



# Survey of Londoners who recently set up their own businesses

19<sup>th</sup> June 2009

# Final Report for the LONDONASSEMBLY













# **Acknowledgements**

Prevista would like to acknowledge those business owners and partners who gave their time to participate in this survey.

We would also like to thank the staff of the London Assembly for their prompt resolution of queries during the execution of this survey.

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## **Executive Summary**

Prevista is pleased to present this report which represents the Interim findings from the Survey of Londoners who recently set up their own businesses. The survey has been conducted by means of telephone interviews with businesses undertaken between 11<sup>th</sup> May and 5<sup>th</sup> June 2009.

The sample of businesses contacted demonstrates the following characteristics:

- Businesses from each of the sub-regions of London.
- Businesses which have been started within the past two years (or within three years if the business has failed);
- ❖ Businesses from a range of legal entity types, e.g. sole traders, self-employed, partnerships;
- Businesses from a range of sectors using the LDA business sector definitions;
- ❖ A proportion of businesses that have 'failed' (10% of the total responses if possible)<sup>1</sup>.

We were asked to source a sample of 250 respondents in the target group, incorporating businesses that had started up across London. The results are based on 257 responses in total, primarily drawn from four of the five sub-regions and from respondents who had participated in Business London. This total included 234 trading businesses and 22 businesses that started up but are no longer trading.

Where the number of responses allows we have drawn straightforward conclusions from the data. Where open questions were asked, such as asking for ideas about what further support would be helpful, we have listed the actual responses without further analysis.

#### **Key Findings**

#### **Business Characteristics**

Of those businesses surveyed, one quarter (27%) reported 'other services' as their main sector of operation. 'Other services' includes activities such as refuse disposal; membership organisations; recreational, cultural and sporting activities; and hair dressing and beauty. 14% reported operating within the business support and real estate sector and a further 10% each within education and health and social work.

Three fifths (61%) of the businesses surveyed did not have employees – they were sole traders. One third had between one and nine employees and 2% had between 10 and 49 employees. Only 1% of the businesses surveyed employed more than 50 employees.

#### **Business Operation**

Of the businesses surveyed, two fifths had been in operation for between one and two years and just under one third in operation for less than 12 months. 5% had been trading for more than two years.

29% reported that the business was at an early or development stage and a further 28% that the business was within a start-up phase. A total of 9% reported that the business had either closed, failed or was now dormant.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In this context the term 'failed' is used to incorporate all respondents that started a business which has subsequently closed, is no longer trading or is dormant

#### **Business Support: Trading Businesses**

When starting up their business, 85% of surveyed 'trading' businesses had been to government funded bodies for support, advice or information and nine tenths reported that this support had been successful. 36% specifically cited Business Link. Two fifths cited use of the internet. Other popular mechanisms for support were the press/libraries (26%), enterprise agencies (22%), informal advice (19%), other business owners (19%), accountants (19%) and banks (18%).

In general businesses reported that they had been successful in finding support, advice or information when starting up their business from the source they had approached.

When asked to rate the business support they experienced, 71% reported that their experience had been good or very good. Only 12% reported their experience to be below average or poor.

Businesses were asked about the areas they had wanted help with when they first sought business support. Two fifths of trading businesses each reported that they had sought help each with finding suitable sources of finance, business planning and/or strategy and how to start up in business. Approximately one third reported wanting help with sales and marketing.

Of those trading businesses who had sought finance support, half had tried to obtain finance for their business in the last 12 months. Over half of those seeking finance in the last 12 months had done so through a bank.

Nearly half (45%) of respondents who had sought finance in the last 12 months had sought a bank loan and 12% had sought a bank overdraft. Of those seeking a bank loan, three quarters (74%) had been unsuccessful. 45% of respondents had sought finance from other sources including grants. Of the total number of respondents seeking finance, 18% had sought finance in the form of grants and of those 89% were successful.

Three quarters of businesses that had sought finance in the last 12 months reported experiencing difficulty in obtaining finance with 60% ultimately reporting that they were unsuccessful in obtaining finance.

Four fifths (81%) of those respondents who wanted support in locating to suitable business premises when first seeking business support are currently operating from home. 67% of those respondents actually tried to obtain premises when starting-up their business. Of those two fifths found suitable premises but couldn't afford them and one third were unable to obtain any premises at all. When asked why they thought they had experienced difficulties in finding suitable premises all those who had had difficulty reported a lack of funding and cost as the reason for difficulties.

#### Business Support: Unsuccessful Businesses and those that are no longer trading

When asked about the length of time they had been trading prior to closure, three quarters of closed businesses failed within their first year of trading. When asked about the reasons for the business failure just over one third each cited a lack of having sufficient time and difficulty in obtaining finance. 32% cited the economic downturn and 27% personal well being as reasons for the failure of the business

Businesses that were unsuccessful were asked an open question about any subject areas for business support or advice that they would like to have accessed or which might have helped keep the business trading. A number of similar issues came forward with finance and grants being the most cited. Help with finding customers and making pitches, how to find staff and marketing were other cited areas for support.

Of those businesses who had sought finance support, 40% (4 respondents) had tried to obtain finance for their business in the last 12 months. Three of those businesses had tried to obtain finance for purposes of working capital and cash flow. All of those respondents who had tried to obtain finance for their business had experienced difficulties with ultimately none being successful in obtaining finance.

#### **Thoughts for Improvements in Business Support**

Businesses were asked for their thoughts about what might help the London Assembly in deciding what (additional) sort of business advice and support could be provided in the future. The thoughts are listed as follows:

- 1-2-1 support (individually tailored support with the same adviser)
- · Better quality of advisers business people
- Premises available for ad-hoc use
- Finding support organisations (accountants, solicitors etc.)
- Funding support
- Giving the money directly to business (no support organisations)
- Grants
- Practical guide to starting business
- IT and website design information
- Support services made available locally and offered out of normal office hours drop-in centres
- Longer term support including mentoring
- Marketing advice
- More sector specific support not just general business advice
- Networking opportunities that offer real opportunities for building business
- Better support tailored for small businesses
- Better advertising of existing support
- Too many organisations offering support confusing
- Updates throughout the year on new courses and information

#### 1. Introduction

Prevista has been engaged by the London Assembly to carry out a survey of Londoners who have recently started a business. The main aim of the survey is to contribute to a wider programme of work being undertaken by the London Assembly which is considering whether existing publicly-funded support for business start-ups is fully meeting the needs of Londoners, particularly during the current economic down turn and if not, what further or different support could be required, particularly in the areas of business advice, finance and accommodation.

