### Creating A New Corporate Culture for Sustainable Growth and High Performance: A Case Study

Selim Oktar Emre Erdoğan Tahsin Saltık

#### Two Views of Businesses

#### **Efficiency View**

- \*Business of businesses is making their businesses",
- "Outsider" system of governance,
- Corporate management is responsible to their employers,
- •Financial results are critical, other factors are important as much as they contribute to financial results.

#### Stakeholder Approach

- "Business as a part of society",
- "insider" system of governance,
- Corporate management is responsible to stakeholders of the company: employees, suppliers, purchasers, investors and consumer groups,
- Results of managerial actions upon every stakeholder have to be considered.

### A New Paradigm

▶ "In today's world, where ideas are increasingly displacing the physical in the production of economic value, competition for reputation becomes a significant driving force, propelling our economy forward. Manufactured goods often can be evaluated before the completion of a transaction. Service providers, on the other hand, usually can offer only their reputations."

Alan Greenspan (1999)

### Corporate Reputation

- "... a perceptual representation of a company's past actions and future prospects that describe the firm's overall appeal to all of its constituents when compared with other rivals" (Fomburn)
- Several factors pushed emphasis on corporate reputation.
- Corporate reputation:
  - Increases motivation and productivity of employees,
  - Increases consumers' loyalties,
  - Attracts investors,
  - Creates suitable environment of favorable press support,
  - Reduces operational costs...



Increased interest on the issue by professionals, media and academicians

### Methodological Confusion

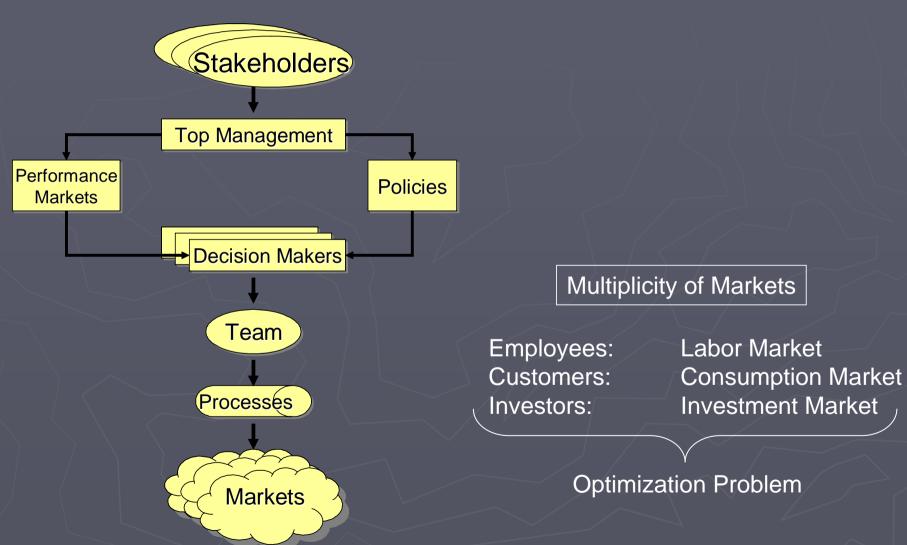
Increased interest on the issue by professionals, media and academicians



#### Methodological confusion:

- •Several different measures of reputation,
- The area does'nt have a common language,
- •Proprietary products are incomparable,
- Confusion of clients.
- Methodological confusion is not surprising:
  - ► Foundations of a new paradigm,
  - ▶ Institutionalization of the new paradigm.

### Multiple Stakeholders: Multiple Markets



#### Different stakeholders: Different Markets

- Factors affecting perceptions of different stakeholders about reputation of a company are not same.
- "plurality of stakeholders".
- Fallacies:
  - ▶ Using same battery of factors for every stakeholders,
  - Emphasizing only on one of stakeholders,
  - "external validity" problem

### Different Environments: Different Structures

- Corporate reputation: "collective opinions of the members of a social group",
- ▶ It is subject to "fundamental attribution error",
- Perceptions of stakeholders are not invariable over time.
- Using same index of corporate reputation guarantees internal validity but undermines the effect of environment on perceptions.

