## Knight Gianella

# Knight Gianella <br> Board Survey 2021/22 in collaboration with IMD 

Gender Diversity results of surveying board members of publicly listed and large non-public Swiss enterprises.

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## The proportion of women in leadership positions is to rise in the next three years. But how?

BoD members of listed and large Swiss companies expect the proportion of women in leadership positions to rise from today's $26 \%$ to $35.5 \%$ in the next three years. The increase in the proportion of women on the management boards of these companies is expected to be even greater, from $14.1 \%$ to $25.5 \%$. However, diversity is only mentioned spontaneously as a significant challenge to boards of directors by $10 \%$ of those interviewed, with the difference of it being mentioned by women (16.7\%) and men (7.7\%) being statistically significant. Even more surprising is that only 11 of the 203 participants spontaneously mentioned diversity as a major challenge for CEOs.

Female and male BoD members only agree to a limited extent on what the largest inhibiting factors are for better gender diversity. While 35\% of women are convinced that societal values inhibit gender diversity, this conviction is only shared by $4 \%$ of men. Other important reasons are the lack of a network, the lack of role models, the desire for a career, time availability, and international mobility.

This year, Knight Gianella's established and traditional VR study was again conducted and analyzed by Prof. Dr. Stefan Michel, Professor of Marketing and Strategy at IMD in Lausanne.
We wish you new insights, clarifying confirmations and inspiration for your leadership activities while reading.

## Knight Gianella (www.knightgianella.ch)

Since 1965, the executive search consulting firm Knight Gianella has focused on national and international consulting on the search, appointment, and evaluation of key positions at executive, CEO, and board level. Founded as a member of a U.S. consulting group, we have been an independent boutique partnership with a Swiss mindset since the mid-1990s.

Our clients like to consult us for specific and sensitively designed succession plans or new appointments. Our qualities are many years of consulting experience, even in unusual business situations or personnel constellations. Further quality features are our highly professional international research coupled with an exceptional network of contacts.

Our success rate over the last years is at a high 98\%, the repeat business at over 70\%. On average over the last few fiscal years, partners Sandro V. Gianella, Dr. Fabienne E. Meier and Stephan Reifferscheid have successfully and sustainably filled around thirty key positions at executive and board level each year.

For discussion and to answer your questions, Sandro V. Gianella as initiator of the Knight Gianella BoD survey will be happy to answer your questions at +41444212903 or svg@knightgianella.ch.

## Research method and research partners

## Description of the study

The study was conducted online in German by the IMD in Lausanne in the third quarter of 2021. All of those interviewed were informed in writing by Knight Gianella in advance. The answers are anonymous, so it is not possible to draw conclusions about individual people or companies.
Of the 210 participants, $75 \%$ hold a mandate at listed companies, $34 \%$ at family-dominated companies and $18 \%$ at state-related companies. The majority serve on at least one audit committee ( $61.7 \%$ ), compensation committee (59.6\%), and nomination committee (54.6\%). Due to multiple responses and mandates, the total number is higher than the number of all the participants.

With a very high response rate of over $29.8 \%$ of the 705 BoD members surveyed, and a steady percentage of women at $24 \%$, the results can be considered representative.

Participants were involved in an average of 3.64 administrative boards at the time of the study.

If men's and women's answers differ significantly, we have marked it with this symbol. Because the average age of female participants is younger, we tested age as a control variable in the significance tests.

## IMD. Real Learning. Real Impact

The International Institute for Management Development IMD in Lausanne is one of the best business schools in the world, according to rankings by the Financial Times, The Economist, Bloomberg, Forbes and other publications (www.imd.org/why-imd/rankings-awards/).

IMD focuses on education and training of global leaders and supports organizations in their transformation processes. Research at IMD is always application-oriented and evidence-based and is grouped in several research centers:

IMD Global Board Center
Global Center for Digital Business Transformation
IMD World Competitiveness Center
Elea Center for Social Innovation
IMD Global Family Business Center
IMD CEO Learning Centre

## Proportion of women on the Board of Directors

«What is the current percentage of women on your board of directors?»

«What percentage of women do you expect to be on this board in three years' time?»


## Proportion of women in management

«What is the current percentage of women in your management?»
«What percentage of women do you expect to be in this management in three years' time?»


## Inhibiting factors of better gender diversity

«Which of the following factors prevent or impede better gender diversity (representation of both genders) in the governing bodies of Swiss companies?»