The Mayor for London's Economic Recovery Action Plan published in December 2008 promised increased support for businesses including SMEs. The recent three-monthly update report reported an additional £23.4 million of LDA funding for business support for SMEs in 2009/10 in addition to the £17 million spent in 2008/09 and the £17 million committed for 2009/10<sup>2</sup>.

Small businesses (less than 250 employees) represent 90% of all businesses in London and contribute £150 billion to its annual turnover.<sup>3</sup> Capital Enterprise, the membership body representing deliverers of enterprise support in London, report that in 2008/09, 55,000 new businesses were opened in London.<sup>4</sup> They further report that each new business creates on average 3 new jobs within the first two years. The predicted fall of 20% in business start-ups for 2009/10 could represent the loss of between 30,000 and 40,000 jobs in London.

The London Assembly Economic Development, Culture, Sport and Tourism Committee recognises that small businesses have been particularly hit by the economic downturn.<sup>5</sup> Since January 2009, the EDCST Committee has been conducting an investigation into the support offered to business start-ups, covering both the advice offered about the actual start-up and also advice to help them to continue trading, such as advice about access to finance and access to accommodation. The ongoing investigation is seeking to identify the contribution of business start-ups in aiding London's economic recovery; and the role and potential role of the Mayor, the LDA and other public bodies in supporting business start-ups. This survey is to provide data to inform that investigation which is due to be completed in summer 2009, which in turn will be used to inform the wider work programme being undertaken by the EDCST Committee in forming recommendations for new or revised interventions.

Over the company's 14-year lifespan as an enterprise support organisation, Prevista has been contracted by public bodies to provide a wide range of support programmes to businesses of all sizes. As the survey needed to be conducted quickly and to a specific budget, the company was engaged to provide a swift, direct route to the target survey market. In addition, as an associate member of Capital Enterprise, Prevista was able to offer first-hand knowledge of the issues facing those who have recently started a business and bring both insight and experience to bear to inform this research study.

 $\textbf{Find at} \ \ \underline{ \text{http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/publications/2009/docs/economic-recovery-action-update-apr09.pdf} \\$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Mayor of London, April 2009. Economic Recovery Action Plan Update. Greater London Authority.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Department for Business Innovation and Skills, 2005. Data from the Small Business Services Analytical Unit, cited in Report no. 6 to the London Assembly Economic development, Culture, Sport and Tourism Committee, 21 January 2009, 'Proposal for Investigation into support for business start-ups in London'. Find at <a href="http://stats.berr.gov.uk/ed/sme/">http://stats.berr.gov.uk/ed/sme/</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Capital Enterprise response to the London Assembly investigations into the support for Business start-Ups in London – data source Barclays Bank.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> London Assembly, 21 January 2009. Report no. 6 to the London Assembly Economic development, Culture, Sport and Tourism Committee, , 'Proposal for Investigation into support for business start-ups in London'

This survey has been undertaken by Prevista's research team which resides within its Development and Consultancy Division. The core function of this team is the provision of research and evaluation services using its expertise in both qualitative and quantitative methodologies.

Prevista has had a long standing partnership with the Small Business Research Centre (SBRC) at Kingston University and we have worked together in the delivery of a number of assignments associated with the provision and assessment of the advice and support given to small businesses. The SBRC has contributed to the design of the questionnaire and to the analysis of the findings of this survey.

## 2. The Research Brief for the Survey

#### a) The requirement

Set against the context of the *Mayor for London's Economic Recovery Action Plan*, the purpose of this survey was to elicit the opinions and experiences of the owner-managers of start up businesses in relation to their views regarding business support and advice that they had received. It also explored with them what (if any) further support would be desirable, particularly in the areas of business advice, finance and accommodation.

Specifically the brief for the research was to:

- ❖ Identify, in consultation with London Assembly staff, a representative, statistically significant sample of Londoners who recently set up their own businesses to survey (including some Londoners whose businesses have failed<sup>6</sup>) and suggest the most appropriate means (quantitative and/or qualitative) by which to conduct this survey;
- ❖ Devise, in consultation with London Assembly staff, suitable questions to ask these Londoners to ensure the survey produces useful, measurable, findings about the quality of support available for business start-ups particularly in the three areas of business advice, finance and accommodation and what further support might be required:
- Conduct the survey via the most appropriate means;
- Provide initial findings of the survey shortly after it is undertaken; and
- ❖ Present the findings of the survey in a written report. This was to inform the Committee's own report and recommendations on support for business start-ups and be part of the published evidence base for the Committee's report.
- ❖ The survey was to be completed and Initial findings produced in May 2009, with a final written report completed by 19<sup>th</sup> June 2009.

#### b) The data sample

Following preliminary discussions with the London Assembly, prior to commencing the survey, we were asked to source a sample of businesses for the survey with the following characteristics, where possible:

Businesses which have been started within the past two years;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The term "failed business" is used for businesses that have ceased trading or have closed.

- Businesses from each of the sub-regions of London;
- Businesses from a range of sectors using the LDA business sector definitions;
- ❖ Businesses from a range of legal entity types, e.g. sole traders, self-employed, partnerships.
- ❖ A proportion of businesses (in the region of 10% of the sampling frame if possible) that had 'failed' (were no longer trading), in this case possibly stretching the sample to look back 3 years since start up to enable the collection of some longitudinal information using the benefit of hindsight such as ideas about whether particular areas of advice or support might have saved the business from failure.

We were further asked, where possible, to include the gender and ethnicity of the business owner.

