



Compensation
Advisory Partners

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Pay Trends: Spotlight on Chief Financial Officers – 2020 Update

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CAP periodically publishes a study on compensation for Chief Financial Officers (CFOs) relative to Chief Executive Officers (CEOs). Our analysis for fiscal 2019 compensation is based on a sample of 110 companies with median revenue of \$13 billion. CFO total compensation continues to approximate one-third of CEO total pay. In this year's study, the increase in actual total compensation for both CEOs and CFOs slowed for the second consecutive year and was under 5% growth. This lower rate of change was driven primarily by decreased actual bonus payouts based on 2019 performance which were in line with lower top- and bottom line performance results among our sample companies. We expect the decrease in bonuses to continue for 2020 performance in light of the economic downturn resulting from the COVID-19 global pandemic.

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Study Highlights

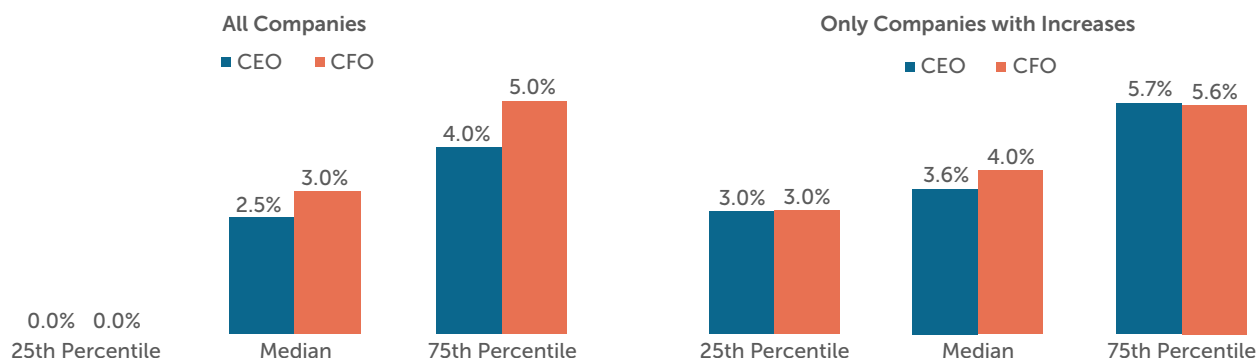
Pay Component	Highlights
Base Salary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of base salary adjustments in 2019 for both CEOs and CFOs was comparable to prior years. 54% and 68% of companies made increases in 2019 for CEOs and CFOs, respectively Among companies that made salary increases, the median CEO increase was 3.6% and median CFO increase was 4.0%. These increases were slightly below last year's increases (3.7% and 4.8%, respectively)
Bonuses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual bonuses decreased slightly (-2.2% for CEOs and -3.2% for CFOs). However, bonus payouts on average were still above target Lower bonuses were driven by a slowdown in financial growth from 2018 to 2019. In 2018 revenue and operating income growth both exceeded 9%, while 2019 revenue increased 3% and 2019 operating income grew 5% We expect the trend in reduced bonuses to continue in 2020 in light of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting economic downturn Median target bonus opportunities remained unchanged for both CEOs (150% of salary) and CFOs (100% of salary), with the median CEO target bonus level unchanged for the last 6 years
LTI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LTI opportunities increased 6.1% for CEOs and 8.3% for CFOs, in line with last year's increases (6.5% and 8.7%, respectively)
Total Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median 2019 increases in actual total direct compensation (i.e., cash plus equity) for CEOs and CFOs were 4.4% and 3.6%, respectively CFO total compensation continues to approximate one-third of CEO total pay
Pay Mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The emphasis on variable pay over fixed pay, and performance-based equity over time-based equity continues We expect that the pandemic may lead to a slight increase in the use of time-based equity, as performance goals become difficult to forecast in an uncertain economy. Since many equity grants were finalized by the time the pandemic started, we may not see the impact in pay or LTI mix until 2021 grants are disclosed

Study Results

Salaries

Since 2015, salary increase prevalence has been relatively consistent. In 2019, 54% of CEOs and 68% of CFOs received salary increases. The median 2019 salary increases were 2.5% for CFOs and 3.0% for CEOs for the total sample.

