



BENEFITS: THE UNDERUTILIZED REWARD

EFFECTIVE BENEFIT PROGRAMS FOR A POSITIVE EMPLOYEE EXPERIENCE

Across all markets, an increasing number of employees are currently considering leaving their organizations. Satisfaction with pay and benefits is down. This is attributed to a number of factors (both financial and nonfinancial):

- Eroding loyalty and growing apathy the employer/employee relationship has been damaged
- Shifting views on benefits among employees, with increasingly negative results around the perception of the quality of benefits compared with those offered by other organizations¹

Even though benefits make up an increasingly significant component of the overall compensation package throughout the Asia Pacific region, with at least 35% of employers spending more than 6% of payroll per year on health benefits, 2 many companies have not yet taken steps to incorporate benefits into the strategic part of their overall workforce plans. Most companies offer benefits simply because they have become an expectation of employment, and they fail to leverage existing benefit investments to create a program that can serve as a key competitive differentiator.

Improving transparency at the employee level to showcase supplementary benefit programs, their competitive position, the value delivered to varying employee profiles and the organization's investment on benefits can drive appreciation and satisfaction among employees.

Of course, in order to succeed, employers must include a market-competitive benefit package that has the following bare essentials:

- It addresses employees' health and wellness requirements and encourages consumerism.
- It offers the biggest value to different employee profiles within an organization.

However, the intricacy and variation of benefit plan designs make it a seemingly impossible task to compare one's benefits policy against other companies' policies.

How can this process be achieved?

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¹ Mercer's What's WorkingTM 2011 Survey

² Mercer and Marsh Asia Pacific Total Health and Choice in Benefits 2011 Survey, available at www.mercer.com/TotalHealthChoice



STEP 1: CREATE A MARKET-COMPETITIVE BENEFIT PACKAGE VIA OUALITATIVE BENCHMARKING

This is the foundation step. It is important that your local benefit program is competitive in relation to that of your peers/competitors and also in line with your benefit philosophy, strategy and priorities.

Access objective, quantifiable and consistent data for benchmarking benefits against those in the market (all industries or a selected peer group in respect of employee benefit plans), assessing:

- Prevalence
- Quantum of each benefit component by percentile
- Breakdown of benefit by employee group: direct labor, staff, professional, management and senior management
- · Eligibility criteria

Figure 1: Benchmarking Analysis (sample*)

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	Client	Market practice			Commentary	
Eligibility	All full-time employeesDependents are not covered	 81% of companies that have all-staff plans provide Term Life insurance. It is not typical for companies to provide coverage for dependents. 			Median 75th	
Coverage	Sum assured: 24 times monthly salary Total Permanent				Benchmark: Below market practice in terms of coverage	
Disability (TPD) Lump sum of S\$200,000 or s	Disability (TPD): Lump sum of S\$200,000 or sum assured, whichever	25th Percentile Median 75th Percentile *bms refers to be 80% of Term Lift cover both dea	e plans offered	by companies	Recommendation: We recommend that the organization consider increasing Term Life coverage to the market median. Cost impact: Increasing coverage would potentially	
Funding	Insured benefit	The majority of companies insure the Term Life benefit.			increase the premium payable.	
Cost-sharing arrangement	100% of premium paid by the organization	100% of premium is typically borne by the employer.				

Source: Mercer Benefits Monitor™ – Benchmarking report example

By conducting a qualitative benchmarking assessment, you can ensure that your benefit programs at a minimum are:

- · Compliant with local legislation
- Market competitive against either all industry benefits survey results or industry-specific information
- In line with your own internal benefit philosophy or strategy

^{*} Sample: The charts and graphs displayed in this article show a selection of example reports you can expect to receive.

All output would be tailored to your organization's specific data and requirements.



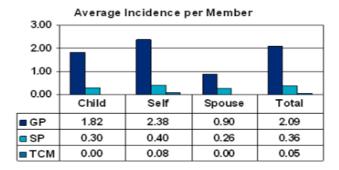
STEP 2: IDENTIFY BENEFIT PLAN COST DRIVERS AND UTILIZATION TRENDS VIA A DEEP-DIVE ANALYSIS OF CLAIMS

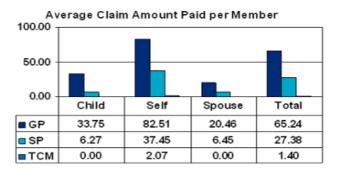
A benefit claims experience study can be a real eye opener. By gaining an understanding of how employees use their benefit plans, you can gain insight into the following:

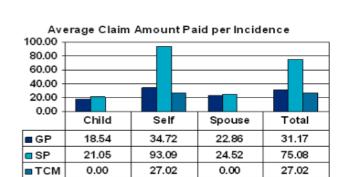
- The benefits employees need/value most
- Medical plan reimbursement ratios, which signal whether benefit levels are adequate
- Cost drivers, in terms of what/where/who is driving the claims that is, which benefits, employees versus dependents, private versus government hospitals, males versus females, etc.

Claims Analysis Outpatient Claims Analysis (By Claimant): GP vs. SP vs. TCM

Figure 2: Cost Drivers and Benefit Adequacy Ratio (sample*)







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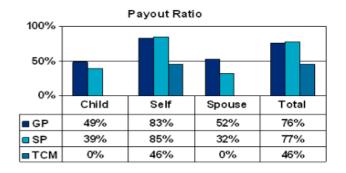
need/value most ... medical

[and] employee health risks.