# 3. Research Methodology for the Survey

In view of the need for research that will inform the Assembly's a pan-London inquiry on the nature of support to start ups, we have combined the use of qualitative research techniques with a representative sample to ensure the validity of the findings across the targeted business start-up population. Respondents were invited to complete the questionnaire in a telephone interview conducted by experienced tele-researchers or to complete the questionnaire on-line. The research has been undertaken in the following Stages:

#### Stage 1 Orientation and Initiation

This stage of the project began with an Inception meeting with the London Assembly held on 27<sup>th</sup> April 2009. In this meeting, the final objectives for the research were reviewed and agreed, the reporting requirements were formalised and the work plan and timescales agreed. We also agreed the basis for the selection of the sample, the parameters of the businesses to be included (e.g. location; type of business), and size of target sample to be achieved.

#### Stage 2 Selection of the Survey Sample

Prevista was able to source a database of between 3000 and 3500 SMEs that have begun trading within the past few years, as well as over 6000 pre-starts from a database of approximately 20,000 businesses who have received some form of assistance. The main supply of respondents was sourced from those who had participated on programmes delivered by Prevista on the LDA-funded Business London programme. These were supplemented by respondents on other programmes where the participants were supported by Prevista. The initial task in this stage was to mine this database in order to determine the number of records which met the criteria for our research. Records of businesses started within the last two years as well as those for beneficiaries of pre-start up business advice were examined as potential participants in this new survey.

Our aim was to achieve 250 completed survey responses selected on a random basis from the database.

#### Stage 3 Design of the Research Questionnaire

The London Assembly has indicated a need to gain views from respondents about the nature of support available for business start-ups, particularly in the areas of business advice, finance and

accommodation as well as about what further support might be required. It was recognised that those being surveyed may have accessed a wide range of different business advice services and for different reasons. Not all will have requested advice about finance, nor will all of them have needed advice about business accommodation. It was therefore essential that we arrived at a set of core questions that we could be reasonably sure would apply to all respondents in order to attain a reliable view of the services on offer. This informed the design of the survey questionnaire.

Based on a suggested draft of the types of questions that the London Assembly were interested in, we provided a draft questionnaire to the London Assembly for comment and consultation with the LDA.

After approval of the questions, the final questionnaire was then scripted to facilitate both self-completion and CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews) completed responses to allow both telephone and direct on-line completion if required. The questionnaire included prompts to assist both the respondent and the tele-researcher to ensure maximum possible completion rates and a consistency of response. Questions included both open and closed questions as well as Likert scales, as most appropriate to the topic being investigated.

The survey was designed and supported using SNAP 9 survey software. The software offers the facility for direct on-line completion or through CATI.

The survey questionnaire used in the survey is included at Appendix 2.

#### Stage 4 Qualitative survey of recent Business Start-ups

The questionnaire was piloted with a small sample of beneficiaries over the first two days of the survey to test that the questions were sufficiently clear to respondents and easy for the teleresearchers to use. This piloting also tested the routes through the questionnaire to ensure that respondents could follow a logical path through the questions. The survey was then undertaken by the tele-researchers. Where respondents asked to complete the survey in their own time they were sent the URL to the on-line questionnaire.

The majority of the responses to our survey (91%) have been generated as a result of respondents being contacted directly by tele-researchers. The remainder were completed on-line by the respondents.

Those surveys completed on-line have been validated to ensure that they fit our criteria of being businesses started within the past two years, or in the past three for businesses that have ceased trading.

### Stage 5 Analysis of results and reporting initial research findings

The analysis of the results was undertaken using the underpinning SNAP 9 software. An Interim Report was prepared and submitted to the London Assembly on 26<sup>th</sup> May 2009. The Interim Report was based on 93 responses. The results were represented in the form most suited to the interpretation of the data.

#### Stage 6 Preparation of Final Report

This Final Report is based on the results from 257 responses. As with the Interim Report the results have been represented in the form most suited to the interpretation of the data. Where respondents were asked open questions requesting comments and suggestions these have been included. Conclusions have then been drawn from the findings wherever possible.

## 4. Survey of Londoners: Results

This section sets out the analysis of the survey of Londoners who had recently set up their own businesses. The analysis is based on responses from a total of 257 interviews with businesses conducted between 11<sup>th</sup> May and 5<sup>th</sup> June 2009.

#### 4.1 Business Characteristics

It was important that the survey was with people who were involved in the strategic direction of the business. In the event the survey was successful in ensuring that this was the case. Almost two-thirds of survey respondents were business owners with a further 11% shareholding Directors and 9% non-shareholding Directors (Figure 1).

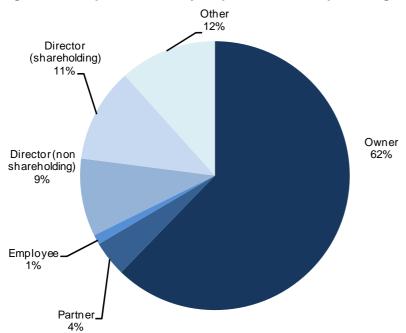


Figure 1: Occupation of survey respondents, 2009: percentages

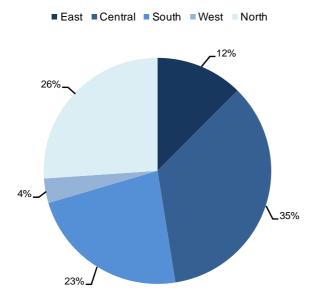
Base: all respondents = 257

Source: Survey of Londoners who recently set up their own businesses, 2009, Prevista.

Among the 257 businesses surveyed, representation was achieved from each of the five subregions in London: one third were located in Central London and one quarter each within North London and South London (Figure 2). 12% of businesses surveyed were from East London. The relatively low representation in West London was as anticipated, in that the data sources used for the survey had low penetration in the West London region.

(See figure 2 overleaf)

Figure 2: Main location of firm by London sub-region, 2009: percentages.

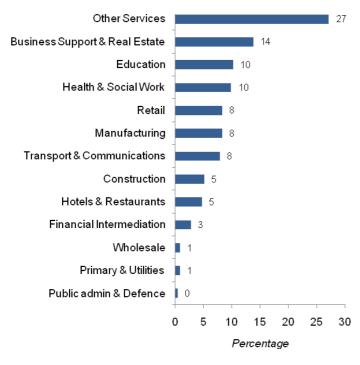


Base: All respondents = 257.