2019 Salary Increases



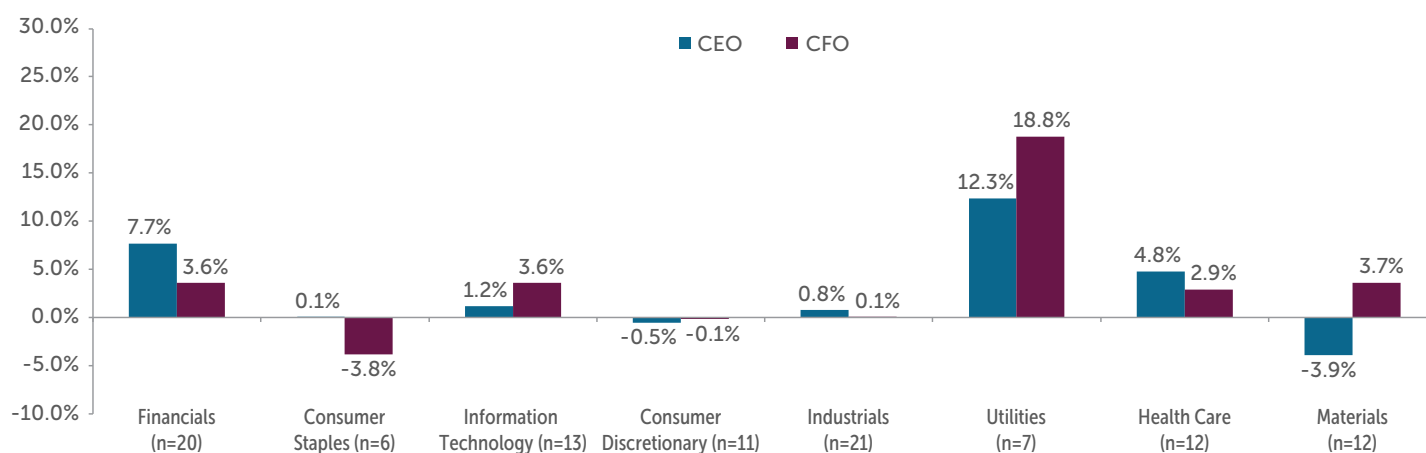
Changes in Actual Pay Levels

Salary increases have been trending upward for CEOs since 2017, while CFO salary increases hovered in the 3.0% to 3.5% range. LTI increases in 2019 were similar to 2018 and down slightly from 2017 increases. The median rate of actual total direct compensation change (4.4% for CEO and 3.6% for CFO) slowed for the second consecutive year. The slowdown in 2019 was driven by lower actual bonus payouts.

Pay Components	Median Percentage Change in Pay Components					
	2016 – 2017		2017 – 2018		2018 – 2019	
	CEO	CFO	CEO	CFO	CEO	CFO
Salary	0.6%	3.1%	2.0%	3.5%	2.5%	3.0%
Actual Bonus	12.0%	12.7%	4.8%	4.5%	-2.2%	-3.2%
Long-Term Incentives	8.1%	10.3%	6.5%	8.7%	6.1%	8.3%
Actual Total Direct Compensation	10.9%	9.9%	5.8%	7.4%	4.4%	3.6%

Actual bonuses were lower in 2019, in line with slower growth in sales and operating income compared to 2018. In 2018 revenue and operating income growth both exceeded 9%, while 2019 growth was 3% and 5%, respectively. LTI grants are generally not tied to annual performance results so a disconnect is possible between bonus payout changes and LTI awards. However, the majority of LTI awards are performance-based, and payouts would vary based on long-term performance.

Median Total Compensation Increase by Industry¹



Median total direct compensation increases for the full sample are slower for the second consecutive year with variances by industry. In our 2018 update, all but two industries showed double-digit increases in total compensation for both CEOs and CFOs. This year, only the Utilities industry had double-digit increases.