## Inhibiting factors of better gender diversity

«Which of the following factors prevent or impede better gender diversity (representation of both genders) in the governing bodies of Swiss
Percentage of males/females surveyed

Lack of networks or a weaker presence of women in networks

Lack of or too few female role models in leadership positions

Female unwillingness to pay the price for a career

Societal ideas about women in leadership positions

Required time availability and international mobility in leadership positions

Lack of or insufficient promotion/mentoring of women for leadership positions
Compatibility of work and family life in "your" company (lack of part-time positions at top/senior management level)

Lack of public or expensive private childcare facilities

Critical attitude towards women's leadership skills and motivations

Insufficient family-friendly corporate cultures and family-incompatible meeting times

Critical attitude of superiors to the extra effort required to promote women

Complex organisational processes with a high coordination effort
$\mathrm{n}=207$

= significant differences

## Measures for better gender diversity

«Which three of the following measures do you think are particularly suitable for ensuring gender diversity at all management levels?»
\% of those surveyed

| Measures | Male | Female | Overall |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CEO stance: clear and consistent stance on gender diversity from the CEO, both in word and action (including enpowerment of the top HR function) | 63.5 | 64.6 | 63.8 |
| Compatibility: adjustment of working conditions for a better compatibility between family time and leadership positions for both men and women (part-time positions, family-compatible meeting times, little travel, little need for coordination) | 55.8 | 52.1 | 55.2 |
| Promotion: promotional programmes for women in leadership positions | 55.8 | 22.9 | 47.1 |
| Goals: clear targets for gender diversity at all levels in the company | 37.2 | 60.4 | 42.9 |
| BoD role model: the board of directors is a role model for gender diversity and strives for parity ( $50 \%$ women/50\% men) | 29.5 | 37.5 | 31.0 |
| Starting a family: professional support for women before or during starting a family (sparring/mentoring) to prevent them from leaving the profession | 19.9 | 18.8 | 19.5 |
| Prejudices: individual sparring of male and female leaders who have «unconscious» prejudices; fight power struggles that slow down the development of female talents | 17.3 | 20.8 | 18.1 |
| Bonus: bonus-relevant targets for top management | 5.8 | 12.5 | 8.1 |
| ESG report: measuring gender diversity through ESG reporting | 5.1 | 8.3 | 6.2 |
| Workshops: training and development programmes with workshops to emphasise the benefits of gender diversity and to improve diverse cooperation | 4.5 | 2.1 | 3.8 |

$n=207$

## Mandate structure of the respondents

2021: «Number of all your BoD / BoD mandates»


The respondents most frequently hold 2-3 BoD / BoD mandates, the largest majority holds 2-5 mandates. The average is 3.64 , with no significant difference between women and men.

## Demographic characteristics of respondents

Your gender:


[^0]The proportion of women participating remains at $24 \%$. The age of participants is slightly higher than in the previous year, but the age structure of the boards of directors represented is virtually unchanged. Around one fifth of respondents did not provide demographic information.

## Age distribution on Boards of Directors



On average, women are 6.5 years younger, with the age group of those between 46 and 50 most represented. For men, it is the age group of 56 to 60 , followed by the group of 61 to 65.

## BoD structure main mandate

2021: «What is the board structure of your main mandate? (Note: The total number of women plus men should be equal to the total number of CH and non- CH .)?»

| $\mathrm{n}=210$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Years old | Women | Men | Total | Percentage |
| Up to 39 | 16 | 7 | $\mathbf{2 3}$ | $2 \%$ |
| $40-49$ | 110 | 68 | $\mathbf{1 7 8}$ | $14 \%$ |
| $50-59$ | 169 | 427 | $\mathbf{5 9 6}$ | $46 \%$ |
| $60-65$ | 57 | 298 | $\mathbf{3 5 5}$ | $27 \%$ |
| $66-72$ | 17 | 126 | $\mathbf{1 4 3}$ | $11 \%$ |
| 73 plus | 0 | 10 | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $1 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| Percentage | $26 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |  |


| $\mathrm{n}=210$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Years old | CH | Non-CH | Total | Percentage |
| Up to 39 | 16 | 5 | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | $2 \%$ |
| $40-49$ | 117 | 37 | $\mathbf{1 5 4}$ | $14 \%$ |
| $50-59$ | 398 | 123 | $\mathbf{5 2 1}$ | $46 \%$ |
| $60-65$ | 206 | 92 | $\mathbf{2 9 8}$ | $26 \%$ |
| $66-72$ | 93 | 29 | $\mathbf{1 2 2}$ | $11 \%$ |
| 73 plus | 11 | 2 | $\mathbf{1 3}$ | $1 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{8 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| Percentage | $\mathbf{7 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |  |

The proportion of women in the represented BoD bodies increases from $24 \%$ to $26 \%$. The age distribution is not identical due to missing values. Compared with the previous year, the proportion of those under 60 increased from $57 \%$ to $61 \%$.

## IND

## Representation on Board Committees

«In which BoD committees are you active (all mandates)? (Multiple answers possible)»
$\%$ of those surveyed


## Business demographics



Challenging what is and inspiring what could be.

We develop leaders
who transform organizations and contribute to society.


[^0]:    $n=182$