Source: Survey of Londoners who recently set up their own businesses, 2009, Prevista.

Of those businesses surveyed, just over a quarter (27%) were classified as operating in 'other services' (Figure 3). These businesses include economic activities such as refuse disposal; membership organisations; recreational, cultural and sporting activities; and hair dressing and beauty. The second largest group of business (14%) reported operating within the business support and real estate sector; a further 10% each worked within Education and Health and Social work. Interestingly, 8% were classified in Manufacturing which exceeded Retail (5%).

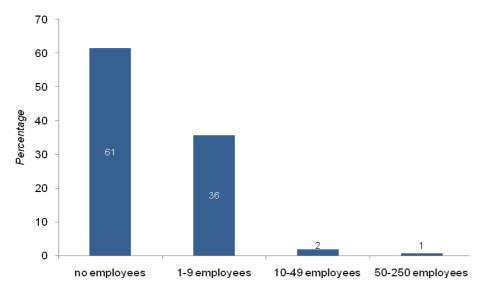
Figure 3: Sector of operation, 2009: percentages



Base: All respondents = 257.

Three fifths (61%) of the businesses surveyed did not have employees (Figure 4). One third had between one and nine employees and 2% had between 10 and 49 employees. Only 1% of the businesses surveyed employed more than 50 employees. These numbers are not surprising: national data has also identified the rise of one-person businesses as well as the low proportion of medium sized enterprises.<sup>7</sup>





Base: All respondents = 257.

Source: Survey of Londoners who recently set up their own businesses, 2009, Prevista.

Just under half (48%) of the businesses surveyed were *women-led or owned*. This differs from national statistics where only 14% were led by women.<sup>8</sup> 9% reported that the owner or manager or the business had a *disability*.

Three fifths (63%) of survey respondents were from a Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) background. 50% were white or white British and a further 35% were black or black British (Figure 5). National statistics report only 8% led by those from a Minority Ethnic Group (MEG).<sup>9</sup>

(See Figure 5 overleaf)

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Dept. for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (Now Dept. for Business, Innovation and Skills), 2009. Annual Small Business survey 2007/08, p. 7 '.The vast majority of these [of the sample of 6325 SMEs] are sole proprietorships, partnerships comprising self employed owner managers or companies with one employer director'.

 $<sup>^{8}</sup>$  BERR (now BIS), 2009. Annual Small Business Survey 2007/08, p.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Ibid.

63 60 50 50 Percentage 40 35 30 20 10 6 0 Arab or Asian or Blackor White or Otheror Mixed % BAME White Arab Asian Black Other British British British British British

Figure 5: Ethnicity of survey respondents, 2009: percentages

Base: All respondents = 257. Note: BAME figures include persons within the 'white other category'. Source: Survey of Londoners who recently set up their own businesses, 2009, Prevista.

#### 4.2 Business Operation

Of the businesses surveyed, almost two thirds had been in operation for between one and two years; and just under one third for less than 12 months. 5% had been trading for more than two years (Figure 6).

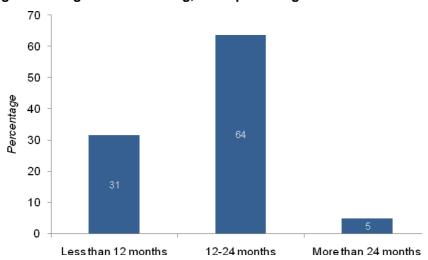


Figure 6: Length of time trading, 2009: percentages

Base: All respondents = 257.

Source: Survey of Londoners who recently set up their own businesses, 2009, Prevista.

When asked about the stage of development of their business, 29% reported that the business was at an 'early' or 'development' stage and a further 28% of businesses said that the business was within a 'start-up' phase. A total of 9% reported that the business had either closed, failed or was now dormant (Figure 7).

(See figure 7 overleaf)

Start-up

Other

Dormant

Business closed

In decline

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35

Percentage

Figure 7: Stage of business development, 2009: percentages

Base: All respondents = 257.

Source: Survey of Londoners who recently set up their own businesses, 2009, Prevista.

#### 4.3 Business Support: Trading Businesses

The survey sought the views on the business support received by both 'trading' and 'no longer trading' businesses. Trading businesses are those who reported that they were either in early stage or development, start-up, other or in-decline. No longer trading businesses are those who reported that the business had either closed, failed or was now dormant.

Of the total 257 business respondents, 234 were trading businesses and 22 were no longer trading. In one case data was missing for the stage of business development question. This section examines the findings of those businesses that were trading.

When starting up their business, 85% of surveyed businesses went to government funded bodies for support, advice or information and nine tenths reported that this support had been successful. 36% specifically cited Business Link. Two fifths cited use of the internet. Other popular mechanisms for support were the press/libraries (26%), enterprise agencies (22%), informal advice (19%), other business owners (19%), accountants (19%) and banks (18%) (Table 1).

In general businesses reported that they had been successful in finding support, advice or information when starting up their business from the source they had approached. The least successful routes were with the Chambers of Commerce with 40% reporting this as successful.

(See overleaf Table 1)

Table 1: Location of support, advice and information, trading businesses, 2009

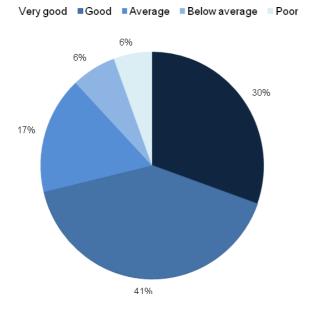
	Number of respondents	Proportion of all respondents		of respondents g support
	seeking support	seeking support	% Successful	% Unsuccessful
Informal advice	45	19	93	7
Accountant	44	19	86	14
Bank	42	18	79	21
Legal advice	18	8	78	22
Trade association	13	6	69	31
Chambers of Commerce	10	4	40	60
Consultants	14	6	71	29
Suppliers	9	4	89	11
Other business owners	45	19	93	7
Business Link	85	36	84	16
Enterprise agency	51	22	76	24
Local government	27	12	70	30
Government funded support	199	85	91	9
University/college	20	9	80	20
Press/library	60	26	98	2
Internet	99	42	100	0
Somewhere else	27	12	93	7

Base: All trading businesses = 234. Note: Multiple response question – will not sum to 100. Source: Survey of Londoners who recently set up their own businesses, 2009, Prevista.