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GP = general practitioner; SP = specialist practitioner; TCM = traditional Chinese medicine

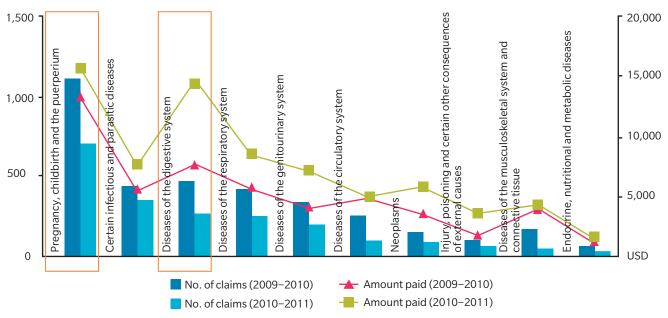




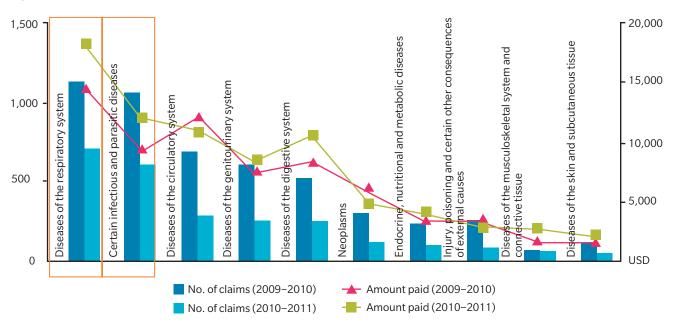
· Health risks among your employees, such as top diagnoses/ailments, and potential actions to address these issues/findings

Figure 3: Health Risks Analysis Example (sample*)

Diagnostic Analysis Inpatient – Diagnosis Groups (by Number of Cases) Employees



Dependents



Source: Mercer proprietary data - diagnostic analysis

It is critical then to couple the findings from this claims analysis with the benchmarking qualitative analysis from step 1 to shape your benefit plan design to promote consumerism, help address cost drivers to ensure that your benefit program continues to be sustainable, and implement targeted, well-managed benefits programs (for example, avoid wasting money on wellness programs that are not specifically addressing your cost or health drivers or are not going to be of value to employees).



STEP 3: DRIVE VALUE AND EMPLOYEE APPRECIATION OF BENEFITS VIA BENEFITS VALUATION ASSESSMENT

It is critical that employees understand the value of the benefits they receive, as opposed to the actual cost of the benefits, which can vary according to plan design, demographics of the group, negotiated premium rates with the insurer and other factors. Ultimately, the amount of money an employer spends on a benefit is not relevant or even visible to an employee. It is the benefits value an employee would evaluate when looking at a job offer.

The question is how to demonstrate this value to the employee. Adding to the level of complexity are the different employee profiles (employee level, gender, age, marital status, children, etc.) within an organization that would make it tougher to identify how companies allocate their benefits budget. To illustrate, a benefits plan with heavier weight on vehicle policies and less on retirement may be of more value to a company of generation Y employees as compared to a company with a more senior demographic. Similarly, medical policies that include dependent coverage would be more of higher value for a married employee with children than a single employee.

To get better insight into the value of a benefits program for the entire workforce, companies can conduct a benchmark analysis to determine the dollar amount each employee would have to pay if he or she were to reproduce the employer-provided benefit and compare this value against their competitors. This diagnostic process is termed Benefits Valuation Analysis (BVA).

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Figure 4: Comparing Your Benefits Plan Values Against Those of a Peer Group (sample*)

Total Benefits 15,000 Retirement Insurance Medical Time loss 12,000 Cars Flexible benefits 9,000 Lower quartile Median Upper quartile 6,000 Rank: 8 USD % Median: 2% 3,000 **Employer G Employer A Employer C** Employer D **Employer B Employer F** Your organization **Employer H Employer**

Source: Benefits Valuation Analysis™

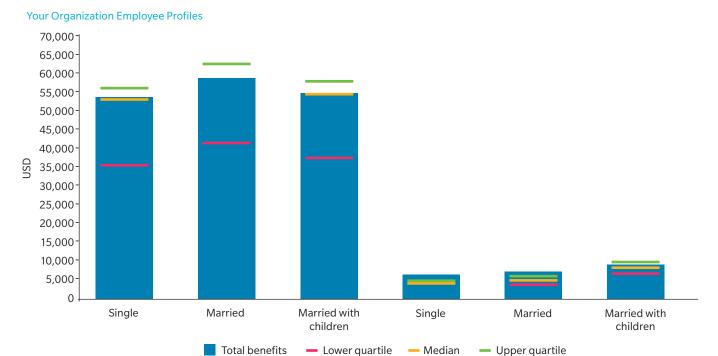


By conducting this analysis, companies can easily see how specific benefits elements, or the benefit plan in its entirety, stack up against those of other companies (see Figure 4). An additional advantage of such an analysis is the ability to also demonstrate equity among the different employee groups (see Figure 5).

Understanding how money is being allocated to benefits items among the various employee profiles and what a valuable benefits package would mean to employees assists organizations justify decisions on changes to plan design. This enables companies to better position and align their benefits package with their employer value proposition and the corporate brand.

Understanding how money is being allocated to benefits items among the various employee profiles ... enables companies to better position and align their benefits package with their value proposition.

Figure 5: Aggregate Values of Benefits Spend Across Different Employee Profiles (sample*)



Source: Mercer Benefits Valuation Analysis™

IN SUMMARY

Applying a three-step process to setting up an effective benefit program will help ensure that you are better equipped to differentiate yourself against competitors/peers, have the necessary information to communicate to employees the value of your benefits, and help ensure that your benefits program meets employees' needs. This approach can be a powerful tool in retaining key talent in a region where the engines of the job market are only just warming up.



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