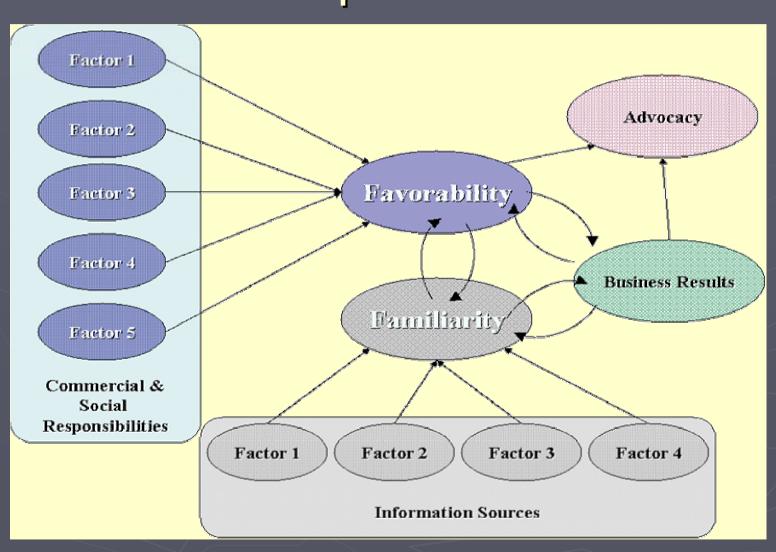
### KOÇSİM Project

- Turkish Acronym of "Corporate Strategic Communication Model of the Koç Holding",
- Project launched by a consortium: Two prominent public relations companies and a marketing research firm,
- Major target: "to create an ideal environment of interactive communication between the Holding and all stakeholders..."
- Significant research effort:
  - Conducted annually by 1999,
  - 15,000 interviews among 11 stakeholders,
  - 6,000 interviews with the general public,
  - 6,000 interviews with the employees of 40-60 affiliate companies,
  - 3,000 interviews with other nine stakeholders.

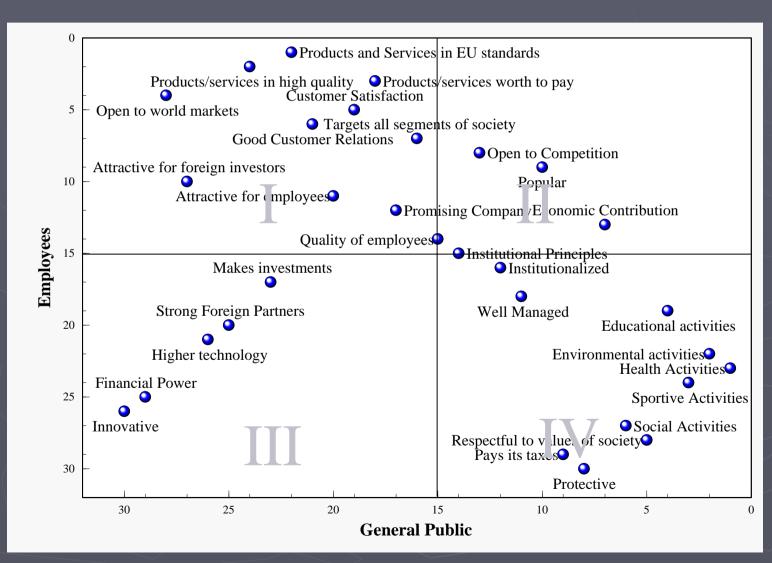
### Research Processes

#### BUSINESS STAKEHOLDERS **BUSINESS COMPANY** CORPORATE **OBJECTIVES** DETERMINATION **PERCEPTION** REPUTATION **RESULTS** ✓ Corporate objectives √ Familiarity/ Favorability ✓ Corporate value ✓ Customers ✓ Advocacy ✓ Customer value ✓ SBU objectives ✓ Dealers ✓ Relation processes ✓ Commitment ✓ Brand / Operation ✓ Suppliers ✓ Business processes ✓ Satisfaction ✓ HR value objectives ✓ Employees ✓ Transaction ✓ Intellectual value ✓ Communication processes ✓ Trust ✓ Academicians ✓ Information sources √ Favorability ✓ Bureaucrats ✓ Awareness ✓ NGO's ✓ Businessmen ✓ General public ✓ Media ✓ Investors

