



**Missing Pieces Report:**  
The 2016 Board Diversity Census of  
Women and Minorities on *Fortune* 500 Boards



# Introduction

## **About The Alliance for Board Diversity**

Founded in 2004, the Alliance for Board Diversity (ABD) is a collaboration of four leadership organizations: Catalyst, The Executive Leadership Council Inc. (ELC), the Hispanic Association on Corporate Responsibility (HACR), and Leadership Education for Asian Pacifics, Inc. (LEAP). Diversified Search, an executive search firm, is a founding partner of the alliance and serves as advisor and facilitator. The ABD's mission is to enhance shareholder value in *Fortune* 500 companies by promoting inclusion of women and minorities on corporate boards. More information about ABD is available at [www.theabd.org](http://www.theabd.org).

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Shifting demographics in the United States have brought diversity to the forefront of issues on the minds of c-suite executives and corporate boards. As the population of the United States continues to diversify, companies may need to determine ways to gain more diversity of thought, experience, and background in both management as well as the boardroom.

Since 2004, the Alliance for Board Diversity (“ABD” or “we”) has been striving to enhance shareholder value by promoting inclusion of women and minorities on corporate boards. During this time ABD has celebrated the accomplishments and movement forward, but the fact remains that progress in this vein has been slow.

This study is the outgrowth of a multi-year effort organized by ABD, collaborating with Deloitte for the 2016 census, which has examined and chronicled the degree of participation of diverse professionals on boards of directors across America’s largest companies. Originally organized as a “snapshot” of board diversity, the data, since accumulated over time, has allowed for the development of information on trends relative to overall diversity as well as the comparative differences in rates of representation among minorities and women over a period of more than a decade. This 2016 report highlights the progress to date that has been made for women and minorities on corporate boards. While there have been some gains, they have been negligible at best, and certainly not representative of the broad demographic changes we have seen in the United States in the same period of time.



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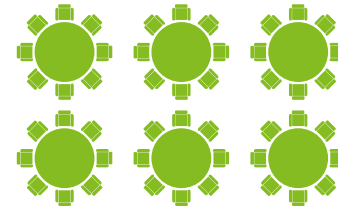
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Reviewing the data of 492 companies, 5,440 board seats, provides us with insight into board diversity changes from 2012-2016 across the Fortune 500. A few specific summary items to note:

Currently, 65 percent of Fortune 100 boards have **greater than 30 percent board diversity**, compared to the Fortune 500 where that percentage **drops to just under 50 percent** of boards.



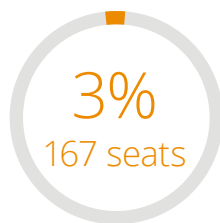
Some progress has been made for **African Americans/Blacks** in securing/holding Fortune 500 board seats. The bulk of the African American male increases occurred within the Fortune 100. There has been an increase in the Fortune 500 of **African American/Black women** board members by 18.4 percent since 2012, while the total number of African American male board members in the Fortune 500 had only an increase of 1 percent.

**African Americans/Blacks** appear to have the highest rate of individuals serving on multiple boards—indicating that companies are going to the same individuals rather than expanding the pool of African American candidates for board membership.

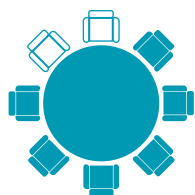
The percentage of **Caucasian/White women** currently holding Fortune 500 board seats has **increased by 21.2 percent** since 2012, and the number of **Caucasian/White men** has **decreased by 6.4 percent**.



At the current rate of progress, we may likely see the number of women and minorities increase to 40 percent (a target percentage set by ABD) by year 2026, assuming that the percentage of Caucasian/White men on boards continues to decrease by 0.9 percent per year. While this is a simple straight-line trend, which does not account for the nuances of board terms and the pipeline of potential board members, **this metric provides a sense of the progress to expect in the next decade.**



**Asian/Pacific Islanders** have shown continued growth. However, their starting baseline was small—thus their overall representation is still roughly three percent of all board seats, representing a total of 167 seats, with an additional increase in Asian/Pacific Islander women.



Nominal gains have been accomplished for **Hispanic/Latino men**, while we saw a loss of two Fortune 500 board seats for **Hispanic/Latina women** since 2012.



All in all, this year's census provides powerful metrics on the slow change of diversity in the boardroom, and may help to guide corporations and advocates toward future improvements in women and minority board participation.

# 2016 FORTUNE 100 Findings

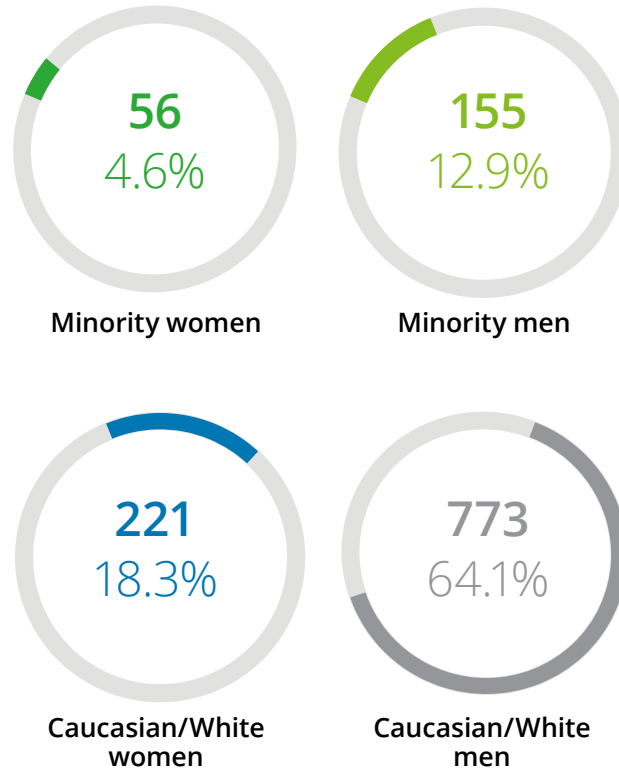
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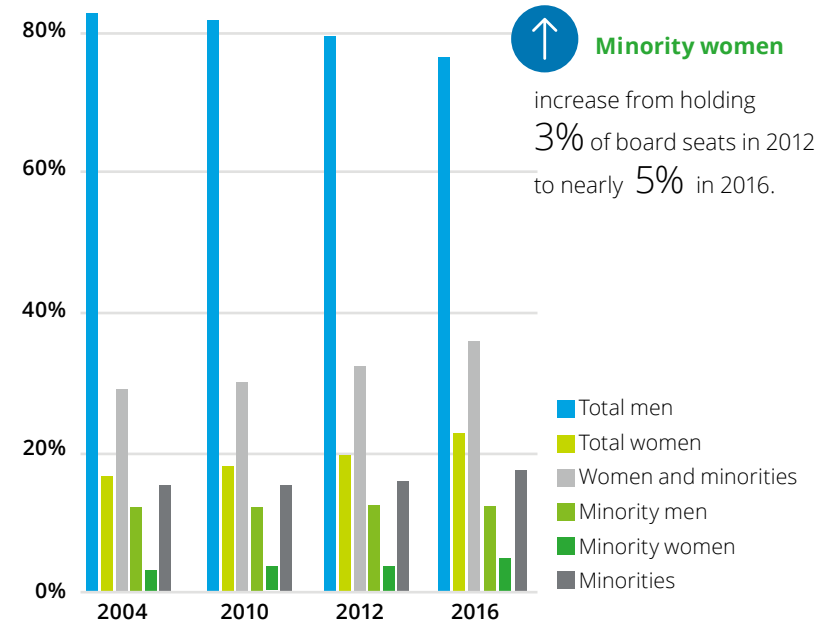
Figure 1:  
**Fortune 100 Total Board Seats by Gender and Minority Status**



Data for the Fortune 100<sup>1</sup> from 2016, analyzing 1,205 board seats, paints a clear picture that despite some notable gains, women and minorities remain underrepresented in the boardroom, whether considered relative to historic numbers—when boards were almost entirely Caucasian/White men—or in relation to the rapidly shifting demographics of the nation towards greater diversity. The representation of women and minorities in the Fortune 100 has reached a high of 35.9 percent, outpacing the broader Fortune 500 which is at 30.8 percent. The changes in US demographics are likely to continue to put pressure on boards to become more diverse.

<sup>1</sup> Fortune 100 analyses are based on data from 98 companies in the Fortune 100. Results were reported to one-tenth of one percent. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding. Please see the methodology for more details.

