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Screening for Satisfaction

by Anne Moore Odell

The 2007 Moskowitz Prize for Socially Responsible Investing that shows higher employee satisfaction has historically correlated with higher stock prices.

SocialFunds.com -- Making your shareholders richer might also make your employees happier. The 2007 Moskowitz Prize for Socially Responsible Investing awarded last month to a study that draws a parallel between employee satisfaction and higher stock prices.

"Does the Stock Market Fully Value Intangibles? Employee Satisfaction and Equity Prices" by Alex Edmans of the University of Pennsylvania's The Wharton School was awarded the \$5,000 prize named after socially responsible investment innovator Milt Moskowitz. The prize supports SRI research and is presented by Center for Responsible Business at the Haas School of Business, in cooperation with the Social Investment Forum.

Lloyd Kurtz, Portfolio Manager at Nelson Capital Management and a Lecturer at the Haas School of Business at Berkeley is the Moskowitz Prize Program Administrator. He says at SocialFunds.com: "In my career I have seen perhaps two or three times as persuasively make the case that a social investment variable can produce positive long-term risk-adjusted returns. The first was Nadja Innovest environmental ratings that won the Prize in 2005.

The Prize-winning study is chosen each year from a field of studies, both published and unpublished. An all-volunteer jury selects the award winning study.

The sponsors of the Moskowitz Prize are Calvert Group, Fir Network, Nelson Capital Management, Rockefeller and Co., and Social Investment Forum.

"Employee satisfaction can improve shareholder returns," Edmans' study seems obvious that firms do better if their employees are happy. Conventional value theory is maximized by minimizing the returns to other stakeholders, including employees as little as possible, both in terms of cash salary and benefits. This paper suggests the opposite: it's not a zero-sum game.

Edmans' study starts with a portfolio of stocks created from



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Companies to Work For in America" in 1998. By the end of over twice the market return while also outperforming industries. Interestingly, the award's namesake Moskowitz is the co-author.

For socially responsible investors, Edmans' research helps them invest responsibly, at least screening for employee satisfaction, as the study didn't examine other SRI screens.

"Studies often find that SRI screens worsen returns, or at least reduce returns," explained Edmans. "The conventional view is that screening to invest responsibly: it's an either-or decision. This study shows that investors may not face a trade-off."

The role of employees has greatly changed over the past 20 years ago, consumers demanded low-cost, standardized products were produced by instructing employees to perform unskilled tasks on assembly lines. There was no need to provide pleasant working conditions to retain workers since they undertook simple tasks, and turnover was high. Employee satisfaction had no role in hiring or firing, and pay-for-effort were sufficient to induce effort.

However, employees' roles have changed. "Nowadays, product innovation and quality are increasingly important - perhaps because global consumers are willing to pay for quality. This in turn requires creativity and initiative, rather than simply following instructions. The main source of value creation in many companies," Edmans says.

This explains the increasing importance of employee satisfaction in retaining key workers, allowing the firm to build a competitive and superior workforce. In addition, it is a powerful motivator. Satisfaction is identifying with the firm, and thus exerting more effort than required by the employment contract. Pay-for-output is a less effective tool, as outputs (e.g. building customer relations) are hard to measure.

The second part of Edmans' study looks at how the market undervalues intangibles, such as investments in human capital. Intangibles as "any asset that is valuable to a firm but cannot be sold to outsiders, e.g. a strong corporate culture, good relationships with customers."

The study uses Fortune magazine's list of "100 Best Companies to Work For" because it is highly visible to investors in the market and is easy to verify. Edmans formed his portfolio of companies based on the list several weeks after its publication, after the response to the list was visible in stock prices.

Since these portfolios earned superior returns, the Fortune list is visible in the stock market. This suggests that intangibles in general (the list was not independently verified) are not incorporated into prices.

The study goes on to state that managers concerned with short-term returns invest too little in intangibles. This can have serious consequences for the long-term growth of the firm.

Parnassus Investments' [Workplace Fund](#) has created a portfolio of companies that offer excellent workplaces with the help of Moskowitz. Kurtz incorporates the "100 Best Companies to Work For" data into his investment decisions, for both SRI and non-SRI portfolios. Edmans, like Kurtz, invests his prize money in a mutual fund that invests in companies that offer excellent workplaces.

workplace practices.

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