# Interaction Model of Corporate Reputation

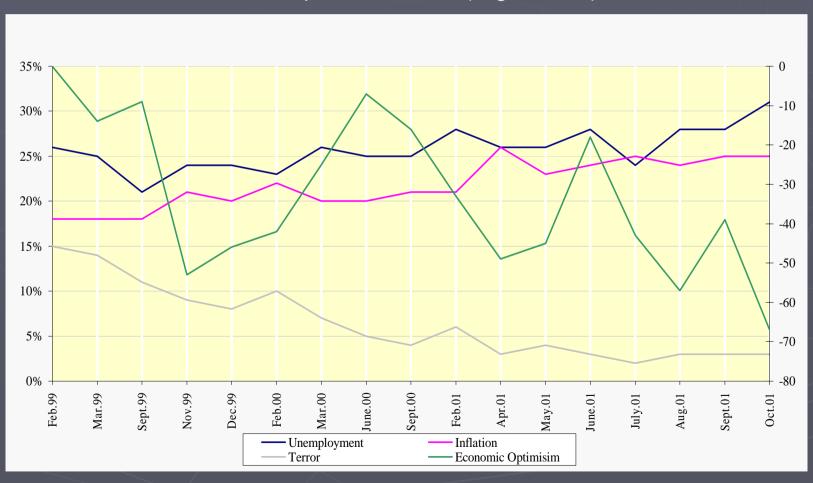


### Priorities of General Public vs. Employees (Rankings)

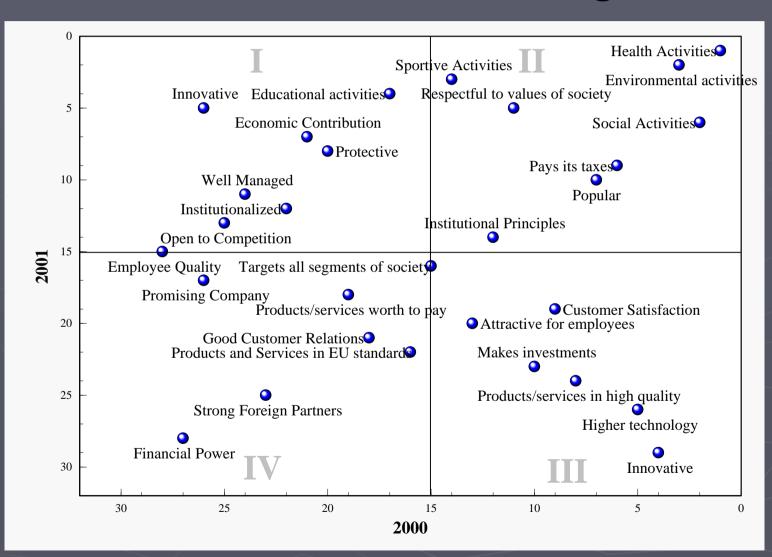


### Changing Environment: 2000-2001

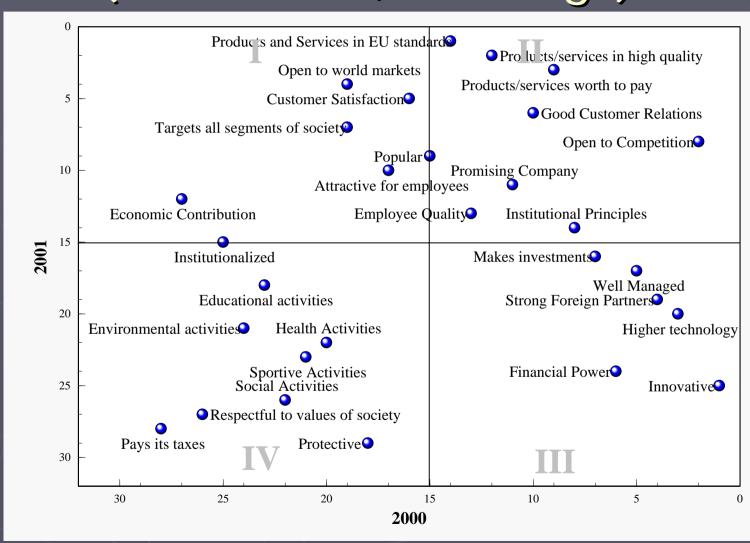
