

WTW's Global Executive Compensation Analysis Team

November 2022



Methodology

This study compares S&P 100 stock ownership guidelines and retention policies during 2015 and 2022.

Definitions of key terms used within the study

Key terms:

- 1. Stock ownership guidelines (SOGs): Policies requiring executives to own a specific amount of equity in the company.
- Compliance period: The time frame (number of years) in which executives must attain their ownership goal specified under the stock ownership guidelines.
- Qualifying equity vehicles: The different types of equity vehicles included when measuring an executive's achievement of stock ownership guidelines.
- **4. Guideline structure:** The methodology used to measure an executive's level of ownership under the stock ownership guidelines. Typical methods are (i) a multiple of salary, (ii) a number of shares, or (iii) an absolute dollar value.
- 5. Stock retention requirements: Policies prohibiting executives from selling shares until a certain time frame has lapsed or until stock ownership guidelines have been achieved.
- Guideline-dependent retention policy: Retention requirements
 prohibiting an executive from selling shares until the stock ownership
 guidelines are achieved.
- 7. Stand-alone retention policy: Retention requirements prohibiting executives from selling vested equity awards for a certain time frame. These requirements are separate from the ownership guidelines and apply regardless of the executive's ownership levels.

Key findings

Stock ownership guidelines

Stock ownership guidelines for 2022

2022 vs. 2015

Prevalence	96% of companies had ownership guidelines.	1 3.2%
Guideline structure	89% were designed as a multiple of salary.	1 5.1%
CEO salary multiples	50% of CEO multiples were 6x salary. 40% of CEO multiples were above 6x salary.	1 2.0% 1 48.1%
Tier 2: Highest non-CEO salary multiples ¹	46% of tier 2 multiples were 3x salary. 32% of tier 2 multiples were 4x salary.	♣ 6.1% ♣ 33.3%

¹Tier 2 excludes executive chairs of the board (COBs).

Key findings

Stock retention requirements

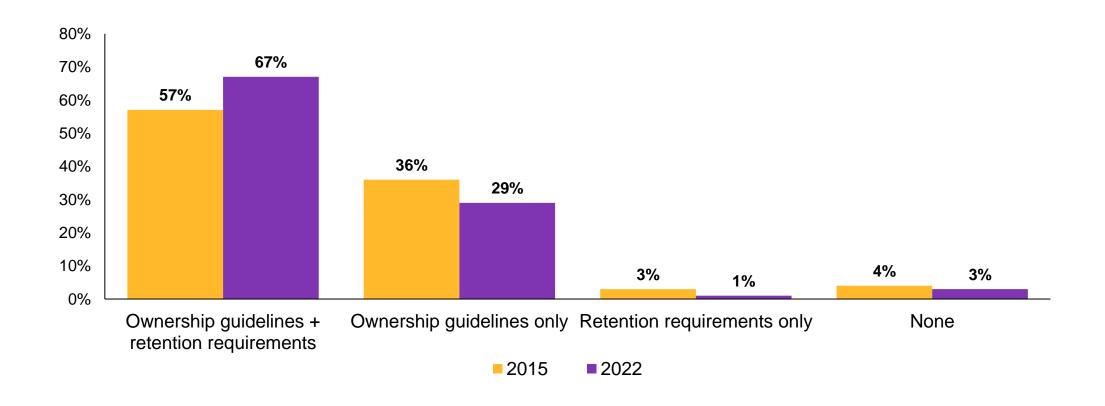
Stock retention requirements for 2022

2022 vs. 2015

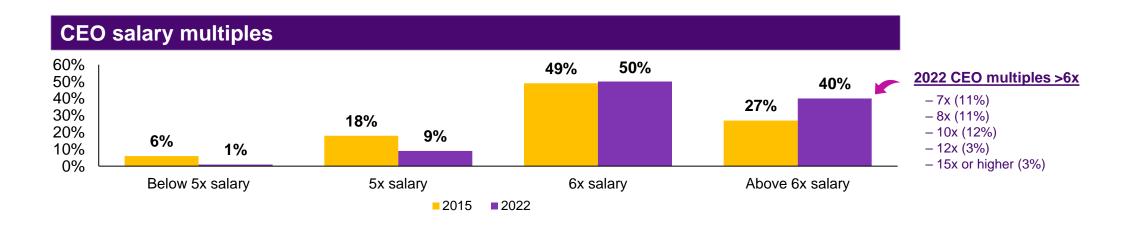
Prevalence	68% of companies had retention requirements.	1 3.4%
Retention policy structure	66% used a guideline-dependent retention requirement only.	1 10.0%
	17% used a stand-alone retention requirement only.	37.0%
	17% used both a guideline-dependent and a stand-alone retention requirement.	1 30.8%

