## Total Remuneration Analysis

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## Introduction and Methodology

## Introduction

- Your Organization partnered with Mercer to conduct a total rewards study for 28 key positions within your industry
- 378 employees were included in the study, $100 \%$ of those reported in the census file provided by Your Organization
- This total rewards study includes an assessment of:
- Annual Base Salary compared to the market
- Benefits compared to an established peer group, assessing plan design competitiveness without the influence of pay
- Total Remuneration, analyzing market positioning when salary and benefits are combined
- Your Organization provided Mercer with cash compensation, benefits, and demographic data for their 28 benchmark jobs; market compensation data was collected by Mercer and reflects a combination of union and non-union data
- Market benefits data is based on Mercer's US Benefits Benchmarking Database and consists of 10 key organizations selected by Your Organization
- Mercer benchmarked all employee benefit programs and calculated annualized values for each employer-paid benefit, which were added to compensation for Your Organization and the market to calculate total remuneration
- This report summarizes the methodologies used for the study and includes our findings and observations
- The appendices contains further information needed to support various workstreams


## Introduction

## Reward Elements



## Methodology

- This study reflects the relative positioning of employer-paid benefits provided to newly-hired employees as compared to a custom peer group:
- The peer group consists of 10 key organizations selected by Your Organization as key competitors for talent; a complete listing is provided in the Appendix
- Benefits are assessed by individual benefit and by four primary benefit groupings:
- Retirement (Defined Benefit, Defined Contribution, Stock Purchase)
- Health (Medical, Dental, Vision)
- Life/Disability (Life Insurance, Short-Term Disability, Long-Term Disability)
- Paid Leave (Paid Time Off, Vacation, Holidays, Personal Leave, Sick Leave, Parental Leave)
- Benefit comparisons focus on both plan provisions and employee cost-share of total benefit premiums
- This study reflects active employer-provided benefits provided to new hires (i.e., legacy benefits provided to a closed group of employees are not included in this analysis)


## Methodology

- Values for cash compensation and benefits (excluding Paid Leave) were combined to generate a total remuneration value for each position
- Results are shown for the workforce as a whole and by job based on individual incumbent data
- Actuarial benefit values are calculated using the employee market value perspective:
- These employee-focused values do not represent actual cost to the employer and hold constant the impact of utilization, marketing, administrative, underwriting, and/or negotiating costs associated with specific plans
- Values are calculated based on both plan provisions and employee cost-share of total benefit premiums
- Benefits were valued using Your Organization's reported workforce and demographic data
- Benefit values will vary based on benefit offering as well as employee pay, age, service, gender, and benefit elections
- Mercer assumes employees participate in the primary plans offered and take full advantage of the maximum employer-provided benefit provisions, even if they are voluntary (the same assumptions are made for the market)

Total Rewards Analysis

## Total Rewards Analysis

## Summary

- While competitiveness varies by job, in aggregate, Your Organization is:
- 14\% above median for Base Salary and 12\% above median for Total Benefits
- 13\% above median for Total Remuneration (TR = Base Salary + Total Benefits)
- Your Organization's TR position of $+13 \%$ above market median stayed relatively flat from the $+14 \%$ positioning for Base Salary, reflecting a Total Benefits offering that is $12 \%$ richer than that offered by the custom peer group
- $100 \%$ of benchmark jobs are positioned within or above the competitive range ( $+/-15 \%$ of market median) for both Base Salary and TR
- $64 \%$ of Your Organization's jobs are more than $15 \%$ above median for Base Salary, compared to $61 \%$ of jobs for TR
- When benchmarking against union data only, Your Organization is still $10 \%$ above median for Base Salary

|  | Avg Base Salary | Avg Total Benefits | Avg <br> TR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Your Organization | \$58,000 | \$19,700 | \$77,800 |
| Variance to $\mathbf{2 5}^{\text {th }}$ | +30\% | +14\% | +26\% |
| Variance to Median | +14\% | +12\% | +13\% |
| Variance to 75 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ | 0\% | +10\% | +2\% |