Approximately 10% or 24 of the businesses surveyed reported that they paid for any of the business advice they received. Of those who had paid for advice, 40% had paid for the advice of consultants, 30% accountants and 25% for legal advice.

When asked to rate the business support they experienced, 71% reported that their experience had been good or very good. Only 12% reported their experience to be below average or poor (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Experience of business support, trading businesses, 2009: percentages



Base: All trading businesses = 234.

Source: Survey of Londoners who recently set up their own businesses, 2009, Prevista.

Businesses were asked about the areas they had wanted help with when they first sought business support. Two fifths of trading businesses reported that they had sought help each with finding suitable sources of finance, business planning and/or strategy and how to start up in business. Approximately one third reported wanting help with sales and marketing (Figure 9).

Finding suitable sources of finance Business planning/strategy How to start up in business Sales & marketing Taxation matters Coping with regulations 13 Systems & processes 12 Regulations & employment law Suitable business premises Building managerial capacity Labour force recruitment/management 10 20 30 40 50

Figure 9: Areas of business support sought, trading businesses, 2009: percentages

Base: All trading businesses = 234. Note: Multiple response question - figures will not sum to 100. Source: Survey of Londoners who recently set up their own businesses, 2009, Prevista.

Percentage

#### 4.3.1 Finance

Those businesses who reported that when they had first sought business support they had wanted help with finding suitable sources of finance, were asked a series of questions about the finance support they had received. Of the 234 trading businesses, 104 reported they had sought help with finding suitable sources of finance when they had first sought business support.

Of those trading businesses who had sought finance support, half had tried to obtain finance for their business in the last 12 months. Over half of those seeking finance in the last 12 months had done so through a bank. One fifth had sought finance from family and friends, 16% from business support project loan funds and 8% from other loan funds (Figure 10). Over one quarter had sought funding from sources outside of these mechanisms and those included Business Angels, Lottery Funding, other grant giving bodies and private investors.

(See Figure 10 overleaf)

60 50 40 Percentage 30 20 10 0 Banks Other Family & Other loan Business friends support project funds loan funds

Figure 10: Location of sought finance, trading businesses, 2009: percentages

Base: All trading businesses who sought finance support = 51. Note: Multiple response question - figures will not sum to 100.

Source: Survey of Londoners who recently set up their own businesses, 2009, Prevista.

Nearly half (45%) of respondents who had sought finance in the last 12 months had sought a bank loan and 12% had sought a bank overdraft. Of those seeking a bank loan, three quarters (74%) had been unsuccessful. 45% of respondents had sought finance from other sources including grants. Of the total number of respondents seeking finance, 18% had sought finance in the form of grants, and of those 89% were successful.

The majority of businesses that sought finance in the last 12 months had done so to aid working capital and cash flow (61%). Approximately one fifth had sought finance for buying or renting land or premises. 16% each sought finance for acquiring capital equipment or vehicles and marketing (Figure 11).

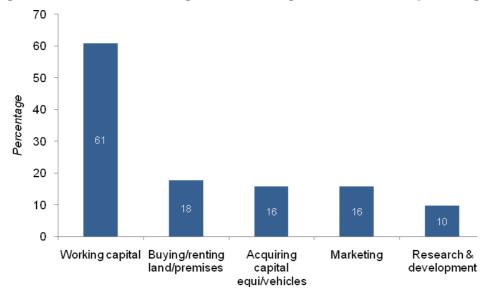


Figure 11: Reasons for seeking finance, trading businesses, 2009: percentages

Base: All trading businesses who sought finance support = 51. Note: Multiple response question - figures will not sum to 100.

Source: Survey of Londoners who recently set up their own businesses, 2009, Prevista.

Three quarters of businesses that had sought finance in the last 12 months reported experiencing difficulty in obtaining finance with 60% ultimately reporting that they were unsuccessful in obtaining finance.

#### 4.3.2 Business Premises

Those businesses who reported that when they had first sought business support they had wanted support locating suitable business premises, were asked a series of questions about the business premises support they had received. Of the 234 trading businesses, 21 reported they had sought help with finding suitable business premises when they had first sought business support.

Four fifths (81%) of those respondents who wanted support in locating to suitable business premises when first seeking business support are currently operating from home. 67% of those respondents actually tried to obtain premises when starting-up their business. Of those two fifths found suitable premises but couldn't afford them and one third were unable to obtain any premises at all. One fifth reported they had no difficulties.

When asked why they thought they had experienced difficulties in finding suitable premises all those who had had difficulty reported a lack of funding and cost as the reason for difficulties.

#### 4.4 Business Support: No Longer Trading Businesses

This section examines the findings of those businesses that were no longer trading. These businesses are those that had either closed, failed or were now dormant. Of the total 256 business respondents 22 were no longer trading.

When starting up their business, those setting up businesses that were no longer trading, in general sought, advice from the same types of organisations as trading businesses. Three quarters sought support for advice or information from government funded bodies and three quarters reported the support this had been successful. Overall, 77% of those seeking advice had not experienced any problems when trying to seek support, information or advice.

When asked about the length of time they had been trading prior to closure, three quarters did so within their first year of trading (Figure 12).

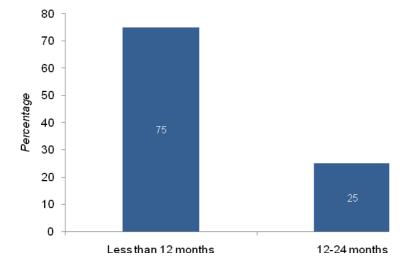


Figure 12: Length of time trading before business closed, 2009: percentage

Base: All unsuccessful businesses = 22.

Source: Survey of Londoners who recently set up their own businesses, 2009, Prevista.

When asked about the reasons for the business closure, just over one third each cited a lack of having sufficient time and difficulty in obtaining finance. 32% cited the economic downturn and 27% personal well being as reasons for the failure of the business (Figure 13).