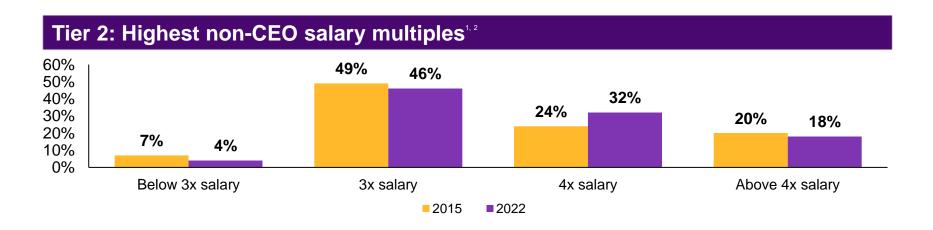
Prevalence of stock ownership guidelines and retention requirements

Companies with both ownership guidelines and retention requirements grew 17.5% over 2015 – 2022, while companies with only ownership guidelines fell by 19.4%.



Salary multiples used for ownership guidelines





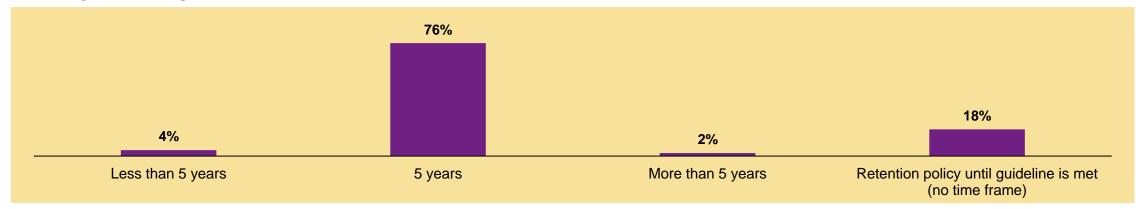
²Includes one example of 3.5x salary in 2015.



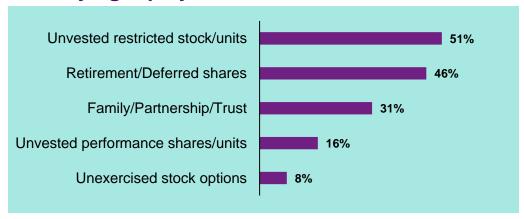
¹Tier 2 excludes executive COBs.

