

What We Learned from CEO Pay Ratio Exemptions

Months before the first CEO pay ratio disclosures were filed, the SEC issued guidance around the types of individuals that could be excluded from a firm's median identification analysis. With the first year of disclosures now mostly behind us, we decided to take a closer look at how those exemptions were used—and whether they proved to be beneficial for companies.

The SEC guidance allows companies to exclude consultants and temporary employees hired through an independent third party, as well as three other employee carve-outs:

- 1) **The data privacy exemption:** The use of the data privacy exemption was virtually non-existent in the first year of CEO pay ratio reporting due to the high burden associated with its use. A company must obtain and disclose an opinion of counsel to support it.
- 2) **The business combination exemption:** This is applicable in cases of mergers and acquisitions. Companies have applied this exemption on a case-by-case basis, as rooted in the facts and circumstances related to each business combination. Firms often opted to include acquired individuals as part of the employee population in situations where the acquired firm's employee data and compensation information had been well integrated in the acquirer's payroll and HRIS by the end of the fiscal year.
- 3) **The de minimis exemption:** This article focuses mostly on the de minimis exemption since exercising this exemption is more of a judgment call for each organization. Therefore, the pros and cons need to be weighed more carefully. The de minimis exemption, which can be applied by virtually any firm with a non-U.S. employee population, allows a firm to elect the removal of non-U.S. employees from the median identification analysis on a whole country basis if:
 - No U.S. employees are removed as part of the analysis, and
 - The total number of employees who were removed does not exceed 5% of the total employee population.

What are the main goals of the de minimis exemption?

If companies use the de minimis exemption, they must disclose an estimate of the number of employees removed from the analysis by country. A company can cherry-pick the countries they use to exclude non-U.S.

employees as long as they both 1) remove all of the employees in that particular country, and 2) the total percentage of removed employees is less than 5% of the total employee population.

Many firms with employees in multiple countries performed scenario testing in an effort to achieve one of the following goals: 1) reduce the administrative burden of identifying the median employee within the entire employee population or 2) design an employee population that's more representative of the entire organization.

We discuss each of these goals in greater detail below.

Reducing administrative burden: Collecting data from multiple regions may constitute an enormous administrative burden for many firms. The SEC acknowledged there would be costs associated with CEO pay ratio compliance, including time related to data acquisition from payroll and HR systems. The de minimis exemption was one way to help firms reduce compliance costs.

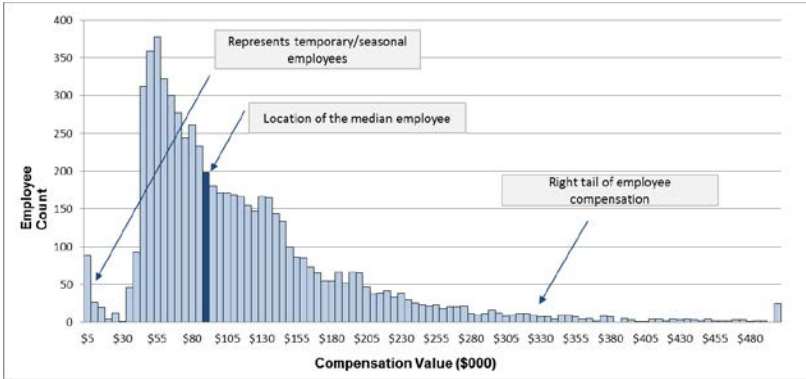
Our observation has been that many firms have opted to maximize the number of countries removed from the analysis, while staying below the established 5% limit. In the S&P 500, it is not uncommon to find the number of countries removed, via the de minimis exemption, to range from one to dozens. Additionally, we can presume the greater the number of countries excluded, the more likely it is a company has reduced its administrative burden.

Creating a more representative employee population: A second approach to the de minimis exemption would be to remove as many individuals from the median identification analysis as possible without regard to the number of countries removed. In doing so, the median employee compensation could increase, as many non-U.S. jurisdictions pay lower wages relative to the U.S. Thus, by removing as many individuals as possible via de minimis exemptions, the impact could increase median employee compensation and decrease the ratio.

However, this pursuit often had a modest impact on the ratio. In reviewing client data, companies that used the de minimis exemption rarely resulted in a reduction of the ratio greater than 5% and often resulted in a reduction of less than 1%.

One reason for this is that organizations tend to employ more workers in relatively lower-compensated salary bands. This is not to argue against the irrefutable fact that half of the organization will have “below median” compensation, but rather it suggests that the underlying distribution of compensation takes on a certain pattern. This pattern of compensation is often described as a lognormal distribution, where the bulk of employees near the median will be clustered in a certain, often narrow, range. The right tail of employees, which is more dispersed, will often correspond to senior managers, executives, and other highly-compensated individuals. The net effect is an asymmetry, as illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1
Illustration of Lognormal Distribution of Employee Pay



It takes a significant change to the underlying data set to change where the median employee is located and how much that person earns.

Keep in mind that it's rare for individuals in one country to all have below-median compensation. Many firms have highly-compensated individuals in every location. Since the rule requires the removal of employees on a whole-country basis, the impact on the final CEO pay ratio of employing the de minimis exemption is often limited by even a small handful of managers with above-median compensation.

Next steps

If the previous de minimis exemption of a firm now totals more than 5% of its total employee population, the rule does not specifically address whether the firm must re-identify the median employee in order to stay below the 5% level. Instead, it focuses on evaluating whether there were significant compensation changes for the median employee.

Consider a firm that, in the year prior, excluded employees from 10 countries, representing 4.5% of the overall population. This year, the headcount in those same 10 countries represents 5.5% of the overall population. Clearly, a shift in the employee population has occurred. A conservative approach would be for the firm to re-identify a new median employee and then select an updated set of countries to remove via the de minimis exemption with a headcount totaling less than 5% of the overall population. Alternatively, a different firm may conclude that the relative increase in the population of employees excluded by the de minimis exemption may not warrant the re-identification of the median employee.

While it's true that some firms may have reduced compliance costs by applying the de minimis exemption, many others that were expecting its application to significantly change the median employee's compensation (and final ratio) likely noticed this was not the case. Our recommendation to clients has consistently been *against* employing de minimis exemptions for these reasons.

If you have questions about this or any other corporate governance issue, please [contact our team](#).

Author Contact Information

Gayle Appelbaum

Partner, McLagan

Aon

1.952.886.8242

gayle.appelbaum@mclagan.com

Katrina Gerenz

Associate Partner, McLagan

Aon

1.952.886.8247

katrina.gerenz@mclagan.com

Kevin Wells

Director, Corporate Governance

Aon

1. 202.969.3295

kevin.wells@aon.com

Mark Behnke

Partner, McLagan

Aon

1.203.602.1203

mark.behnke@mclagan.com

Bryan Lemke

Principal, McLagan

Aon

1.952.886.8272

bryan.lemke@mclagan.com

Greg Camarco

Associate Partner, McLagan

Aon

1.203.517.3804

gregory.camarco@mclagan.com

Todd Leone

Partner, McLagan

Aon

1.952.886.8254

todd.leone@mclagan.com

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