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Magazine



Advancing women to the top may be a journey, but how to do so is no longer a mystery. New research points to four principles that can help just about any company.

We all know the gloomy statistics: some 49 percent of Fortune 1000 companies have one or no women on their top teams. The same is true for 45 percent of boards. Yet our latest research provides cause for optimism, both about the clarity of the solution and the ability of just about every company to act.

Almost two years ago, when we last wrote in McKinsey Quarterly about the obstacles facing women on the way to the C-suite, we said our ideas for making progress were “directional, not definitive.” Since then, we’ve collaborated with McKinsey colleagues to build a global fact base about the gender-diversity practices of major companies, as well as the composition of boards, executive committees, and talent pipelines. We’ve also identified and conducted interviews with senior executives at 12 companies that met exacting criteria for the percentage of entry-level female professionals, the odds of women advancing from manager to director and vice president, the representation of women on the senior-executive committee, and the percentage of senior female executives holding line positions. And in a separate research effort, we investigated another group of companies, which met our criteria for the percentage of women on top teams and on boards of directors—a screen we had not used for the first 12 companies identified.

All told, we interviewed senior leaders (often CEOs, human-resource heads, and high-performing female executives) at 22 US companies. Two emerged as high performers by both sets of criteria. This article presents the interviewees’ up-close-and-personal insights. Encouragingly, many of the themes identified in our research over the years—for example, the importance of having company leaders take a stand on gender diversity, the impact of corporate culture, and the value of systematic talent-management processes—loom large for these companies. This continuity is reassuring: it’s becoming crystal clear what the most important priorities are for companies and leaders committed to gender-diversity progress. Here’s how the top performers do it.

1. Diversity is personal CEOs and senior executives of our top companies walk, talk, run, and shout about gender diversity. Their passion goes well beyond logic and economics; it’s emotional. Their stories recall their family upbringing and personal belief systems, as well as occasions when they observed or personally felt discrimination. In short, they fervently believe in the business benefits of a caring environment where talent can rise. “I came here with two suitcases, \$20 in my pocket, and enough money for two years of school,” one executive told us. “I know what kind of opportunities this country can provide. But I also know you have to work at it. I was an underdog who had to work hard. So, yes, I always look out for the underdogs.” Similarly, Magellan Health executive chairman René Lerer’s commitment stems from watching his parents struggle. “Everyone is a product of their own experiences and their own upbringing,” Lerer said. “The one thing [my parents] strived for was to be respected; it was not always something they could achieve.”

Of course, CEOs cannot single-handedly change the face of gender diversity: the top team, the HR function, and leaders down to the front line have to engage fully. But the CEO is the primary role model and must stay involved. “It has to start at the top, and we must set expectations for our leaders and the rest of the company,” Time Warner Cable chairman and CEO Glenn Britt said. “I’ve cared about this since the beginning of my career. I wasn’t CEO then, of course, but it was important to me and has continued to be.” Leaders of top performers make their commitment visible as well as verbal: Kelly Services CEO Carl Camden heads the company’s Talent Deployment Forum and personally sponsors women and men within the organization. “You can say all you want about the statistics, but an occasional act that’s highly visible of a nontraditional placement of somebody that advances diversity also is a really good thing,” Camden said. “It gets more talk than the quantity of action would normally justify.”

The bottom line: Numbers matter, but belief makes the case powerful. Real stories relayed by the CEO and other top leaders—backed by tangible action—can build an organizational commitment to everything from creating an even playing field to focusing on top talent to treating everyone with respect. Each time a story is told, the case for diversity gets stronger and more people commit to it.

2. Culture and values are at the core For many of our best-performing companies, a culture of successfully advancing women dates back decades. “In 1926, we hired our first woman officer,” Aetna CEO Mark Bertolini said. “She was the first woman allowed to walk through the front doors of the building—which paved the way for all women who came after her. That kind of groundbreaking courage early in our history created the mobility inside the organization necessary for the many women at Aetna succeeding today.”

Companies such as Adobe and Steelcase also have long histories of commitment to inclusion. “I am a big believer that so much of it is role modeling,” Adobe CEO Shantanu Narayen said. “If you have good role models, then people are inspired.” And at Steelcase, long known for its focus on people, CEO Jim Hackett speaks with passion about being “human centered”—essentially, creating the kind of flexible, nurturing environment in which all people thrive. Interestingly, while these companies perform well on gender-diversity measures, they don’t do so by focusing on women. Instead, they have changed the way employees interact and work with one another, a shift that benefits women and men alike.

The bottom line: Gender-diversity programs aren’t enough. While they can provide an initial jolt, all too often enthusiasm wanes and old habits resurface. Values last if they are lived every day by the leadership on down. If gender diversity fits with that value set, almost all the people in an organization will want to bring more of themselves to work every day.