Most Serious Problems of the Country and Economic Optimisim Index (Right scale)



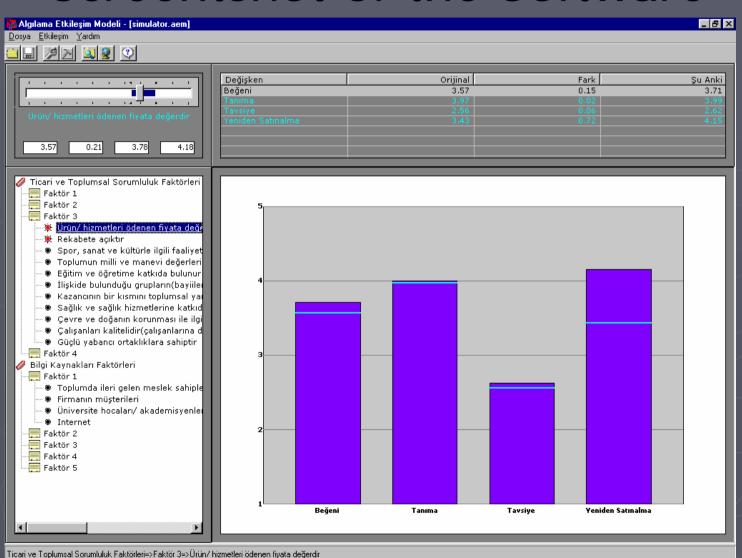
# Priorities of General Public (2000-2001, Rankings)



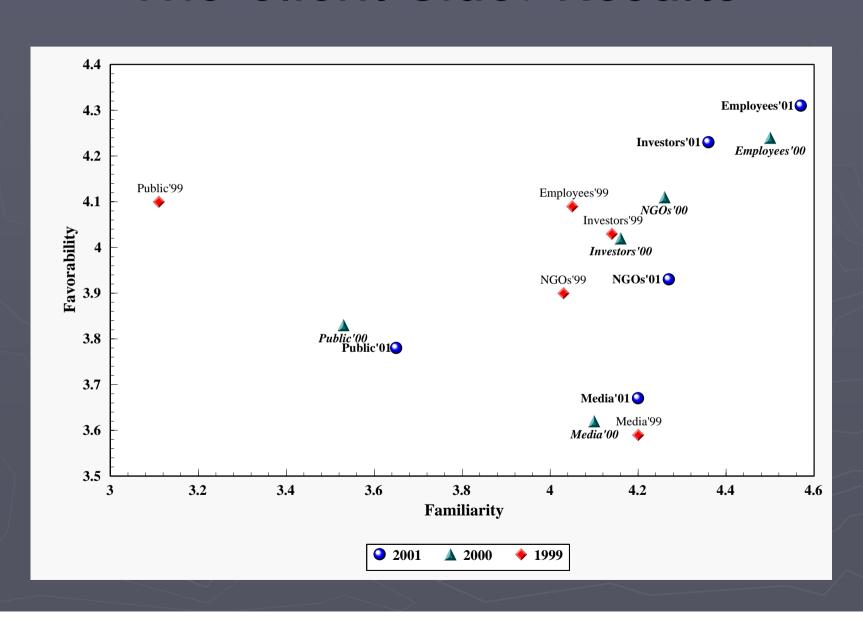
# Priorities of Employees (2000-2001, Rankings)