Figure 2:  
**Fortune 100 Board Seats by Gender and Minority Status**



Since ABD began conducting its census of Fortune 100 board directors in 2004, gains for women and minorities have been minimal. In 2016, women and minorities held 35.9 percent of board seats compared to 30.1 percent in 2010, and 28.8 percent in 2004. Examining these trends in greater detail, looking solely at minority men in that time period, the data shows that their gains have been relatively flat with a gain of only one percent between 2004-2016. Minority women have also seen some gains in this time period, increasing from holding three percent of board seats to nearly five percent in 2016. See Table 1 for complete figures and percentages.

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Table 1:  
**Fortune 100 Board Seats by Gender and Minority Status**

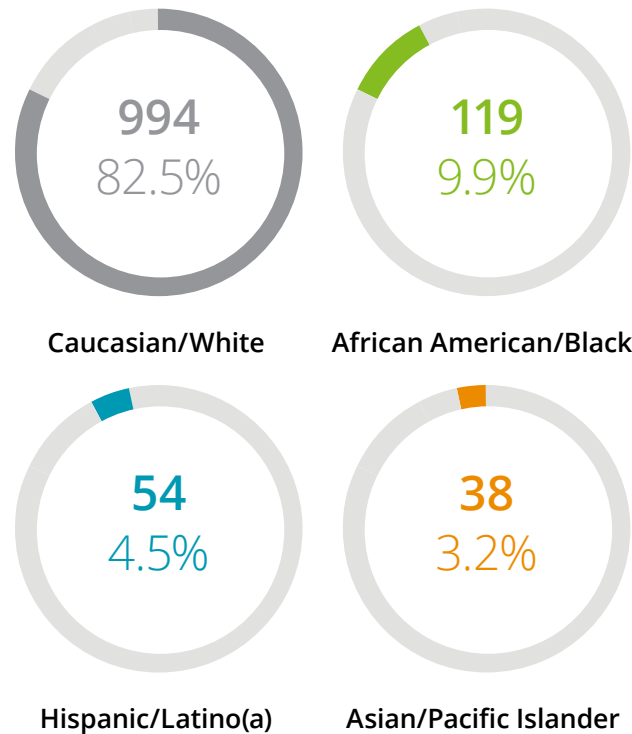
	2004		2010		2012		2016	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
<b>Total men</b>	993	83.1%	993	82.0%	974	80.2%	928	77.0%
<b>Total women</b>	202	16.9%	218	18.0%	240	19.8%	277	23.0%
<b>Women and minorities</b>	344	28.8%	364	30.1%	390	32.1%	432	35.9%
<b>Minority men</b>	142	11.9%	146	12.1%	150	12.4%	155	12.9%
<b>Minority women</b>	36	3.0%	41	3.4%	47	3.9%	56	4.6%
<b>Minorities</b>	178	14.9%	187	15.4%	197	16.2%	211	17.5%
<b>Total board seats</b>	1,195	100.0%	1,211	100.0%	1,214	100.0%	1,205	100.0%



# 2016 FORTUNE 100 Findings

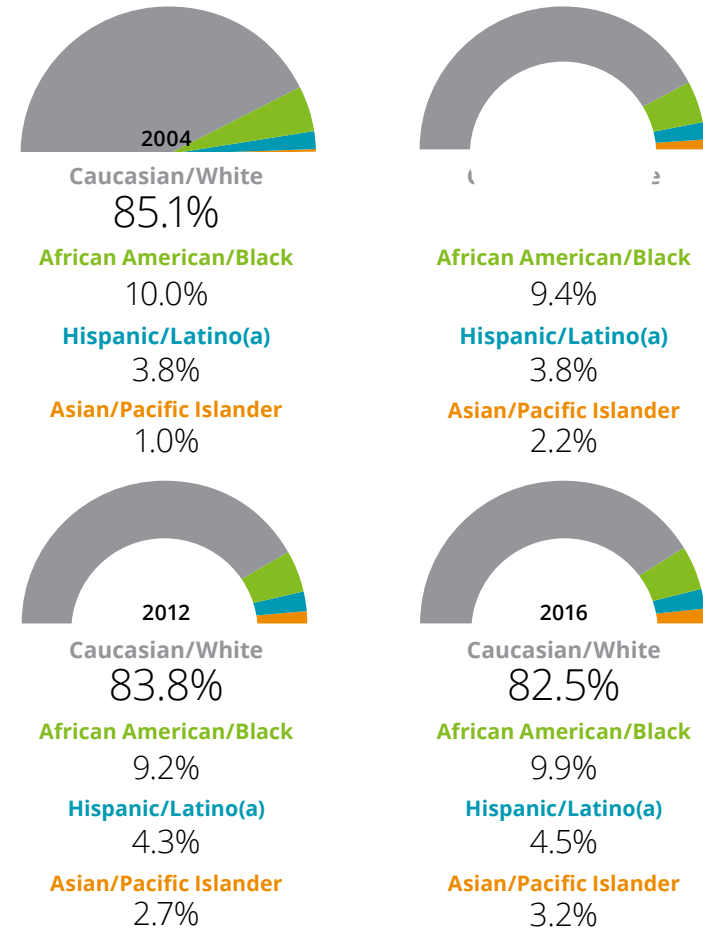
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Figure 3:  
Fortune 100 Total Board Seats by Race/Ethnicity



In 2016, fewer than 20 percent of board seats were held by African Americans/Blacks, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics/Latino(a)s, though this is still a larger number than in the Fortune 500 as a whole. While the pace has been slow, ABD's mission is to increase diverse representation on corporate boards, and recently ABD set a target for 40 percent of all board seats to be occupied by women and/or minorities in the Fortune 500 by 2020. The Fortune 100 sometimes can set the tone and pace for the Fortune 500, so we would hope the data to show a faster rate of change in future years.

Figure 4:  
Fortune 100 Percentage of Board Seats by Race/Ethnicity



Over time, we see that the general progress of board participation rates by minorities in Fortune 100 companies has been slow. Representation of Asians/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics/Latino(a)s has remained relatively flat since 2004. Though after seeing losses in 2010 and 2012, African Americans/Blacks have seen a slight increase in representation. Although there has been a nominal uptick for Asians/Pacific Islanders, it is important to recognize that they are starting from single digit representation, and the overall effect of the increase on representation is negligible.



# 2016 FORTUNE 100 Findings

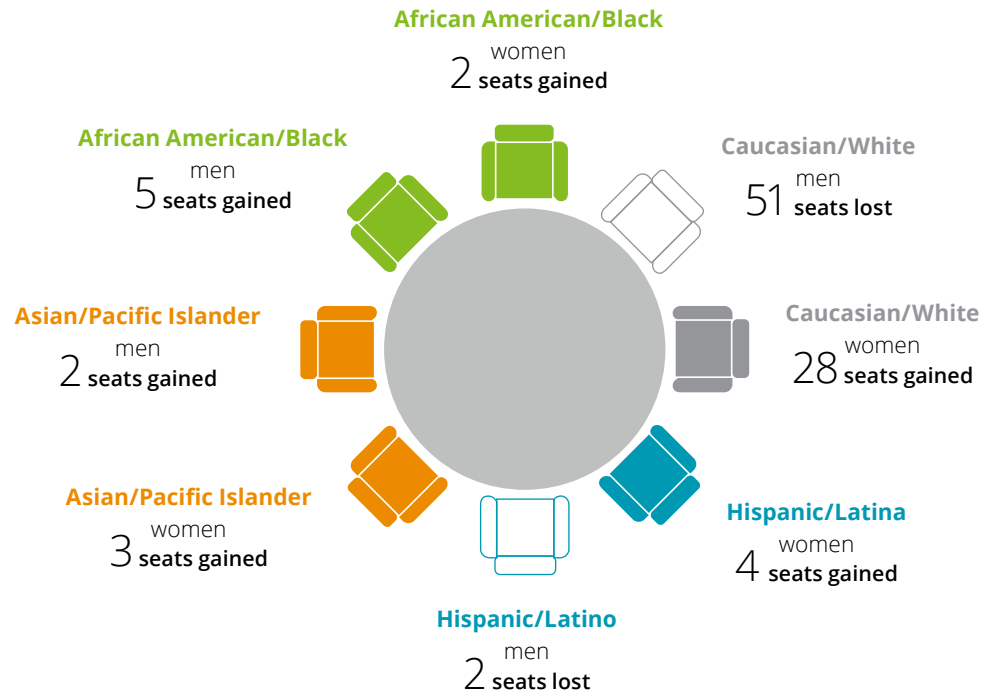
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Figure 5:  
**Fortune 100 Seats Gained/Lost From 2012 to 2016 by Gender and Race/Ethnicity**



Similar to prior years, there has been a small shift in the number of board seats held by women and minorities in the Fortune 100. While Asian/Pacific Islander women and Hispanic/Latina women saw 30 percent and 40 percent increases from 2012, respectively, the actual number of directors increased was small.