Design of stock ownership guidelines for 2022

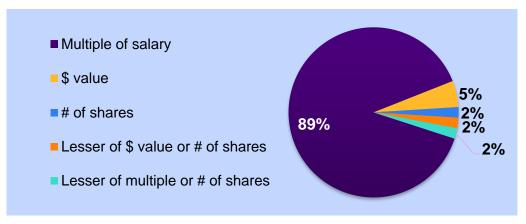
Compliance period

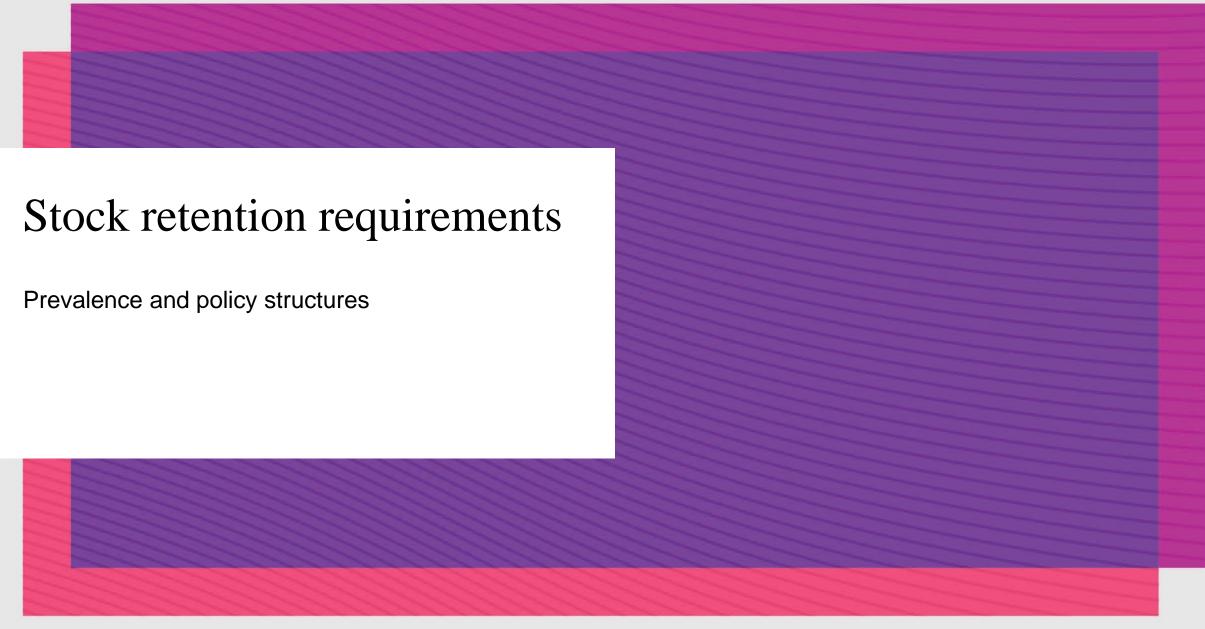


Qualifying equity vehicles



Guideline structure





Prevalence of stock retention requirements

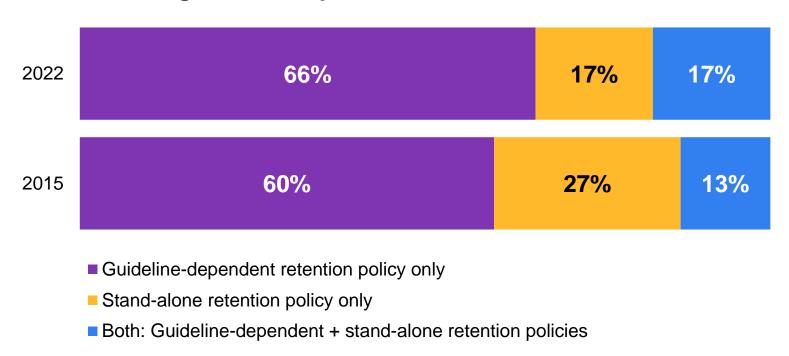
Companies with stock retention requirements increased by 13.3% from 2015 to 2022.



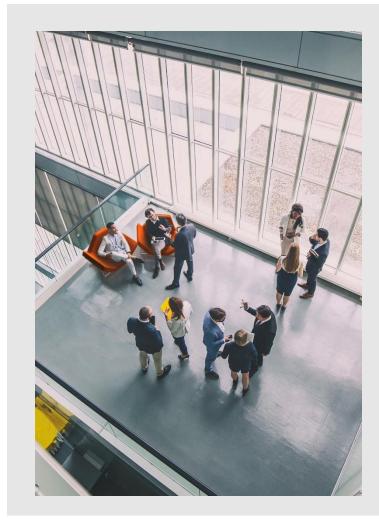
Structure of stock retention requirements

The increase in stock retention requirements is largely attributed to guideline-dependent retention policies. Companies with a guideline-dependent policy totaled 83% in 2022 compared with 73% in 2015 (a 13.7% increase).

Prevalence of guideline-dependent and stand-alone stock retention policies



Global Executive Compensation Analysis Team (GECAT) Disclaimer



- The information represented by this report was collected by the Global Executive Compensation Analysis Team (GECAT), which maintains a strong commitment to quality and professionalism in the delivery of our products and services. GECAT follows quality assurance procedures designed to produce accurate and authoritative reports. GECAT enjoys a long-standing reputation as the premier provider of information on executive compensation for providing accurate and authoritative information regarding executive compensation. Before making use of this publication, however, you should understand the limitations to which our work is subject. We have obtained all the data underlying or presented in this publication from public sources; none of it comes from the survey data submitted to us by clients. While we deal with sources with a reputation for supplying quality data, we do not make any independent verification of the accuracy, timeliness or completeness of the data supplied to us.
- In addition, this report addresses executive compensation issues in a general manner or, in some cases, with limited customization to reflect selected client issues. It does not reflect the full range of needs and circumstances of any particular purchaser. GECAT offers all information with the understanding that GECAT is not engaged in rendering consulting, legal, accounting or other professional services. If you need legal, accounting or consulting assistance you should seek the relevant professional services; therefore, it cannot serve as a substitute for professional advice from consultants, lawyers, accountants and other professional advisors who would have the opportunity to become familiar with all your specific goals and concerns.
- Because of these limitations, GECAT cannot accept any responsibility, and will not be liable, for any errors in this publication, your use of it or any decisions you may make in reliance on it.