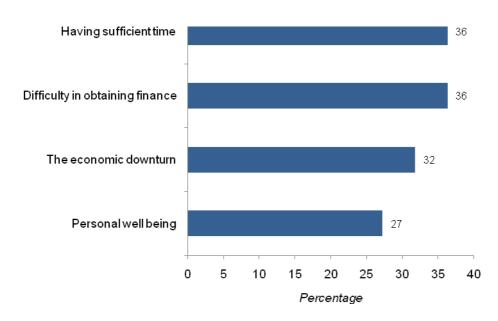


Figure 13: Reasons for business closure, 2009: percentages

Base: All closed businesses = 22. Note: Multiple response question, figures will not sum to 100. Source: Survey of Londoners who recently set up their own businesses, 2009, Prevista.

Businesses were asked about the areas they wanted help with when they first sought business support. Respondents of closed businesses sought similar advice and support to those that were trading. 55% sought advice on finding sources of finance and 50% advice on business planning and strategy. One third sought advice on sales and marketing.

Businesses that were closed were asked an open question about any subject areas for business support or advice that they would like to have accessed or which might have helped keep the business trading. A number of similar issues came forward with finance and grants being the most cited. Help with finding customers and making pitches, how to find staff and marketing were other cited areas for support.

#### 4.4.1 Finance

Those closed businesses who reported that when they had first sought business support they had wanted help with finding suitable sources of finance were asked a series of questions about the finance support they had received. Of the 22 closed businesses, 10 reported they had sought help with finding suitable sources of finance when they had first sought business support.

Of those businesses who had sought finance support, 40% (4 respondents) had tried to obtain finance for their business in the last 12 months. Three of those businesses had tried to obtain finance for purposes of working capital and cash flow. All of those respondents who had tried to obtain finance for their business had experienced difficulties with ultimately none being successful in obtaining finance.

#### 4.4.2 Business Premises

Those closed businesses that reported that when they had first sought business support they had wanted support locating suitable business premises, were asked a series of questions about the business premises support they had received. Of the 22 closed businesses, only one reported they had sought help with finding suitable business premises when they had first sought business support.

Businesses that had closed were asked about what they felt should be provided in terms of support for business start-ups in accessing suitable premises. The three responses are summarised as follows:

- Some kind of database of places that can manufacture different types of product.
- More availability of shared offices at reduced cost for the first six months of business.
- Shared workshop space that is funded by a charity so that it can be operated on a pay as much as you can basis.

#### 4.5 Thoughts for Improvements in Business Support

All respondents (257) were asked for their thoughts on what sort of business advice and support should be provided in the future. This could then potentially feed into a London Assembly strategy for start-up businesses. A variety of responses were provided and these are summarised below:

- 1-2-1 support (individually tailored support with the same adviser)
- Better quality of advisers business people
- Premises available for adhoc use
- Finding support organisations (accountants, solicitors etc.)
- Funding support
- Give the money directly to business (no support organisations)
- Grants
- Practical guide to starting business
- IT and website design information
- Support services made available locally and offered out of normal office hours drop-in centres
- Longer term support including mentoring
- Marketing advice
- More sector specific support not just general business advice
- Networking opportunities that offer real opportunities for building business
- Better support tailored for small businesses
- Better advertising of existing support
- Too many organisations offering support confusing
- Updates throughout the year on new courses and information

## Appendix 1 ISO 9001 - Summary Research Quality Procedure

#### Reporting

- Ensure that inception, interim and final reports are agreed with the client
- Ensure meaningful recommendations that are usable by the client and substantiated by the evidence
- Ensure feedback from client on product and account management and use data to inform continuous improvement



#### Data contextualisation

Ensure data is connected to key policy developments



#### Data interpretation

- Ensure that analysed data is interpreted in a variety of ways
- Include a representative sample
- Ensure a range of methods including focus groups and that analysed data informs the themes of these groups



#### Data analysis

- Ensure that data is cleansed
- Ensure that data is analysed according to weighted samples
- Ensure that data is presented in easily accessible ways and in plain English



#### Data collation

- Ensure appropriate technology in place
- Ensure Data Protection protocols are in place for the use of data
- Ensure clients for whom the Freedom of Information Act applies have access to data



#### Data gathering

- Ensure tools are piloted prior to use and agreed with the client
- Decide on mix of qualitative and quantitative tools
- Ensure questioning is appropriate
- Adopt various techniques (Likert scales
- Secure consents
- Brief and train staff (e.g. for hard to reach groups)
- Ensure equality of access addressed



#### Preparation

- ❖ Meet with client, PID and work breakdown schedule
- Sampling methodology agreed
- Inception report

# Survey of Londoners who recently set-up their own businesses

### INTRODUCTION

Prevista is conducting a survey of those who have recently started a business on behalf of the London Assembly, which is part of the Greater London Authority. As someone who received publicly funded business support in the past we would like to seek your views on how beneficial it was to you then and ask you how such advice could be improved for those looking to start up in business now. All the information that you provide will be solely used for this survey and will not be passed on to any other organisations. You have the option of contributing anonymously to the survey if you choose. This questionnaire should take between 10 to 15 minutes to complete.

To begin please click the "next" button.

Firstly then, we would like to know something about your business.

Q1	What is the name of y	our business? (optional)	
Q2			Director (non shareholding)
			Director (shareholding)  Other
	If "Other" please specify here		

	Your business	iness
Q3	Brent	Bexley
	Your busi	ness
Q4a 1 Q5a	How long has your business been trading? (Please tick one only)  Less than 12	More than 24 monthsbusiness most closely fit within? (Please choose
	Electricity, gas and water supply)  Manufacturing	Business support, real estate Public admin, defence Pducation Phealth and social work Pther service
	Business Ow	nership
Q6	How many people does the business employ, inc	luding part time workers and directors?
	No employees (I'm a sole trader)	50 - 250 employees

10 - 49 employees ......

Can you tell me about the owner/manager of the business?

Q7.1

Female

Have a disability

Don't know ......