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Table 2:  
**Fortune 100 Board Seats by Race/Ethnicity**

		Seats in 2012	Change in Seats	% Increase or Decrease in Seats From 2012 to 2016
African American/Black	Men	85	5	5.9%
African American/Black	Women	27	2	7.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	Men	23	2	8.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	Women	10	3	30.0%
Hispanic/Latino(a)	Men	42	(2)	-4.8%
Hispanic/Latino(a)	Women	10	4	40.0%
Caucasian/White	Men	824	(51)	-6.2%
Caucasian/White	Women	193	28	14.5%
All	Men	974	(46)	-4.7%
All	Women	240	37	15.4%



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A portrait of progress, and perhaps an implicit benchmark for the future, the data shows the relative board penetration by minorities and women across the *Fortune* 100. There have been reductions in the number of companies in the 0-10 percent and 11-20 percent range and growth in the next three categories. Significant is the leap of *Fortune* 100 companies with 41-50 percent women and/or minorities, from 14 in 2012 to 24 in 2016, though it should be noted that there was a slight decrease in the number of companies with greater than 50 percent women and minorities. Beginning in 2012, we saw a shift amongst the companies of the *Fortune* 100, with the majority having more than 30 percent board members who are women and/or minorities. This trend continued in the current year, with 65 percent of companies now having more than 30 percent of their board comprised of women and minorities.

Table 3:  
**Distribution of *Fortune* 100 Companies by Diversity of Board, 2004–2016**

Percentage of Board Directors Who are Women and/or Minorities	2004	2010	2012	2016
0-10%	4	6	7	3
11-20%	22	16	17	3
21-30%	33	32	23	28
31-40%	29	28	28	31
41-50%	11	14	14	24
Greater than 50%	1	4	11	9

## Companies with Greater than 50% of Board Directors Who are Women and/or Minorities

2004: 1



2010: 4



2012: 11



2016: 9



In 2016, 65% of companies now have more than 30% of their board comprised of **women and minorities**.

# 2016 FORTUNE 500 Findings<sup>2</sup>

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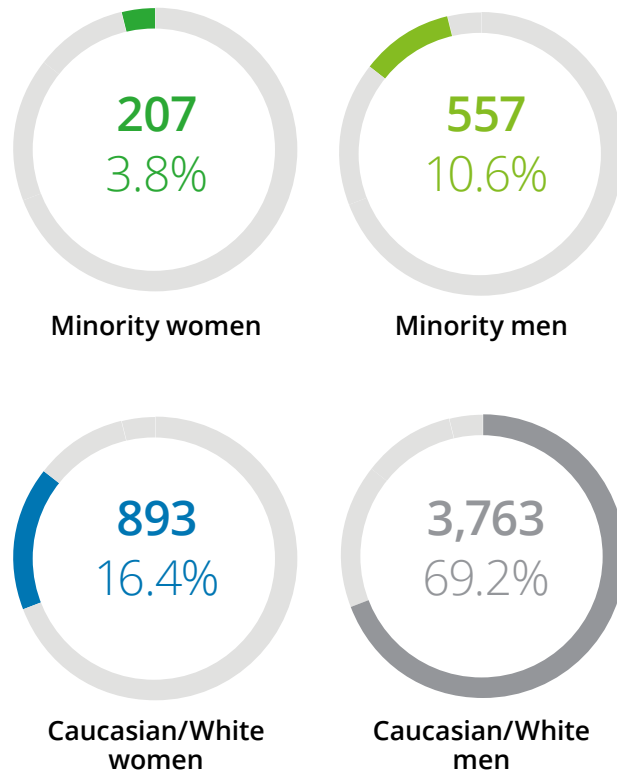
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<sup>2</sup> Fortune 500 analyses are based on data from 492 companies in the Fortune 500. Results were reported within one-tenth of a percent. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding. Please see the methodology for more details. The analysis for the Fortune 500 began in 2010. The differences are statistically significant, but there was no statistical sampling performed due to the fact that we look at all elements of the population.

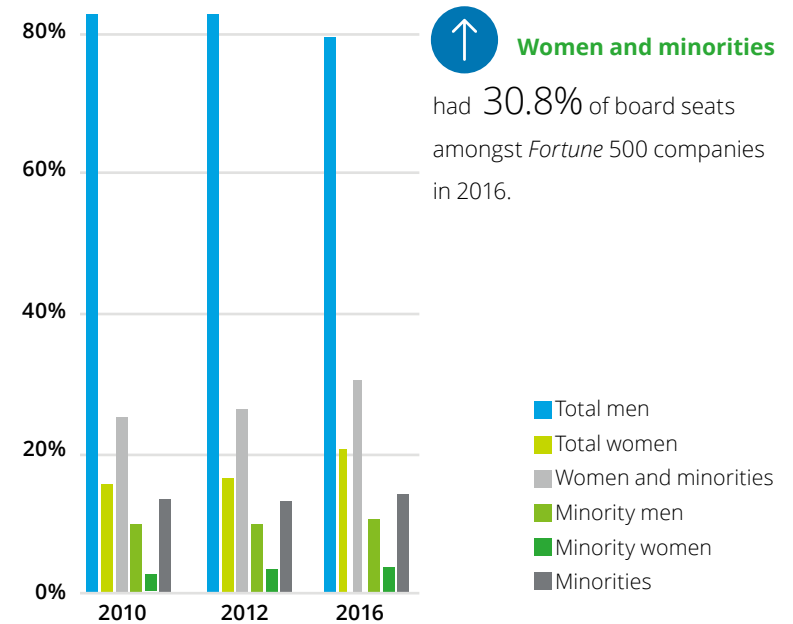
<sup>3</sup> For this census, we measured the top companies by revenue as identified by our research cut-off date (for 2016, the research cut-off date was June 30, 2016). The census results compare Fortune 100 or 500 results against results from prior censuses, not against a specific identified set of companies over time (in other words, the composition of the Fortune 100 and 500 groups changes over time, but the methodology to identify them does not).

Figure 6:  
**Fortune 500 Total Board Seats by Gender and Minority Status**



The data shows slight increases across the years, but board representation is increasing at a slow rate. In this census, the representation of women and minorities has reached an all-time high at 30.8 percent. This growth seems to be led by Fortune 100 companies, who have 35.9 percent representation of women and minorities holding board seats. This increase will need to continue in order to reach the ABD goal of 40 percent women and minorities by 2020.

Figure 7:  
**Fortune 500 Board Seats by Gender and Minority Status**



In 2016, women and minorities held 30.8 percent of board seats amongst Fortune 500 companies. While this number represents an increase from 2012, when women and minorities held slightly more than 25 percent of board seats, women and minorities continue to be underrepresented at the decision making tables of these companies.<sup>3</sup> Minority men participation has varied over the time periods examined, with steeper gains in representation coming from minority women and Caucasian/White women. Similar to the trends observed in the Fortune 100, minority men and women experienced only slight gains in the six-year span we have been tracking Fortune 500 board diversity. See Table 4 for complete figures and percentages.