Market Positioning by Job


## Total Rewards Analysis

## Competitiveness by Job

- Positions 1 and 2 show highest variance above median for both Base Salary (all at least $35 \%$ above median) and TR (all at least $30 \%$ above median)
- Positions 3 and 4 are positioned furthest below median for Base Salary (both at least $4 \%$ below median), while Position 5 is furthest below for TR (4\% below median)

|  |  | Base | Variance |  |  | Total Benefits | Variance |  |  | TR | Variance |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Job Title | Incumbent Count | $\qquad$ | 25th | 50th | 75th | $\qquad$ | 25th | 50th | 75th | Your Organization Avg | 25th | 50th | 75th |
| Position 1 | 3 | \$54,800 | 31\% | 15\% | 3\% | \$16,300 | 12\% | 9\% | 8\% | \$71,200 | 26\% | 14\% | 4\% |
| Position 2 | 6 | \$62,900 | 60\% | 28\% | -3\% | \$17,900 | 16\% | 12\% | 7\% | \$80,800 | 48\% | 24\% | -1\% |
| Position 3 | 4 | \$61,200 | 14\% | -4\% | -21\% | \$31,300 | 18\% | 14\% | 10\% | \$92,500 | 15\% | 1\% | -13\% |
| Position 4 | 17 | \$56,000 | 34\% | 18\% | 5\% | \$17,600 | 12\% | 10\% | 8\% | \$73,600 | 28\% | 16\% | 6\% |
| Position 5 | 12 | \$62,900 | 60\% | 28\% | -3\% | \$19,000 | 16\% | 13\% | 8\% | \$81,900 | 47\% | 24\% | -1\% |
| Position 6 | 9 | \$55,500 | 36\% | 23\% | 9\% | \$18,800 | 13\% | 12\% | 10\% | \$74,300 | 30\% | 20\% | 9\% |
| Position 7 | 43 | \$52,400 | 49\% | 32\% | 18\% | \$20,200 | 17\% | 15\% | 13\% | \$72,700 | 38\% | 27\% | 17\% |
| Position 8 | 5 | \$53,000 | 30\% | 18\% | 4\% | \$18,700 | 13\% | 11\% | 9\% | \$71,700 | 25\% | 16\% | 5\% |
| Position 9 | 5 | \$62,900 | 29\% | 9\% | -5\% | \$19,400 | 13\% | 11\% | 8\% | \$82,300 | 25\% | 9\% | -2\% |
| Position 10 | 6 | \$54,100 | 29\% | 14\% | 2\% | \$17,500 | 12\% | 10\% | 8\% | \$71,700 | 25\% | 13\% | 3\% |
| Position 11 | 29 | \$58,000 | 11\% | -3\% | -13\% | \$19,800 | 11\% | 9\% | 7\% | \$77,800 | 11\% | 0\% | -8\% |
| Position 12 | 12 | \$60,200 | 48\% | 29\% | 15\% | \$21,800 | 19\% | 16\% | 15\% | \$82,000 | 39\% | 25\% | 15\% |
| Position 13 | 4 | \$60,500 | 49\% | 30\% | 15\% | \$20,100 | 17\% | 14\% | 13\% | \$80,600 | 39\% | 25\% | 15\% |
| Position 14 | 2 | \$58,600 |  | 37\% |  | \$26,100 |  | 20\% |  | \$84,700 |  | 31\% |  |
| Position 15 | 27 | \$71,400 | 11\% | -6\% | -20\% | \$20,100 | 11\% | 7\% | 2\% | \$91,500 | 11\% | -4\% | -16\% |More than $+10 \%$ above market 50 th percentileLess than $-10 \%$ below market 50 th percentile

