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Defining a Company's Culture



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Transcript

Aalap: There's not one organization that can fully say that they understand their culture inside and out. I think the reason for that is culture, for most people, is a gut reaction. It's something that is a life form in and of itself, and you feel it, you emote it. What I think is imperative for the board to do in conjunction with management is put processes around it to understand when you go from ... When you're on the right path to then deviating from that particular right path.

Melissa: There was a study that you had pulled out when we were doing the research on this particular report around employees understanding the culture and the values of the organization. Do you remember that?

Aalap: Yeah, it was about 15 percent that-

Melissa: Of employees who understand a company's culture and values?

Aalap: More it was, I think it was like 15 percent of employees felt that their leaders had alignment to the cultural values.

Jan: See, it's interesting because you talked about culture being a gut feel. When I think about how I would define culture: at a top down level, culture is mission, vision, values, priorities. From a bottom up perspective, culture is a collection of activities and choices.

Aalap: Your experience.

Jan: It is the sum collection of how everybody in the organization acts every day. What choices do they make? I can do A or I can do B. If, collectively, we all choose A, then A is our culture.

Aalap: Right.

Jan: You wonder, at that point ... When I hear somebody say or when I see a report that say, "Only 15 percent of employees feel like their leadership buys into that culture," that suggests to me that the rest of employees say, "Yeah, I see what's written on the wall, our mission statement written on the wall, but it's not what is see my management team actually doing every day."

Aalap: That goes back to this whole question that we have and directors face all the time, is business strategy an achievement of results more or less important than culture and leadership development?

Jan: Here's a third rail: how much do comp consultants make it worse by creating incentives that are focused on those results?

Melissa: There is such a push externally for metrics to be formulaic so that A plus B equals C, so that they're understandable to shareholders and institutional investors, and proxy advisory groups that we've come to this full conclusion that it has to be revenue or it has to be-

Jan: It has to be a P&L metric.

Melissa: It has to be a P&L metric so that I can say, "We achieved X, it fell at Y, therefore my payment was Z." Again, to your point, those are look back, lagging metrics.

Aalap: Right.

Melissa: If you look back and you say, "What are the steps? What are the leading types of things we need to do to get to a level of profitability of X?" I call it the treasure map. If you follow the treasure map well enough, you'll find the milestones, you'll find the very specific objectives that are leading, not lagging, to help you get there, to be able to be profitable. If we paid a little bit more attention to those and you used those maybe as incentive metrics as well to help drive the longer term, then maybe we would have a different position. That is not where we're at today.

Aalap: I would say is that as independent advisors, we understand the external pressures. We understand the internal pressures on results. It is incumbent on us to push back on both of those and introduce some metrics around leadership development, linking it back to the cultural values of the organization.

We just went too much over to one side of the spectrum and forgot about the human element of compensation design and how that actually can encourage the proper culture.

About the Authors

Jan Koors is a senior managing director with Pearl Meyer and head of consulting services. In this role, Jan is focused on leveraging the firm's consulting capabilities and enhancing relationships with our

national marketing partners. She is a member of the leadership team which guides the firm's strategy.

Melissa Means is a managing director at Pearl Meyer with over 20 years of experience. Melissa's areas of expertise include executive and non-employee director compensation, designing, implementing, and communicating total compensation strategies, pay for performance alignment, and short- and long-term incentive compensation programs. She works closely with boards and management teams in addressing issues including governance practices, executive transitions, succession planning, and aligning pay with business strategies. Melissa specializes in working with firms ranging in size from small, private and pre-IPO organizations to large multi-national companies across many different industries including materials/industrials, consumer, healthcare, information technology, and biotechnology. In being in the boardroom most days with different clients, Melissa also helps provide context to boards on group behavioral interactions among the board and with management.

Aalap Shah is a managing director at Pearl Meyer. With more than 20 years of experience, Aalap advises public and privately held companies on executive compensation issues, with focus on pay governance, pay-for-performance alignment, and incentive plan design. Of particular interest is the intersection between business strategy, people strategy, and compensation strategy, believing alignment of all three is required to design effective programs.

About Pearl Meyer

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