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Table 4:

**Fortune 500 Board Seats by Gender and Minority Status**

	2010		2012		2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total men</b>	4,607	84.3%	4,575	83.4%	4,340	79.8%
<b>Total women</b>	856	15.7%	913	16.6%	1,100	20.2%
<b>Women and minorities</b>	1,395	25.5%	1,468	26.7%	1,677	30.8%
<b>Minority men</b>	539	9.9%	555	10.1%	577	10.6%
<b>Minority women</b>	161	2.9%	176	3.2%	207	3.8%
<b>Minorities</b>	700	12.8%	731	13.3%	784	14.4%
<b>Total board seats</b>	5,463	100.0%	5,488	100.0%	5,440	100.0%



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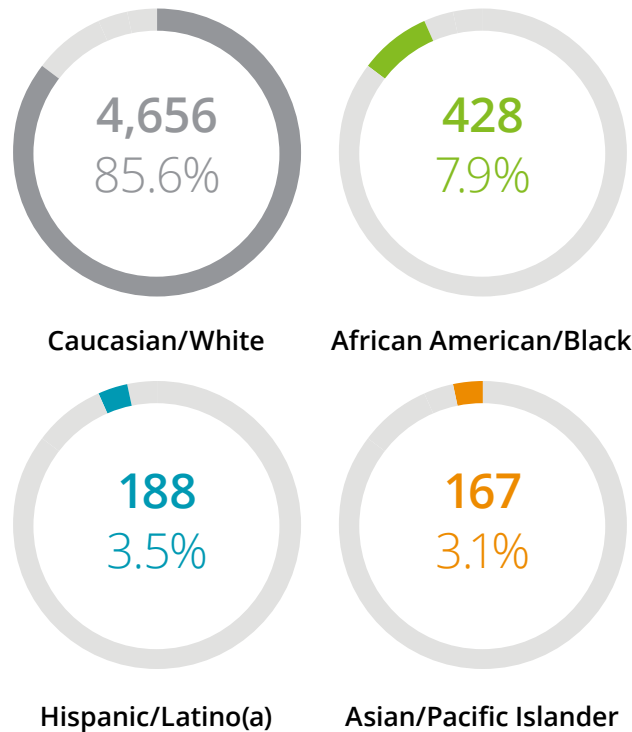
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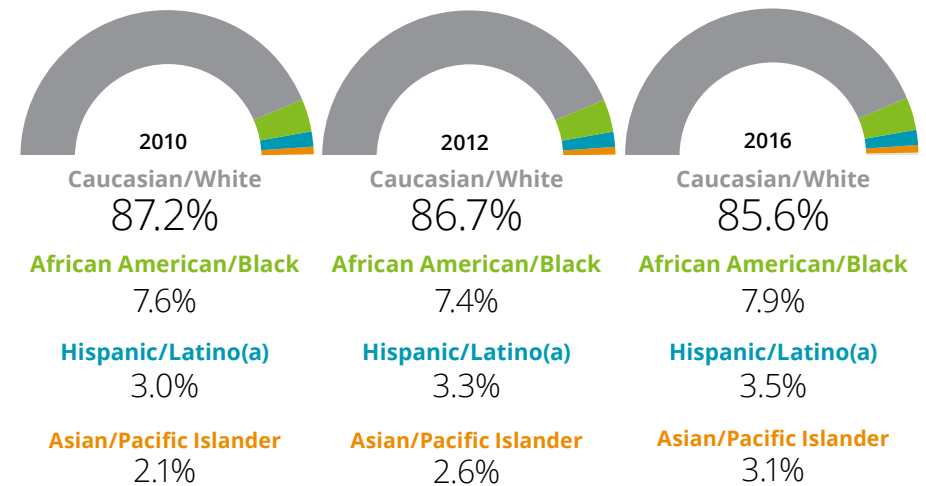
African American/Blacks, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics/Latino(a)s trends show minimal changes.

Figure 8:  
**Fortune 500 Total Board Seats by Race/Ethnicity**



In 2016, fewer than 15 percent of board seats in the *Fortune* 500 were held by African Americans/Blacks, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and Hispanic/Latino(a)s. Representation of minorities within the *Fortune* 500 is smaller than in the *Fortune* 100, where minorities held nearly 18 percent of board seats.

Figure 9:  
**Fortune 500 Percentage of Board Seats by Race/Ethnicity**



Between 2010 and 2016, the data shows minimal changes for African Americans/Blacks, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics/Latino(a)s in terms of board seats held in the *Fortune* 500. Trends for each of these racial and ethnic groups are essentially even across all years, which means consistent representation across time – no increase. The *Fortune* 100's slightly higher percentage of diversity on boards led in increases for many groups, especially Asian/Pacific Islanders.

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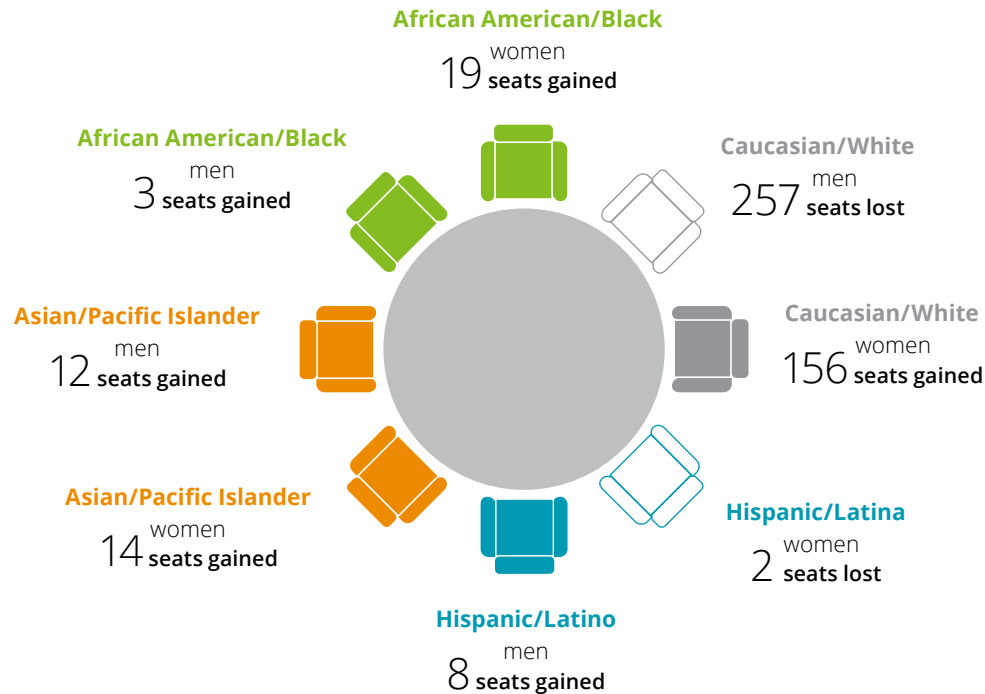
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Figure 10:

**Fortune 500 Seats Gained/Lost From 2012 to 2016 by Gender and Race/Ethnicity**



Against a backdrop of a nearly unchanged number of total board seats between 2012 and 2016, women and minorities continued to log gains. The figure and following table show the comparative gains and losses for each group, and that while modest changes in raw numbers, there are strong rates of change for many groups. We see a small shift in the number of seats held by women and minorities in the Fortune 500.

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Table 5:

**Fortune 500 Board Seats by Race/Ethnicity**

		Seats in 2012	Change in Seats	% Increase or Decrease in Seats From 2012 to 2016
African American/Black	Men	303	3	1.0%
African American/Black	Women	103	19	18.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	Men	111	12	10.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	Women	30	14	46.7%
Hispanic/Latino(a)	Men	139	8	5.8%
Hispanic/Latino(a)	Women	43	(2)	-4.7%
Caucasian/White	Men	4,020	(257)	-6.4%
Caucasian/White	Women	737	156	21.2%
All	Men	4,575	(235)	-5.1%
All	Women	913	187	20.5%





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As we saw in our analysis of the *Fortune* 100, there is shift in representation showing that more companies have achieved between 11 percent and 40 percent women and minority representation. Again, much like the *Fortune* 100, there has been a reduction in the number of firms reporting in at the low end and a growth of those in the 31-40 percent and greater than 40 percent category. Progress is evident across the reporting periods. In 2010, the majority of *Fortune* 500 companies had 0-30 percent women and/or minority board director representation, and this trend continued in 2012. However, from 2010 to 2012, the number of *Fortune* 500 companies with 31-40 percent and greater than 40 percent of women and/or minority board directors increased. The 2016 data also shows continued growth in the 31-40 percent category and greater than 40 percent category of women and/or minorities directors. While we are excited to see that nearly 50 percent of *Fortune* 500 boards have reached at least 30 percent women and minorities on their boards, we need to also consider the “recycle rate” or rate at which individuals serve on more than one board. For example, if every board member served on exactly one board, the recycle rate would be 1, and if every board member served on two boards, the rate would be 2. The recycle rate is higher for women and minorities than for Caucasian/White men, showing that while the diversity of boards may be increasing, there is not necessarily an equivalent rate of increase in the number of new women and minorities on boards. This higher recycle rate may also point to a need to look at a broader set of networks, backgrounds, skills, and experiences for potential board candidates.