3. Improvements are systematic Achieving a culture that embraces gender diversity requires a multiyear transformation. Strong performers maintain focus during the journey, with the support of an HR function that is an

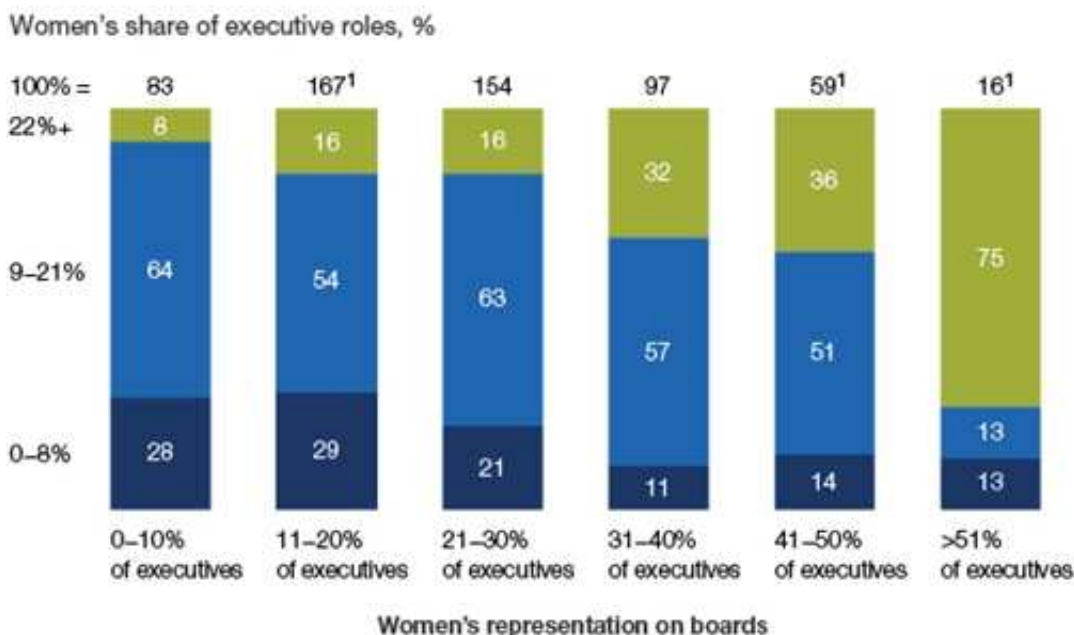
empowered force for change. Such a culture manifests itself primarily in three areas that work to advance women: talent development, succession planning, and measuring results to reinforce progress. Campbell's, for example, develops women by providing special training for high-performing, high-potential talent, as well as opportunities to interact with CEO Denise Morrison and board members. Carlson seeks to develop female leaders through job rotations in functional and line roles. Current CEO Trudy Rautio, for example, previously served as the company's CFO and as the president of Carlson Rezidor Hotel Group's North and South American business.

It's critical to identify talented women and look for the best career paths to accelerate their growth and impact. Many companies convince themselves that they are making gender-diversity progress by creating succession-planning lists that all too often name a few female "usual suspects," whose real chances for promotion to the top are remote. In contrast, the aforementioned CEO-led Talent Deployment Forum at Kelly Services discusses unusual suspects for each role, finding surprising matches to accelerate an individual's development and, sometimes, to stimulate shifts in the company's direction. (For one female leader's surprising story in another organization, see sidebar, "They were just shocked that I wanted to go.") And sponsorship is an expected norm, from the CEO on down the line, which becomes self-perpetuating: at companies such as MetLife, we found that when women make it to the top, they provide ladders for others to climb.

4. Boards spark movement Our research suggests a correlation between the representation of women on boards and on top-executive teams (exhibit). Leaders at many companies encourage female (and male) board members to establish relationships with potential future women leaders and to serve as their role models or sponsors. And it was clear from our interviews that the boards of the best-performing companies provide much-needed discipline to sustain progress on gender diversity, often simply by asking, "Where are the women?" "The board oversees diversity through the HR and the governance and nominating committees," Wells Fargo CFO Tim Sloan said. "They ask the right questions on leadership development, succession planning, diversity statistics, and policies and procedures, to make sure the executives are following up. Our board members tend to be very focused on these topics. While I don't think our diverse board is the main driver of our diversity, if we had no female board members it would send the wrong message."



Our research suggests a relationship between the proportion of women on boards and the proportion of women on top teams.



<sup>1</sup> Figures do not sum to 100%, because of rounding.

Source: Top-team data collected from company Web sites in Nov, 2012; board data from the 576 companies that were present in the Fortune 1000 lists for 2005, 2008, and 2012 and had board data available from public filings

Working in tandem with HR professionals, the boards of leading companies dig deep into their employee ranks to identify future female leaders and discuss the best paths to develop their careers. Dialogue between the board and top team is critical. “The board asks us what we’re doing to increase diversity, and we report [on] diversity to the board regularly,” said Charles Schwab senior vice president of talent management Mary Coughlin.