## Total Rewards Analysis

## Competitiveness by Job

- Jobs with most incumbents (Positions 16 and 17) are both at least $10 \%$ above median for Base Salary and TR
- Your Organization's jobs with highest average salary (Positions 18 and 19) are both below market median for Base Salary and TR
- Overall, Your Organization is most closely aligned with the market $75^{\text {th }}$ percentile for both Base Salary and TR

|  |  | Base | Variance |  |  | Total Benefits | Variance |  |  | TR | Variance |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Job Title | Incumbent Count | $\qquad$ | 25th | 50th | 75th | $\qquad$ | 25th | 50th | 75th | Your Organization Avg | 25th | 50th | 75th |
| Position 16 | 11 | \$71,600 | 35\% | 25\% | 15\% | \$21,000 | 16\% | 15\% | 13\% | \$92,600 | 30\% | 22\% | 15\% |
| Position 17 | 4 | \$58,400 | 49\% | 36\% | 19\% | \$22,400 | 19\% | 18\% | 16\% | \$80,700 | 39\% | 30\% | 18\% |
| Position 18 | 11 | \$60,500 | 33\% | 18\% | 3\% | \$21,800 | 16\% | 15\% | 12\% | \$82,300 | 28\% | 17\% | 5\% |
| Position 19 | 10 | \$55,400 | 46\% | 32\% | 19\% | \$17,900 | 14\% | 12\% | 11\% | \$73,300 | 36\% | 27\% | 17\% |
| Position 20 | 2 | \$60,500 | 3\% | -3\% | -9\% | \$20,000 | 11\% | 10\% | 9\% | \$80,500 | 5\% | 0\% | -5\% |
| Position 21 | 11 | \$56,000 | 58\% | 38\% | 22\% | \$21,700 | 20\% | 17\% | 15\% | \$77,700 | 45\% | 32\% | 20\% |
| Position 22 | 108 | \$54,100 | 26\% | 12\% | -2\% | \$18,100 | 11\% | 10\% | 8\% | \$72,200 | 22\% | 11\% | 0\% |
| Position 23 | 7 | \$55,600 | 47\% | 36\% | 22\% | \$20,200 | 17\% | 16\% | 14\% | \$75,800 | 37\% | 30\% | 20\% |
| Position 24 | 10 | \$59,200 | 20\% | 6\% | -4\% | \$25,200 | 17\% | 15\% | 13\% | \$84,400 | 19\% | 9\% | 0\% |
| Position 25 | 5 | \$60,800 | 17\% | -1\% | -18\% | \$26,600 | 18\% | 14\% | 10\% | \$87,400 | 17\% | 3\% | -11\% |
| Position 28 | 2 | \$62,900 | 47\% | 31\% | 14\% | \$23,900 | 20\% | 18\% | 16\% | \$86,700 | 38\% | 27\% | 14\% |
| Position 29 | 11 | \$67,700 | 13\% | -2\% | -13\% | \$18,900 | 11\% | 8\% | 4\% | \$86,700 | 13\% | 0\% | -10\% |
| Position 30 | 2 | \$60,500 | 45\% | 27\% | 14\% | \$25,700 | 21\% | 19\% | 17\% | \$86,200 | 37\% | 24\% | 15\% |
| Workforce | 378 | \$58,000 | 30\% | 14\% | 0\% | \$19,700 | 14\% | 12\% | 10\% | \$77,800 | 26\% | 13\% | 2\% |

More than $+10 \%$ above market $50^{\text {th }}$ percentileLess than $-10 \%$ below market $50^{\text {th }}$ percentile

## Total Rewards Analysis

## Benefits Competitiveness by Job

- Health benefits are the primary driver of value for Your Organization's Total Benefits offering
- Health benefits' position to market is relatively tight across jobs, varying only from $11 \%$ up to $23 \%$ above median