Table 6:  
**Distribution of Fortune 500 Companies by Diversity of Board, 2010–2016**

Percentage of Board Directors Who are Women and/or Minorities	2010	2012	2016
0%	32	32	15
1-10%	31	32	21
11-20%	124	124	82
21-30%	148	133	133
31-40%	100	105	146
Greater than 40%	54	69	95

## Companies with Greater than 40% of Board Directors Who are Women and/or Minorities

2010: 54



2012: 69



2016: 95



In 2016, nearly 50% of of *Fortune* 500 boards have reached at least 30% **women and minorities** on their boards.

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These companies demonstrate broad diversity based on the analysis; however, the number of companies that have broad diversity has remained relatively stagnant over the years. In fact, this list contains one fewer company than in the 2012 census.

Table 7:

**Fortune 500 Board with the Broadest Diversity<sup>4</sup> by Fortune Rank<sup>5</sup>**

Rank	Company Name	Total Directors	Men	Women	Caucasian/ White	African American/ Black	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic/ Latino(a)
20	HP	13	8	5	7	2	3	1
27	Wells Fargo	16	9	7	11	1	2	2
40	MetLife	12	8	4	9	1	1	1
41	Archer Daniels Midland	12	11	1	8	1	1	2
44	PepsiCo	15	11	4	11	1	1	2
50	Prudential Financial	15	11	4	9	3	1	2
53	Disney	12	8	4	8	1	1	2
55	Pfizer	11	8	3	8	1	1	1
76	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance	14	9	5	11	1	1	1
99	Time Warner	12	10	2	9	1	1	1
103	Macy's	15	9	6	11	2	1	1
116	Time Warner Cable	12	10	2	9	1	1	1
126	Alcoa	15	12	3	12	1	1	1
131	U.S. Bancorp	14	10	4	11	1	1	1
141	Eli Lilly	14	10	4	10	1	1	2
146	Starbucks	13	10	3	9	2	1	1
149	Altria Group	11	9	2	8	1	1	1
166	PG&E Corp.	12	9	3	8	1	2	1
197	Nordstrom	13	10	3	10	1	1	1
199	Aramark	10	9	1	7	1	1	1
204	Visa	12	9	3	9	1	1	1
227	Farmers Insurance Exchange	12	11	1	9	1	1	1
279	Sempra Energy	12	9	3	9	1	1	1
302	GameStop	11	9	2	8	1	1	1
304	Hormel Foods	15	11	4	10	2	2	1
330	Avis Budget Group	13	11	2	9	1	2	1
350	PPL	9	8	1	5	2	1	1
455	Clorox	11	8	3	6	2	1	2
487	Booz Allen Hamilton Holding	10	8	2	7	1	1	1

<sup>4</sup> Broadest diversity is defined as having at least one director from each of the four major racial/ethnic groups defined by the census and at least one woman director. Race/Ethnicity categories used here are those defined by the US Census Bureau.

<sup>5</sup> To ascertain each company's total number of directors and board composition, Deloitte reviewed Securities and Exchange Commission annual filings submitted as of June 30, 2016. Please see the research methodology for more information.

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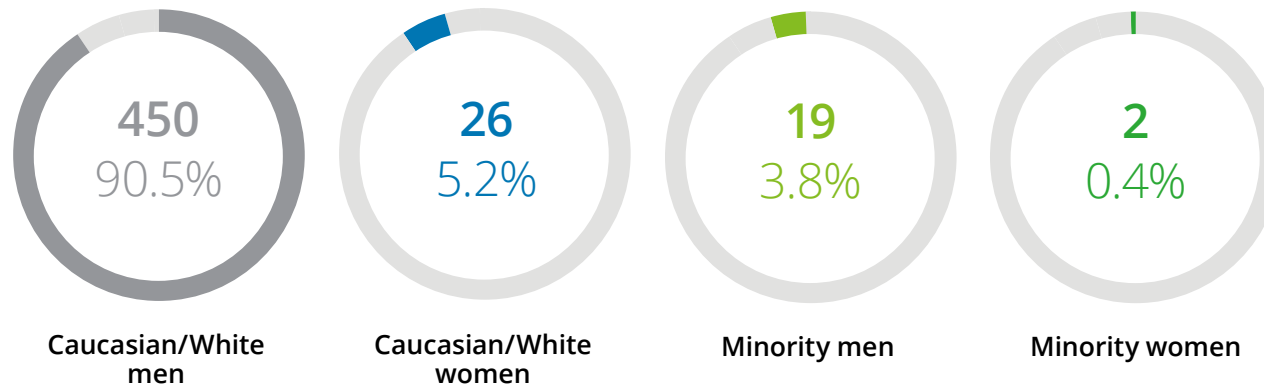
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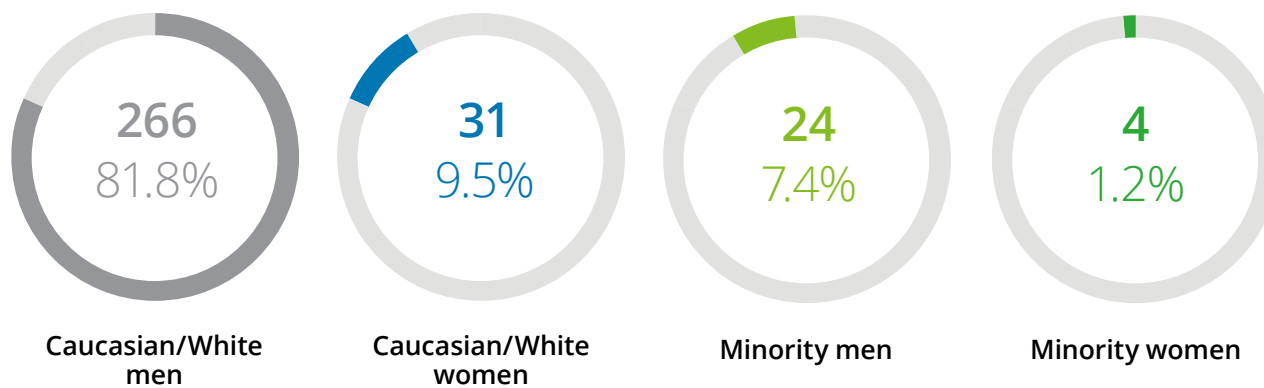
Despite relatively slow growth in the overall representation of women and minorities on corporate boards, there are examples of gains for women and minorities across many key board functions. As compared with 2012, representation of minorities and women in every key leadership position has increased, though not notably in any category. The increase in women and minorities holding leadership positions such as “chair” or “committee chair” does not mask the fact that the rate of overall increase in their representation is slower than desired.

Figure 11:  
**Fortune 500 Board Leadership Position**

## BOARD CHAIR



## LEAD DIRECTOR



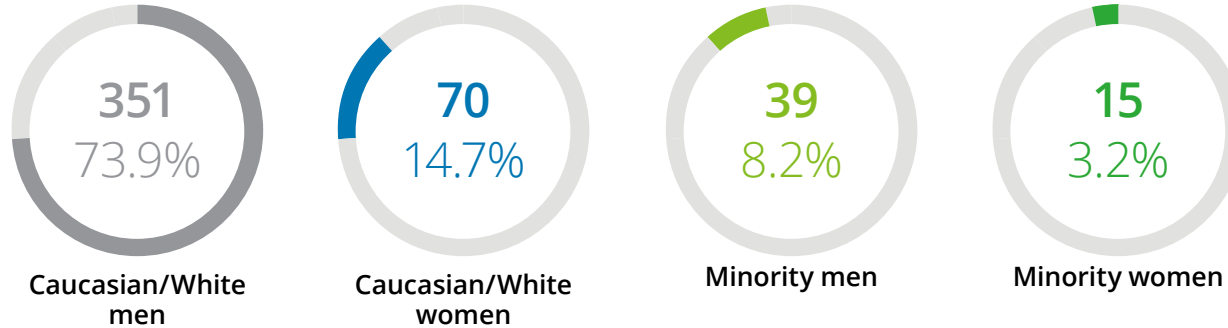
# 2016 FORTUNE 500 Findings

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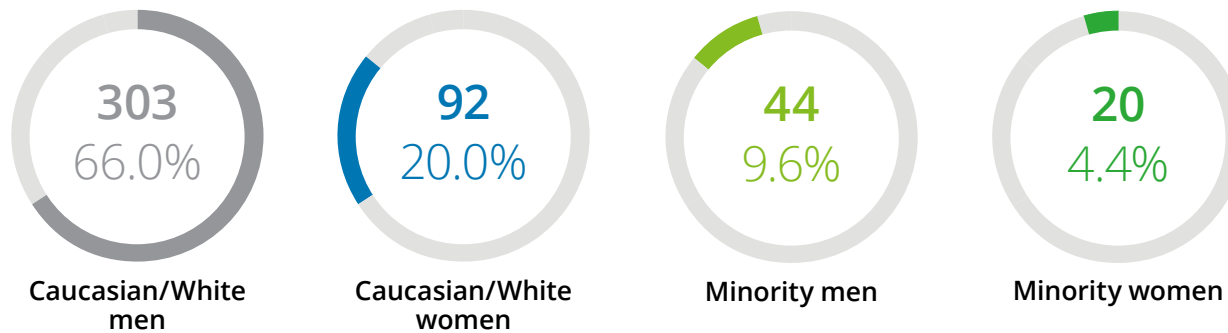
Figure 11: (continued)