No

Prefer not to say

# Ethnicity

Q8a1	White Irish		Asian - British Asian - Indian	🗖	East Asia (Vietname Indonesia	Other  In - non-Chinese  ese, Malayan, an, Philipino
	South-East/Ea European (Ba and other Slav	ltic, Russian	Asian - Pakistan Asian - Bangladesh			
	Black - British Black - Caribb	ean	Asian - Other Chinese Japanese Mixed - White and Black		Greek Cy Other	astern   'priot
	Black - Other.		Caribbean Mixed - White and Black African Mixed - White and Asian	 		
If "O	other" please state here					
]		Businesses	s stage of deve	elopme	ent	
1 dev ONI E d S Ir	w would you described by would you described by would you described by would you described by would be		pose Ba Do Oti	quidation nkruptcy ormant her "please s	0	Go to Q32 Go to Q32 Go to Q32 Go to Q10a1

# I now want to ask you about any support you sought or received when starting up your business.

Q10.1	When starting up your business, where that apply, indicating which were succe			ormation? (Tick all
	app.y,	Succes		Unsuccessful
	Informal Advice (Friends, family etc)			
	Accountant			
	Bank			
	Legal Advice (Solicitors, lawyers)	_		
	Trade association	ā		Ō
	Chamber of Commerce	_		_
	Consultants	_		
	Suppliers			Ğ
	Other Business Owners			
	Business Link			
	Enterprise Agency			
	Local Government			
	Government funded support			
	• •			
	University/College			
	Press/Library			
	Internet			
	Nowhere			
	Somewhere else			
	Unwilling to answer			
	If "Somewhere else" please specify here	_		
	Busin	ess Sup	pport	
Q11a1	Did you pay for any of the business adv		eived? No	
Q12a1	If "Yes", please indicate which sources options.)	of advice yo	ou paid for. (Please choos	se all relevant
	Informal Advice		Enterprise Agency	
	Accountant		Local government	
	Bank		Government Funded Sup	port 🗖
	Legal Advice		University/College	
	Trade Association		Press Library	
	Chamber of Commerce		Internet	
	Consultants		Nowhere	
	Suppliers		Somewhere else	
	Other Business Owners		Unwilling to answer	
	Business Link		3	_

Q13a	If you experienced any problems with any of the business support you accessed, could you describe the type of problems you encountered?			
	Business S	upport		
Q14a	How would rate the business support you experie	ence?		
	Very Good	Below Average		
	Good	Poor		
	Average			
Q15a	Please give reason for your choice?			
Q16a1	With the benefit of hindsight, what would be the n			
	and advice to be provided to business start-ups in	1 the current economic climate?		
	<del></del>			
	Business Su	ipport		
		рроп		
Q17a	When you first sought business support which of (Choose all categories that are relevant)	the following areas did you want help with?		
	How to start up in business	Sales and Marketing		
	Business planning / strategy	Systems and processes e.g. IT, accounting		
	Suitable business premises	Coping with regulations		
	Finding suitable sources of finance	Taxation matters		
	Labour force recruitment/ management	Regulations and employment law		
	Building managerial capacity	Other		
	If "Other" please specify.			
	nen you first sought business support did u want help with finding suitable sources			
of t	finance?			
	Yes			
,	WO			
	nen you first sought business support did u want help with finding suitable business			
pre	emises?			
	Yes ☐ Go to Q28 No ☐ Go to Q54			

For those who answered "Yes" to "Finding suitable sources of finance", please answer the following questions.

Q20	Have you tried to obtain finance for your business in the past 12 months? (Please choose ONE only)				
	Yes	_		answer	
Q21	Where did you seek your finance? Please inc apply)  Banks  Credit Unions  Family and Friends  Community Organisations		Business Su Other Loan	inance you sought? (Tick all that apport Projects Loan Funds	
	If "Other" or "Other Loan Funds" please specify				
		_			
	Finding Suitable S	our	ces of	Finance	
Q22	What type of finance did you seek? Please in successful or unsuccessful (Tick all that app	oly)		_	
	Equity investment from existing	Succes		Unsuccessful	
	shareholders Equity investment from new				
	shareholders Bank overdraft				
	Bank Loan  Mortgage for property purchase or				
	improvement			_	
	Leasing or hire purchase Loan from family/ business				
	partner/directors Loan from a Credit Union or Community				
	Finance Institution Credit Card Finance				
	Other If "Other" please specify here	ō			
	Cities pieces speed, note	_			
Q23	What did you try to obtain finance for? (Tick a Working capital, cashflow		Training/stat Marketing Other Don't know .	ff development	
		_			

# Finding Suitable Sources of Finance

<b>Q24</b>	Did you experience any difficulties obtaining		e?  Don't Know				
	No	_	Unwilling to answer				
Q25	If "Yes", what kind of difficulties did you exp	If "Yes", what kind of difficulties did you experience obtaining finance?					
Q26	Were you successful in obtaining finance?		No				
Q27a1	When you first sought business support did	l vou red	quira support locating suitable business				
<b>X</b>	premises?	i you rec	quire support locating suitable business				
	Yes	. 🗖	No				
F	or those who answered	Yes	s to Finding premises				
	please answer the f		_ ·				
	picase answer the i	Ollo	wing questions.				
Q28	What type of premises are you operating from Business incubation unit or business hub	. 🗖	Hotel / guest house				
	Home Retail shop / unit	_	Restaurant  Don't know				
	Offices		Unwilling to answer				
	Purpose built business workshop / unit	. 🗖					
Q29	Did you try to obtain premises when starting						
	Yes		Don't know				
	No	. <b>u</b>	Unwilling to answer				
230	Did you have any difficulties finding busine						
	Yes, was unable to obtain any premises at all Yes, obtained premises but if didn't completely		No, had no difficulties				
	fit my needs		DOTT KNOW				
	Yes, obtained premises that fitted my needs .		Unwilling to answer				
	Yes, I found suitable premises but couldn't afford them	. <b>.</b>					
	Finding	nrem	isas				
	i manig	pi Cili	1303				
Q31a	Why do you think you experienced difficulti	es in fin	ding suitable premises?				

