 2015) could be an answer to the identified limitations, allowing more precise identification and assessment of determinants and effects of SME development in the individual stages of the life cycle.

Another limitation is high subjectivity of evaluations and opinions provided by the respondents resulting from the use of survey research method (Beam, 2012). The method makes it difficult to obtain proper responses, accurately reflecting the organisational reality in the companies surveyed. The high level of complexity and multidimensionality of the constructs analysed should also be considered. Due to the methodological limitations, their operationalisation included only selected indicators and was simplified.

Considering the results obtained, the research should be continued. Interesting directions of further empirical analysis can include the identification and assessment of the evolutionary nature of the proposed S&D life cycle model. In this area, it is worth focusing on key factors determining the transition from one stage of the life cycle to the next, with particular regard to the transition between the static and dynamic stages of the life cycle. In the area of methodology, one should consider the preparation of a measuring scale allowing more precise and objective selection of the stage of the life cycle best suited

to the organisational situation of the company concerned.

CONCLUSIONS

The paper proposes an original, 8-stage statics and dynamics model in the small business life cycle (S&D life cycle model). It constitutes a novel approach, based on the current theoretical achievements, to determination and classification of the life cycle stages based on the dynamics of development processes, market activity, or the investment scope. In this model, the static stages, in which development efforts focus on current activities and ensuring the continuity of the survival of a given company, form the first group. These include the following stages: the pre-emergence, survival, stabilisation and decline ones. Their antitheses are the dynamic stages characterised by an active or even proactive approach to development, investment and market processes. These include the following stages: emergence, dynamic growth, separation and expansion as well as revitalisation. The proposed model reduces the disadvantages of the existing theoretical approaches through the rejection of the deterministic nature of the described development paths. At the same time, it allows the identification and understanding of internal and external determinants and effects of small business development activity.

The results of the empirical research conducted on a sample of 1,741 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises from 22 countries of the European Union provide the confirmation. They indicate the existence of significant differences between companies operating in the static and dynamic stages of the life cycle in the following three main areas:

- in the area of internal development determinants, companies operating in the dynamic life-cycle stages are run by more enterprising owners, show a higher level of organisational flexibility and greater involvement in innovative activities;
- in the area of external development determinants, companies operating in the dynamic stages of the life cycle more often exploit the potential resulting from activities in market niches, thus limiting the intensity of competition in the industry. Entrepreneurs from such companies also more positively assess the potential of the business environment related to the better assessment of industry development prospects;

- in the area of effects of development processes, companies operating in the dynamic stages of the life cycle achieve better business performance in terms of qualitative as well as quantitative results.

The presented theoretical approach and the obtained empirical research results provide new conclusions in the discussion on the cognitive value of the small business life cycle model (Tendai, 2013; Tam & Gray, 2016). Based on these considerations, it can be concluded that the S&D life cycle model allows to describe the potential of internal development determinants and the manner of perception of the potential of the small business environment. At the same time, it also provides subsequent evidence explaining the volatility of business performance of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

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