## Fortune 500 Board Leadership Position

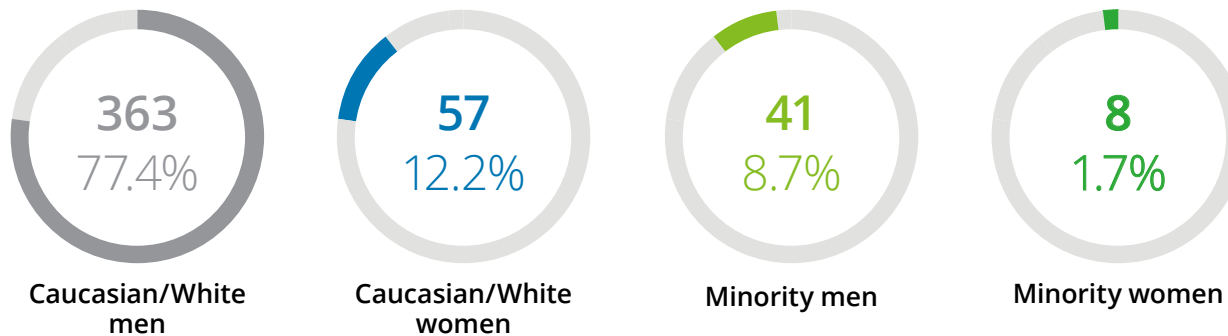
### AUDIT COMMITTEE CHAIR



### NOMINATION/GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE CHAIR DIRECTOR



### COMPENSATION COMMITTEE CHAIR



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## Closing Thoughts

While the census data shows overall gains in women and minorities in the boardroom, the pace at which *Fortune* 500 boards are becoming more diverse is slow. These boards and board members have an opportunity. Diversity is beginning to be viewed through a much wider lens to encompass a range of skills, experiences, and perspectives that could help safeguard an organization against new and emerging threats. It is also important for boards to be comprised of individuals that offer different perspectives in order to understand and better serve the diverse customer base that exists today. The fact that many companies are facing a growing number of competitive, regulatory, and technological issues is driving this broader view of diversity. It will be important for corporate boards to consider the benefits and skillsets that gender, racial, and ethnic diversity could bring to boardroom discussions.



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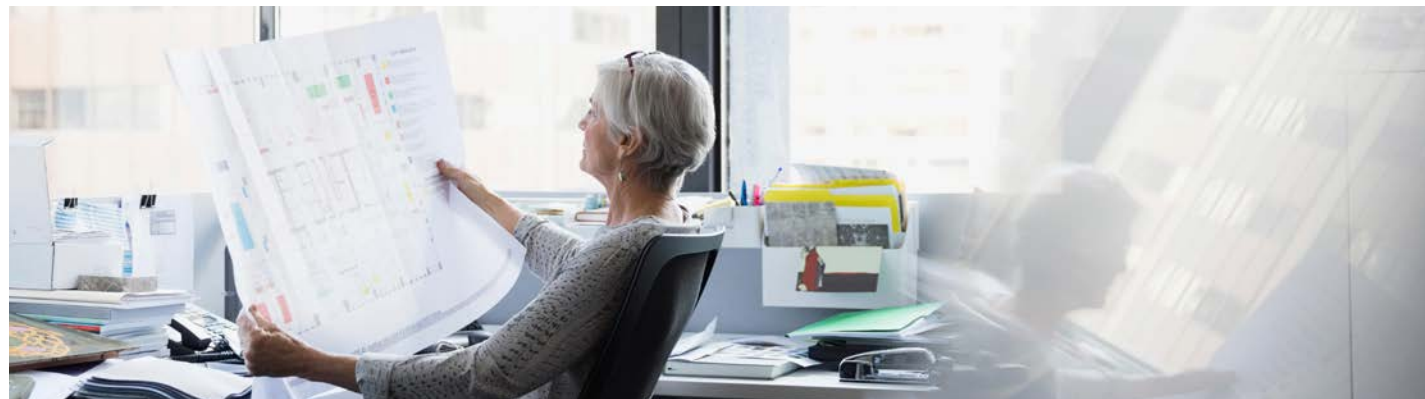
**Appendix**

Appendix 1:<sup>6</sup>

**Fortune 100 Total Board Seats by Race/Ethnicity and Gender**

	2004		2010		2012		2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>African American/Black</b>	120	10.0%	114	9.4%	112	9.2%	119	9.9%
Men	93	7.8%	88	7.3%	85	7.0%	90	7.5%
Women	27	2.3%	26	2.1%	27	2.2%	29	2.4%
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	12	1.0%	27	2.2%	33	2.7%	38	3.2%
Men	9	0.8%	21	1.7%	23	1.9%	25	2.1%
Women	3	0.3%	6	0.5%	10	0.8%	13	1.1%
<b>Hispanic/Latino(a)</b>	46	3.8%	46	3.8%	52	4.3%	54	4.5%
Men	40	3.3%	37	3.1%	42	3.5%	40	3.3%
Women	6	0.5%	9	0.7%	10	0.8%	14	1.2%
<b>Caucasian/White</b>	1,017	85.1%	1,024	84.6%	1,017	83.8%	994	82.5%
Men	851	71.2%	847	69.9%	824	67.9%	773	64.1%
Women	166	13.9%	177	14.6%	193	15.9%	221	18.3%
<b>Total board seats</b>	1,195	100.0%	1,211	100.0%	1,214	100.0%	1,205	100.0%

<sup>6</sup> Data includes 98 of 100 Fortune 100 companies with two exclusions due to availability of filings. Race/Ethnicity categories used here are those defined by the US Census Bureau.



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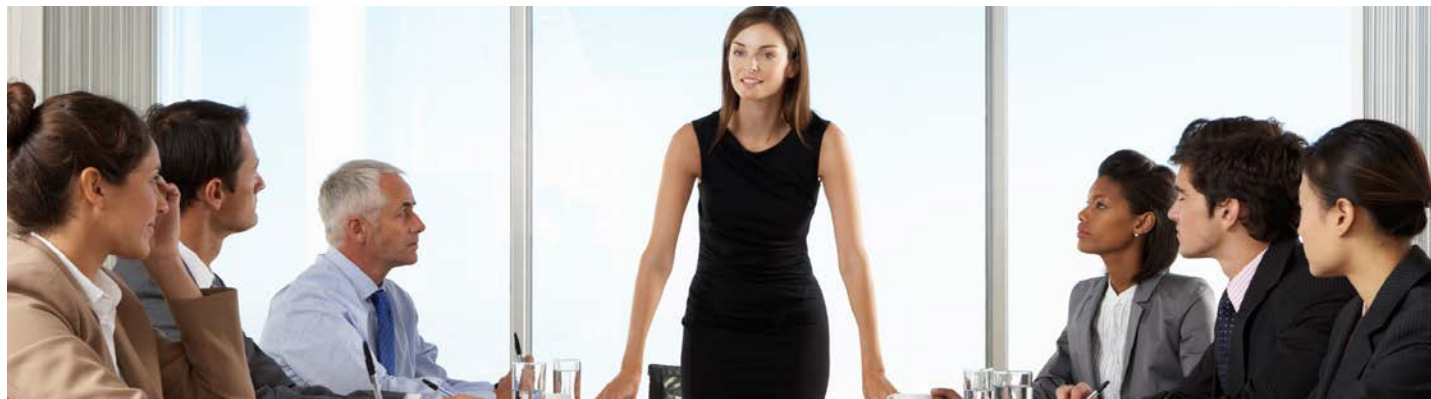
Fortune 500 Findings