Weakened manufacturing activity coupled with prolonged trade policy uncertainty led to many industries having depressed top and bottom-line financial growth year-over-year. The depressed financial growth led many

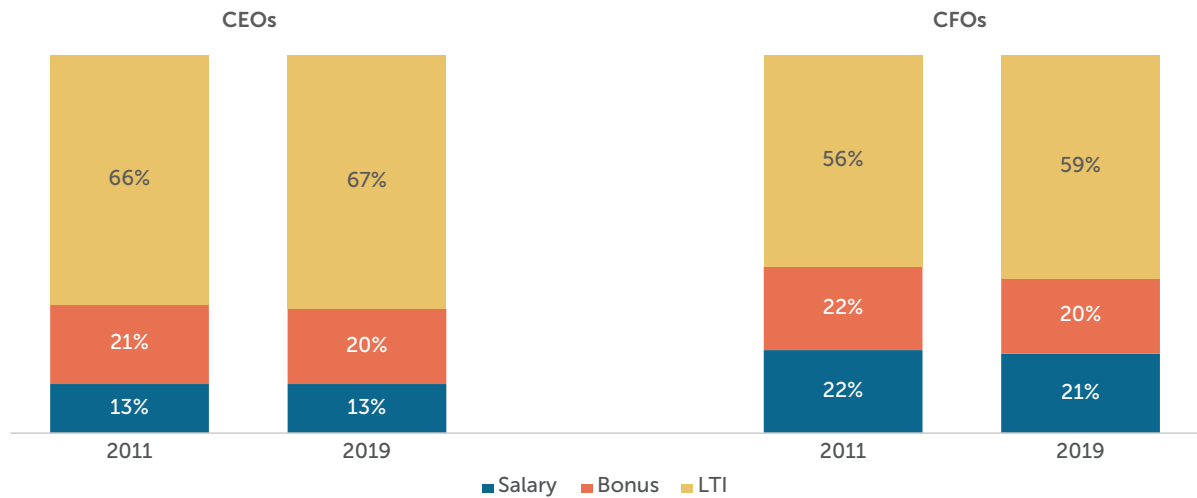
¹ Excludes industries which had a sample of less than five companies. Total compensation equals the sum of base salary, actual bonuses, and LTI awards granted in 2019.

industries to have a decrease in bonus payouts for 2019 compared to 2018. Despite bonus payouts being down from prior year, most companies saw growth in total compensation pushed by continued increases in target LTI grants.

In contrast to weakened manufacturing and trade, service sectors such as Utilities saw strong financial growth in 2019. Double digit total compensation increases in the Utilities sector were driven by sharp improvements in operating income growth of +7% in 2019 compared to -8% in 2018.

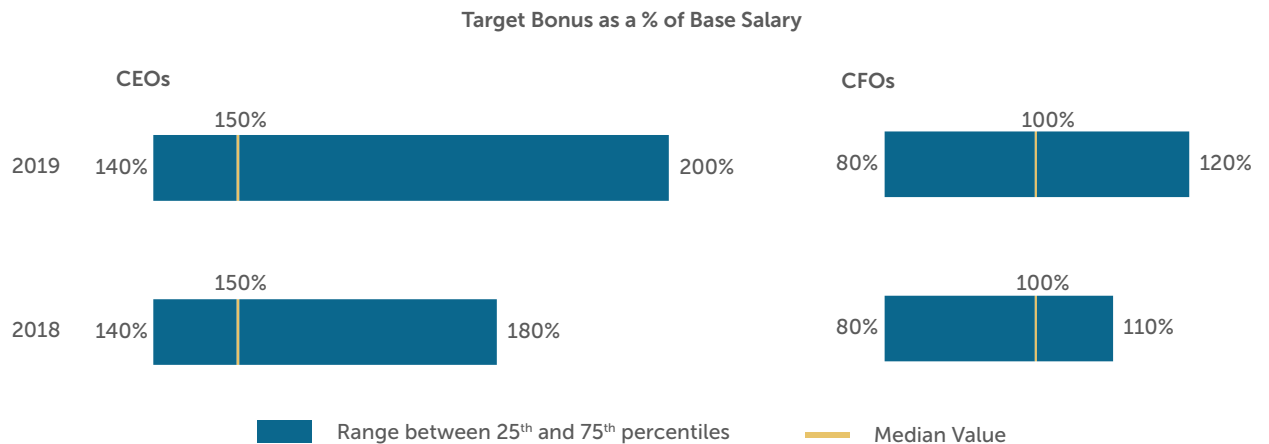
Target Pay Mix

The structure of the overall pay program (salary, bonus, LTI) has remained largely unchanged since 2011. CEOs continue to receive less in the form of salary and more in variable pay opportunities, especially LTI, than CFOs.