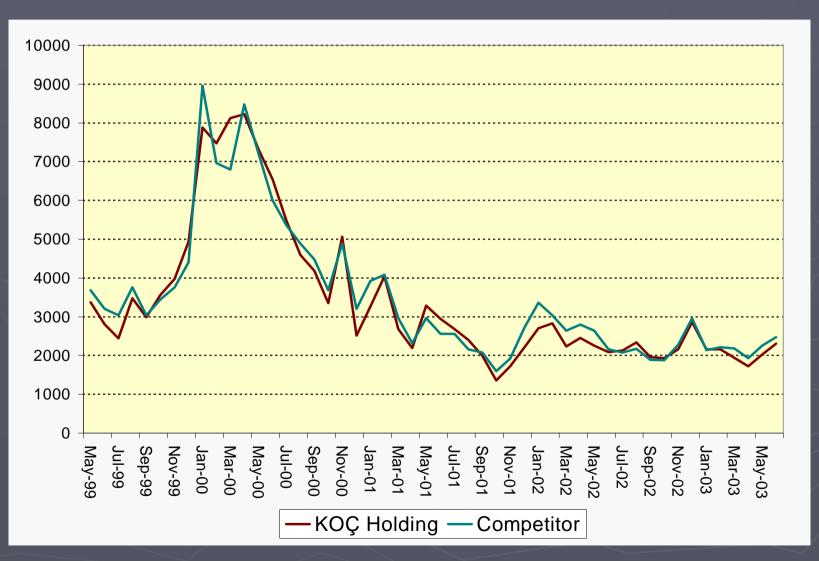
### From Numbers to Actions: Screentshot of the Software



### The Client Side: Results



# Market Value: 1999-2002 (millions USD)



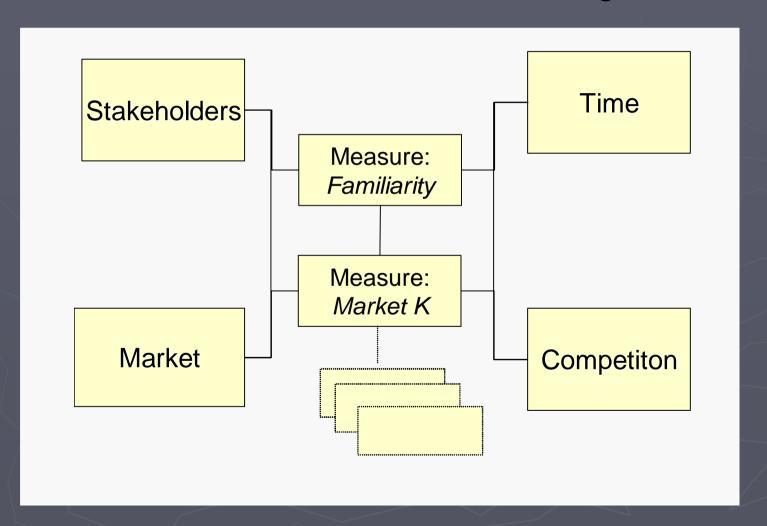
# Market Value: 1999-2002 (Koç Holding/Competitor)



#### Lessons to Take...

- Professionals have to care about multiple market dynamics: Optimization;
- A comparable, standardized, normalized "metric" system is needed;
- Integration of internal and external data is a necessity through metrics;
- ► Institutionalization has to be brought forward with the close cooperation of academia and research professionals with the guidance of the ESOMAR.

## Data Model: Metrics as Measures and Dimensions as Subjects



### Questionnaire Example

► How "familiar" are "you" with these

Date

"companies"?

Metric

Stakeholder

Competition

Time