**Appendix**

Appendix 2:7

**Fortune 500 Total Board Seats by Race/Ethnicity and Gender**

	2010		2012		2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>African American/Black</b>	417	7.6%	406	7.4%	428	7.9%
Men	312	5.7%	303	5.5%	306	5.6%
Women	105	1.9%	103	1.9%	122	2.2%
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	115	2.1%	141	2.6%	167	3.1%
Men	97	1.8%	111	2.0%	123	2.3%
Women	18	0.3%	30	0.5%	44	0.8%
<b>Hispanic/Latino(a)</b>	166	3.0%	182	3.3%	188	3.5%
Men	128	2.3%	139	2.5%	147	2.7%
Women	38	0.7%	43	0.8%	41	0.8%
<b>Other</b>	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%
Men	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%
Women	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<b>Caucasian/White</b>	4,763	87.2%	4,757	86.7%	4,656	85.6%
Men	4,068	74.5%	4,020	73.3%	3,763	69.2%
Women	695	12.7%	737	13.4%	893	16.4%
<b>Total Board Seats</b>	5,463	100.0%	5,488	100.0%	5,440	100.0%



<sup>7</sup> Data includes 492 of 500 Fortune 500 companies with eight exclusions due to availability of filings. Race/Ethnicity categories used here are those defined by the US Census Bureau.

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## Appendix

Appendix 3:

### Fortune 100 Data and Recycle Rates 2004 and 2016

	Total Board Seats				Total Directors				Recycle Rate 2004	Recycle Rate 2016
	2004		2016		2004		2016			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
<b>Fortune 100 Total</b>	<b>1,195</b>		<b>1,205</b>		<b>995</b>		<b>1,074</b>		<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.12</b>
Men	993	83.1%	928	77.0%	824	82.8%	830	77.3%	1.21	1.12
Women	202	16.9%	277	23.0%	171	17.2%	244	22.7%	1.18	1.14
<b>Caucasians/Whites Total</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>85.1%</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>82.5%</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>87.1%</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>83.2%</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.11</b>
Men	851	71.2%	773	64.1%	724	72.8%	696	64.8%	1.18	1.11
Women	166	13.9%	221	18.3%	143	14.4%	198	18.4%	1.16	1.12
<b>Women and Minorities Total</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>35.9%</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>35.2%</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.14</b>
<b>Minorities Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.17</b>
African American/Black	120	10.0%	119	9.9%	80	8.0%	102	9.5%	1.50	1.17
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	1.0%	38	3.2%	11	1.1%	35	3.3%	1.09	1.09
Hispanic/Latino(a)	46	3.8%	54	4.5%	37	3.7%	43	4.0%	1.24	1.26
<b>Minority Men Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.16</b>
African American/Black	93	7.8%	90	7.5%	60	6.0%	76	7.1%	1.55	1.18
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	0.8%	25	2.1%	9	0.9%	24	2.2%	1.00	1.04
Hispanic/Latino(a)	40	3.3%	40	3.3%	31	3.1%	34	3.2%	1.29	1.18
<b>Minority Women Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.22</b>
African American/Black	27	2.3%	29	2.4%	20	2.0%	26	2.4%	1.35	1.12
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.3%	13	1.1%	2	0.2%	11	1.0%	1.50	1.18
Hispanic/Latino(a)	<b>6</b>	0.5%	14	1.2%	6	0.6%	9	0.8%	1.00	1.56



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Appendix 4:

### Fortune 500 Data and Recycle Rates for 2010 and 2016

	Total Board Seats				Total Directors				Recycle Rate 2010	Recycle Rate 2016
	2010		2016		2010		2016			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
<b>Fortune 500 Total</b>	<b>5,463</b>		<b>5,440</b>		<b>4,423</b>		<b>4,496</b>		<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.21</b>
Men	4,607	84.3%	4,340	79.8%	3,758	85.0%	3,610	80.3%	1.23	1.20
Women	856	15.7%	1,100	20.2%	665	15.0%	886	19.7%	1.29	1.24
<b>Caucasians/Whites Total</b>	<b>4,763</b>	<b>87.2%</b>	<b>4,656</b>	<b>85.6%</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>88.7%</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>86.7%</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.19</b>
Men	4,068	74.5%	3,763	69.2%	3,368	76.1%	3,170	70.5%	1.21	1.19
Women	695	12.7%	893	16.4%	554	12.5%	730	16.2%	1.25	1.22
<b>Women and Minorities Total</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.26</b>
<b>Minorities Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.32</b>
African American/Black	417	7.6%	428	7.9%	278	6.3%	307	6.8%	1.50	1.39
Asian/Pacific Islander	115	2.1%	167	3.1%	96	2.2%	147	3.3%	1.20	1.14
Hispanic/Latino(a)	166	3.0%	188	3.5%	125	2.8%	141	3.1%	1.33	1.33
Other	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	1.00	1.00
<b>Minority Men Total</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.31</b>
African American/Black	312	5.7%	306	5.6%	210	4.7%	217	4.8%	1.49	1.41
Asian/Pacific Islander	97	1.8%	123	2.3%	81	1.8%	111	2.5%	1.20	1.11
Hispanic/Latino(a)	128	2.3%	147	2.7%	97	2.2%	111	2.5%	1.32	1.32
Other	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	1.00	1.00
<b>Minority Women Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1.33</b>
African American/Black	105	1.9%	122	2.2%	68	1.5%	90	2.0%	1.54	1.36
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	0.3%	44	0.8%	15	0.3%	36	0.8%	1.20	1.22
Hispanic/Latino(a)	38	0.7%	41	0.8%	28	0.6%	30	0.7%	1.36	1.37
Other	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%		

# Appendix

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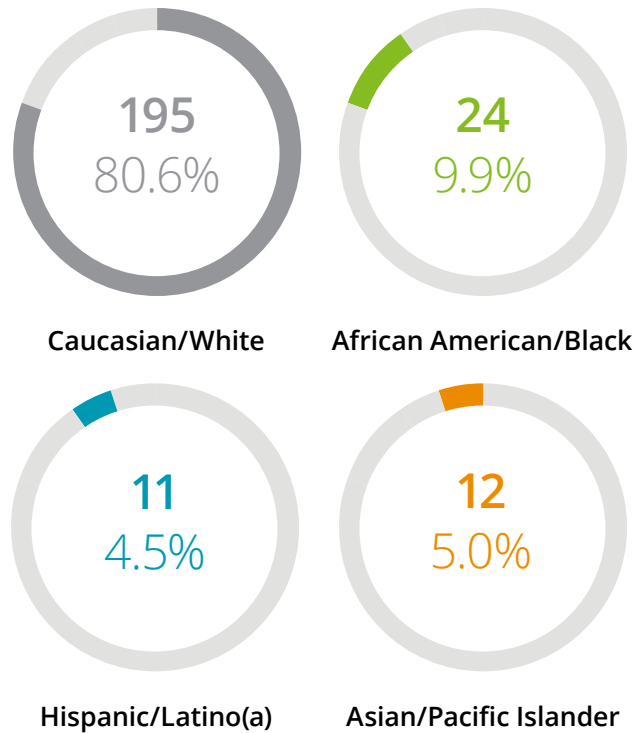
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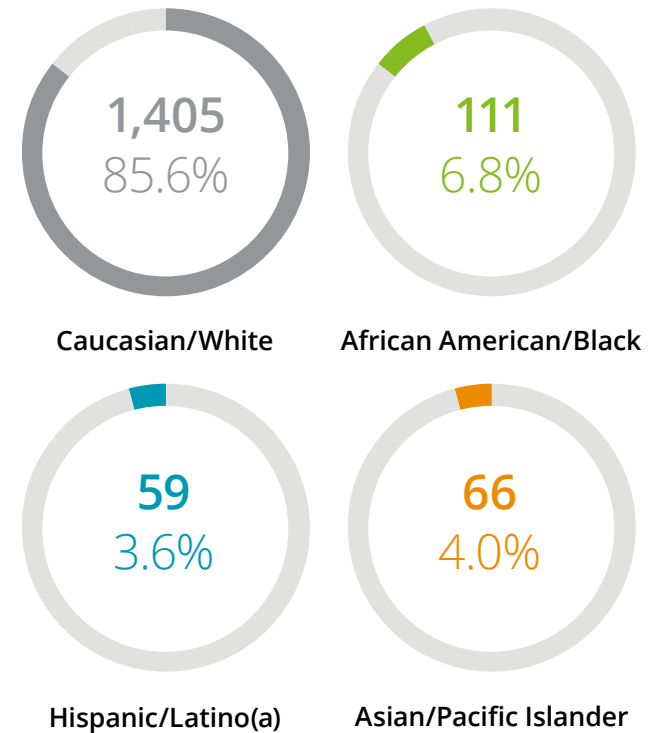
Appendix 5:

**Fortune 100 Race/Ethnicity of Directors in 2016 Who Were Not Observed in 2012**



Appendix 6:

**Fortune 500 Race/Ethnicity of Directors in 2016 Who Were Not Observed in 2012**



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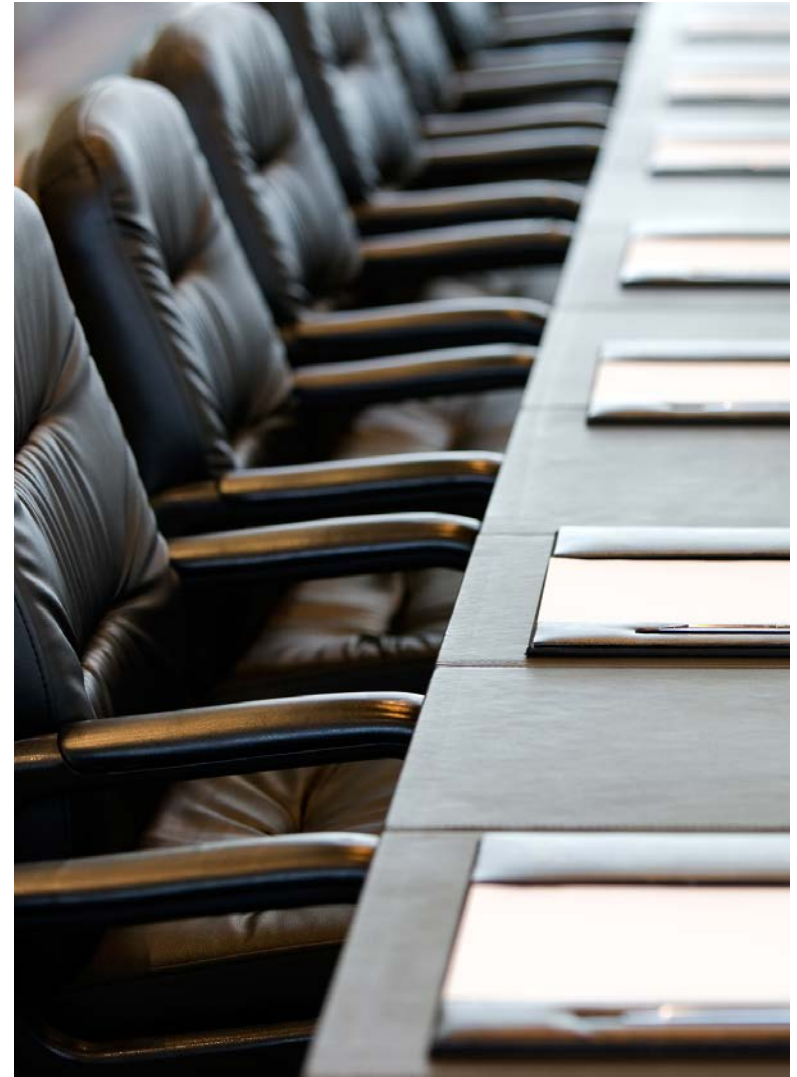
## Research Methodology

ABD and Deloitte utilized a census methodology for the 2016 Board Diversity Census. The Board Diversity Census counts *Fortune* 500 board directors to provide a measurement of the representation and progress of women and minorities in business leadership and to allow for comparable statistics based not on a discrete list of identical companies, but on the *Fortune*-listed companies in the given years for which the census was conducted.

The Board Diversity Census analyses are based on companies on the *Fortune* 500 list published in 2016. ABD examined *Fortune* 500 companies because they are recognized, and serve as the most influential businesses in the US, ranked by revenue each year.

For the purposes of this study, extensive research was conducted to confirm the gender, race, and ethnicity of board directors. To ascertain each company's total number of directors and board composition, Deloitte reviewed Securities and Exchange Commission annual filings submitted as of June 30, 2016. If these statements were not available or did not list the Board of Directors, Deloitte leveraged other financial statements, such as S-4/A, S1/A, etc. For insurance, companies that do not submit annual filings to the SEC, Deloitte obtained information from the National Association of Insurance Companies (NAIC) regulatory database of annual statements submitted as of June 30, 2016.<sup>8</sup> Certain data fields, e.g., Board Chair, Lead Director, Committee Chairmen are not typically identifiable in filings from insurance companies. Additionally, the annual shareholder meeting had to have occurred by June 30, 2016. If these two conditions were not met, Deloitte referred back to the most recent filing that satisfied those parameters.

<sup>8</sup> Information submitted to the SEC and NAIC complies with federal or state law. Requirements ensure proper governance, restricting companies to specific content and timing of the filings. SEC filings require companies to list directors serving on the board up to the annual meeting of shareholders and those listed in NAIC filings as directors.



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For the *Fortune* 100 companies, we evaluated 98 companies due to availability of filings and data. For the *Fortune* 500 companies, we evaluated 492 companies due to availability of filings and data. The excluded companies are listed as follows:

- Jarden, *Fortune* Rank 328
- Jones Financial, *Fortune* Rank 382
- Land O' Lakes, *Fortune* Rank 215
- Lansing Trade Group, *Fortune* Rank 463
- Liberty Mutual Insurance Group, *Fortune* Rank 73
- Pacific Life, *Fortune* Rank 326
- Peter Kiewit Sons' Inc., *Fortune* Rank 314
- TIAA, *Fortune* Rank 82

For the 2016 census, to confirm the gender of individual board members, Deloitte leveraged third party data obtained from ESG MSCI, an independent provider of research-driven insights and tools for institutional investors. To confirm the race/ethnicity of individual board members, data was compared against previous studies conducted by Catalyst, The Executive Leadership Council, the Hispanic Association of Corporate Responsibility and Leadership Education for Asian Pacifics. When an individual director was new to the census, each organization conducted a rigorous review of publicly available information in making an attempt to verify an individual's race and ethnicity. The initial identification was followed by email and written campaigns, and in some instances phone follow-up to the *Fortune* 500 companies in an attempt to validate the race, ethnicity, and gender of individual directors in the *Fortune* 500. ABD makes every effort to achieve a high degree of data accuracy and has applied consistent and numerous attempts to verify the information in this census; changes received after January 13, 2017, have not been included in this report. If errors or omissions are discovered, ABD will make reasonable adjustments. Please contact the ABD at [email@theabd.org](mailto:email@theabd.org) or Deloitte at [centerforboardeffectiveness@deloitte.com](mailto:centerforboardeffectiveness@deloitte.com). For the purpose of this census the following definitions were used:

**Asian/Pacific Islander** is defined as a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent. Southeast Asian generally includes Cambodian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Malaysian, Singaporean, Thai, and Vietnamese. South Asian generally includes Asian Indian, Bangladeshi, Bhutanese, Nepalese, Pakistani, and Sri Lankan. The Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander category is defined as a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

**African American/Black** is defined as a person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. The Black racial category includes people who marked the "Black or African American" checkbox. It also includes respondents who reported entries such as African American; Sub-Saharan African entries, such as Kenyan and Nigerian; and Afro-Caribbean entries, such as Haitian and Jamaican. Sub-Saharan African entries are classified as Black or African American with the exception of Sudanese and Cape Verdean because of their complex, historical heritage. North African entries are classified as White.

**Hispanic/Latino(a)** is defined as a US citizen, a non-citizen national of the US, or a lawful permanent resident of the US who is of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish cultures or origins. It does not include people of Portuguese culture or origin.

**Caucasian/White** is defined as a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

**Gender** refers to the socially constructed and culturally specific behaviors, roles, and attributes (i.e., feminine or masculine) assigned to women and men, respectively, whereas "sex" refers to biological differences. The two terms are not interchangeable.

The census analyses are based on the human resources reporting guidelines created by the Office of Personal Management, the US Census, and the Human Rights Campaign.



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