# For businesses that have failed, please answer the following questions

Q32 When starting up your business, where did you go for support, advice or information? (Tick all that apply, indicating which were successful or not successful)

successful or not	,	
	Successful	Unsuccessful
Informal Advice (Friends, family		
etc)		
Accountant		
Bank	_	ā
Legal Advice		
(Solicitors,	_	_
lawyers)		
Trade association		
Chamber of	ō	_
Commerce	_	_
Consultants		
Suppliers	ā	_
Other Business		
Owners	_	_
Business Link		
Enterprise Agency		
Local Government		
Government		
funded support		
University/College		
Press/Library		
Internet		
Nowhere		
Somewhere else		
Unwilling to		
answer		
If "Somewhere else"		
please specify here		

tick one option)	u tried to seek support, information or advice
Yes No	
Businesses that	at have failed
If "Yes", what problems did you have? (Please Didn't know where to go to seek advice	The cost of obtaining information / advice w
The organisation / people I approached were	too high  Other (please specify
unhelpful  The information / advice given was unhelpful  I was given the wrong information / advice  If "Other), please state here	
Please explain reasons for the problems you o	encountered below and where you experience
How long were you trading before your busine	ess failed? (Please tick one only)
	ess failed? (Please tick one only)  More than 24 months
How long were you trading before your busine less than 12 months	ess failed? (Please tick one only)  More than 24 months
How long were you trading before your busing less than 12 months	ess failed? (Please tick one only)  More than 24 months
How long were you trading before your busine less than 12 months	ess failed? (Please tick one only)  More than 24 months  Dusiness? Please tick all that apply.  Problems with keeping up with new technol Inability to Recruit or keep staff
How long were you trading before your busine less than 12 months	ess failed? (Please tick one only)  More than 24 months
How long were you trading before your busine less than 12 months	ess failed? (Please tick one only)  More than 24 months
How long were you trading before your busine less than 12 months	ess failed? (Please tick one only)  More than 24 months
How long were you trading before your busine less than 12 months	ess failed? (Please tick one only)  More than 24 months  Dusiness? Please tick all that apply.  Problems with keeping up with new technol Inability to Recruit or keep staff
How long were you trading before your busine less than 12 months	ess failed? (Please tick one only)  More than 24 months  Dusiness? Please tick all that apply.  Problems with keeping up with new technol  Inability to Recruit or keep staff
How long were you trading before your busing less than 12 months	ess failed? (Please tick one only)  More than 24 months  Dusiness? Please tick all that apply.  Problems with keeping up with new technol  Inability to Recruit or keep staff
How long were you trading before your busing less than 12 months	ess failed? (Please tick one only)  More than 24 months  Dusiness? Please tick all that apply.  Problems with keeping up with new technol  Inability to Recruit or keep staff
How long were you trading before your busing less than 12 months	ess failed? (Please tick one only)  More than 24 months  Dusiness? Please tick all that apply.  Problems with keeping up with new technol  Inability to Recruit or keep staff
How long were you trading before your busine less than 12 months	ess failed? (Please tick one only)  More than 24 months  Dusiness? Please tick all that apply.  Problems with keeping up with new technol  Inability to Recruit or keep staff
How long were you trading before your busine less than 12 months	ess failed? (Please tick one only)  More than 24 months  Dusiness? Please tick all that apply.  Problems with keeping up with new technol  Inability to Recruit or keep staff
How long were you trading before your busine less than 12 months	ess failed? (Please tick one only)  More than 24 months  Dusiness? Please tick all that apply.  Problems with keeping up with new technol  Inability to Recruit or keep staff
How long were you trading before your busine less than 12 months	ess failed? (Please tick one only)  More than 24 months  Dusiness? Please tick all that apply.  Problems with keeping up with new technol  Inability to Recruit or keep staff

# **Businesses that have failed**

Q38	With the benefit of hindsight in starting up and running your own business, were there any subject areas for business support or advice that you would like to have accessed or which might have helped you keep your business trading?	- - - - - - - -	
	Business	that have	e failed
	When you first sought business support How to start up in business Business planning / strategy Suitable business premises Finding suitable sources of finance Labour force recruitment/ management Building managerial capacity Sales and Marketing  When you first sought business support did you want help with finding suitable sources of finance? Yes		following areas did you want help with?  Systems and processes e.g. IT, accounting  Coping with regulations
Q41	When you first sought business support did you want help with finding suitable business premises?  Yes		
Fo	or those who answered Yes to please answer th	_	
Q42	Have you tried to obtain finance for your business in the past 12 months? (Please choose ONE only)  Yes		Don't know

Q44	4 What type of finance did you seek? Please include all types of finance, indicating whether it was successful or unsuccessful, (Tick all that apply)  Successful Unsuccessful			Q43 Where did you seek your finance? Plea include all sources of finance you soug (Tick all that apply)  Banks		
					Family and Friends	
	Equity investment from existing	u			Community Organisations  Business Support Projects Loan Funds	
	shareholders	_	_		Other Loan funds	
	Equity investment from new			Other	🗖	
	shareholders				If "Other" or "Other Loan Funds" please specify	
	Bank overdraft					
	Bank Loan					
	Mortgage for property purchase or improvement	u	u			
	Leasing or hire purchase					
	Loan from family/ business					
	partner/directors Loan from a Credit Union or					
	Community Finance Institution					
	Credit Card Finance					
	Other					
	If "Other" please specify here					
	Here					
Q45	<b>What did you tr</b> Working cap Buying / ren Acquiring ca Research &	y to obtain t ital, cashflow t ting land or pro pital equipment Development ad protecting in	inance for? (Tick a	all that	es of Finance  apply)  Training/staff development	<b>-</b> <b>-</b>
	Fin	ding s	suitable s	our	ces of finance	
Q46	Yes				e? 	

experience obtaining finance?	
Q48 Were you successful in obtaining fir	
When you first sought business sup	pport did you need support with business premises?
	to Finding premises please answer the wing questions.
Q50 Did you try to obtain premises when starti up your business? (Please choose ONE or Yes	nly) Unwilling to answer □
completely fit my needs	No, had no difficulties
Why do you think you experienced of	difficulties in finding suitable premises?

	Finding	j premi	ses	
Q53	What should be provided in terms of support for business start-ups in accessing suitable premises?	<b>Q54</b>	Do you have any further thoughts or comments which might help the London Assembly in deciding what sort of business advice and support should be provided in th future?	

Thank you for taking part in this important survey.

To send your responses please press the "Submit" button.