Most boards of Fortune 1000 companies have too few women to be engines for change: we found that it would take an additional 1,400 women for all of these boards to have at least three female members. Of course, nominating and governance committees wedded to the idea of looking only for C-suite candidates will all be knocking at the same doors. If companies cast a broader net and implement age and term limits to encourage rotation, they will have plenty of talented, experienced women to choose from. In fact, we estimate that 2,000 women sit on top teams today—not counting retirees and women in professional-services or private companies.

The bottom line: Women on boards are a real advantage: companies committed to jump-starting gender diversity or accelerating progress in achieving it should place a priority on finding qualified female directors. It may be necessary to take action to free up spots or to expand the board’s size for a period of time.

The data we’ve analyzed and the inspired leaders we’ve met reinforce our confidence that more rapid progress in advancing women to the top is within reach. Frankly, the formula for success should no longer be in doubt. And

though following it does require a serious commitment, if you're wondering about what legacy to build, this one is worthy of your consideration.

Side bar 'They were just shocked that I wanted to go' Wall Street Journal deputy editor in chief Rebecca Blumenstein reflects on her posting to China.

I had no plan to go to China, but one day they sent a note out because they didn't know who the next bureau chief was going to be. I looked at that note and thought, "I've been hearing about China forever. I've wanted to work there. But now I'm stuck. I have a house in the suburbs and three kids." So I didn't mention it to my husband. Very randomly, that weekend we were at the pizza parlor after a soccer game. I was talking to a mom who was a talent scout at NBC. She asked, "How big is the Journal? How many reporters do you have around the world?" And I said, "Oh, you know, we have X reporters around the world, Y bureaus around the world; we're even looking for someone to run China right now." Alan, my husband, said, "China? I'd go to China." So this is how my career development went! Alan said, "The Olympics are coming, and I do music and sports, and this is a great time. China's one of the only places where I could really get a lot of work." We talked to his aunt, a school psychologist, who said, "If you're ever going to move, you should move now because your kids are young," which was totally right. And so I sent a note to my editors on Monday. They were just shocked that I wanted to go. It was a competitive process. I remember coming home at one point and saying, "Are you sure you want to do this? Because the train is leaving the station—if I am offered, we'd better do it."

I got an offer and we took a trip just to make sure this wasn't a huge mistake. I don't mean to downplay how scary it was. It was a big deal. It was polluted, and there were some challenges. We went to a park and took pictures of fun things, like a big ball pit called Fun Dazzle, a swimming pool filled with balls. It was the biggest thing that I'd ever seen. We came home and called the kids out to the front lawn and said, "We've been to China. We're going to move there; here are some pictures." My oldest son, I still remember to this day, said, "This looks great! I want to go to China."

This is a period of such potential for women. It's inspiring to look at how well women are doing at all levels of education. The world is open to us. I think it's important not to tell women what they can't do but to tell women what they can do. Society has told women that if you work, you're a bad mom. That's pretty much the message: if you're a committed mom, you're not trying to do it all. Instead of beating ourselves up, it would be good to be someone who can tell people that it is possible to have a fulfilled, complete life and be challenged.

It's much more accepted in other countries for women to work and to be moms, and we're still really struggling in America. I think we have all these tough, talented girls playing soccer and going to college. We need them to be leaders of this country. The US is facing a much more uncertain future than it has; spending time in Asia puts that firmly into perspective. If we're not tapping our women in America, then we're limping with one good foot and one

that's trailing behind. We're going to need both of them. We're going to need everybody.

I have many friends who don't work. Some of the most impressive women I know don't work, and I deeply respect that choice. But as their kids get older, I've noticed more of them ask, "What happened to me? What should I do?" I've turned from a subject of some scorn because of my work ("Oh, I'm away too much") to something some people are almost jealous of. I do have angst about time with my kids. My freshman son in high school has papers all over the place, and I wish that I were there more to be all over him and ask, "What are you doing? You need to be on top of this!" But time is moving so fast; I do appreciate my kids and love spending time with them, as they are growing up so quickly. Still, when they're older, I think that I'll be glad I stuck with it.

About the authors Rebecca Blumenstein, deputy editor in chief of the Wall Street Journal, has served since 2011 as a host of the paper's Women in the Economy conference, for which McKinsey is the research partner. From 2005 to 2008, she was the publication's bureau chief in China. Blumenstein offered these reflections during an interview with Joanna Barsh, a director emeritus in McKinsey's New York office. Another Fortune 50 company ties gender diversity to talent planning and compensation in order to drive results. "When you have a succession plan and are looking at current and future openings, you need to be intentional about how to place women in those roles," an executive at the company said. "When there is no woman to fill a gap, you need to ask why and hold someone accountable for addressing it. We tie it to the performance-review process. You may be dinged in compensation for not performing on those dimensions." Ernst & Young goes even further: it compares representation for different tenures of women in "power" roles on its biggest accounts with overall female representation for comparable tenure levels and geographies. When those two metrics are out of sync, E&Y acts.

The bottom line: Get moving. Evidence abounds about what works for identifying high-potential women, creating career opportunities for them, reinforcing those opportunities through senior sponsorship, and measuring and managing results.



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