Target Bonuses

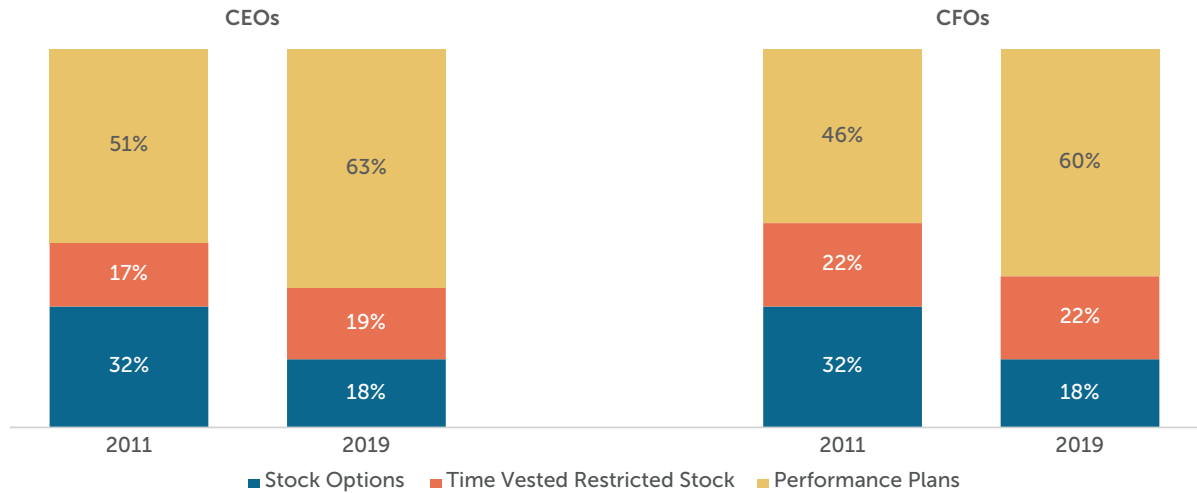
Target bonuses as a percentage of salary remained unchanged at 25th percentile and median, and increased at the 75th percentile. We expect target bonus levels to remain steady.



Long-Term Incentive (LTI) Vehicle Prevalence and Mix

Prevalence of performance plans continued to increase in 2019. The use of two different vehicles to deliver LTI remains the most prevalent approach and approximately 33% of companies studied use all 3 equity vehicles (stock options, time-based stock awards, and performance plan awards).

Performance plans account for nearly 60% of LTI awards on average among the companies studied. The other portion of LTI is delivered through an almost equal mix of stock options and time-vested restricted stock awards.



Conclusion

Weaker financial performance in 2019 led to lower bonus payouts compared to 2018 and contributed to the second year of slowing growth of total compensation for both CEOs and CFOs. Higher tariffs and trade policy uncertainty contributed to declines in manufacturing and industries reliant on global trade. The outcomes in 2019 (i.e., lower bonus payouts on weakened absolute financial performance) reinforces that boards and senior management continue to emphasize the alignment of pay outcomes with company performance. With the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic turmoil in 2020, we expect to see even lower bonus payouts in 2020. Since many companies made their equity grants early in 2020, prior to the impact of the pandemic on the stock market, we may not see the pandemic's impact on LTI levels until the 2021 grants are disclosed.

Since 2011 performance-based LTI plans have increased about 13% for both CEOs and CFOs with a similar drop in the prevalence of stock options, and time-vested stock being relatively the same. With the difficulty of setting goals in the time of a global pandemic, we expect to see an increase in time-based awards for grants approved after the pandemic started. This may be a short-lived shift as we expect the focus on executive pay with long-term shareholder value and performance will continue to be important.

Appendix

Sample Screening Methodology

Based on the screening criteria below, we arrived at a sample of 110 public companies with median 2019 revenue of \$13B.

Revenue	At least \$5 billion in revenue for fiscal year 2019
Fiscal year-end	Fiscal year-end between 9/1/2019 and 1/1/2020
Proxy Statement Filing Date	Proxy statement filed before 3/31/2020
Tenure	No change in CEO and CFO incumbents in the past three years
Industry	All industries have been considered for this analysis



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