|  |  | Base Variance |  |  | Benefits Variance |  |  | TR Variance |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Job Title | Incumbent Count | 25th | 50th | 75th | Retirement 50th | Health 50th | Total 50th | 25th | 50th | 75th |
| Position 1 | 3 | 31\% | 15\% | 3\% | 23\% | 11\% | 9\% | 26\% | 14\% | 4\% |
| Position 2 | 6 | 60\% | 28\% | -3\% | 32\% | 11\% | 12\% | 48\% | 24\% | -1\% |
| Position 3 | 4 | 14\% | -4\% | -21\% | 3\% | 23\% | 14\% | 15\% | 1\% | -13\% |
| Position 4 | 17 | 34\% | 18\% | 5\% | 25\% | 11\% | 10\% | 28\% | 16\% | 6\% |
| Position 5 | 12 | 60\% | 28\% | -3\% | 32\% | 12\% | 13\% | 47\% | 24\% | -1\% |
| Position 6 | 9 | 36\% | 23\% | 9\% | 31\% | 12\% | 12\% | 30\% | 20\% | 9\% |
| Position 7 | 43 | 49\% | 32\% | 18\% | 43\% | 14\% | 15\% | 38\% | 27\% | 17\% |
| Position 8 | 5 | 30\% | 18\% | 4\% | 27\% | 12\% | 11\% | 25\% | 16\% | 5\% |
| Position 9 | 5 | 29\% | 9\% | -5\% | 16\% | 12\% | 11\% | 25\% | 9\% | -2\% |
| Position 10 | 6 | 29\% | 14\% | 2\% | 22\% | 11\% | 10\% | 25\% | 13\% | 3\% |
| Position 11 | 29 | 11\% | -3\% | -13\% | 2\% | 13\% | 9\% | 11\% | 0\% | -8\% |
| Position 12 | 12 | 48\% | 29\% | 15\% | 39\% | 16\% | 16\% | 39\% | 25\% | 15\% |
| Position 13 | 4 | 49\% | 30\% | 15\% | 39\% | 13\% | 14\% | 39\% | 25\% | 15\% |
| Position 14 | 2 |  | 37\% |  |  | 19\% |  |  | 31\% |  |
| Position 15 | 27 | 11\% | -6\% | -20\% | -3\% | 13\% | 7\% | 11\% | -4\% | -16\% |

## Total Rewards Analysis

## Benefits Competitiveness by Job

- Retirement benefits position to market is driven primarily by Base Salary's position to market
- As a result, Retirement benefits' position to market shows more variation across jobs, from $3 \%$ below median up to $53 \%$ above median

|  |  | Base Variance |  |  | Benefits Variance |  |  | TR Variance |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Job Title | Incumbent Count | 25th | 50th | 75th | Retirement 50th | Health 50th | Total 50th | 25th | 50th | 75th |
| Position 16 | 11 | 35\% | 25\% | 15\% | 29\% | 14\% | 15\% | 30\% | 22\% | 15\% |
| Position 17 | 4 | 49\% | 36\% | 19\% | 48\% | 17\% | 18\% | 39\% | 30\% | 18\% |
| Position 18 | 11 | 33\% | 18\% | 3\% | 26\% | 16\% | 15\% | 28\% | 17\% | 5\% |
| Position 19 | 10 | 46\% | 32\% | 19\% | 41\% | 11\% | 12\% | 36\% | 27\% | 17\% |
| Position 20 | 2 | 3\% | -3\% | -9\% | 4\% | 13\% | 10\% | 5\% | 0\% | -5\% |
| Position 21 | 11 | 58\% | 38\% | 22\% | 52\% | 16\% | 17\% | 45\% | 32\% | 20\% |
| Position 22 | 108 | 26\% | 12\% | -2\% | 20\% | 11\% | 10\% | 22\% | 11\% | 0\% |
| Position 23 | 7 | 47\% | 36\% | 22\% | 49\% | 14\% | 16\% | 37\% | 30\% | 20\% |
| Position 24 | 10 | 20\% | 6\% | -4\% | 15\% | 19\% | 15\% | 19\% | 9\% | 0\% |
| Position 25 | 5 | 17\% | -1\% | -18\% | 9\% | 20\% | 14\% | 17\% | 3\% | -11\% |
| Position 28 | 2 | 47\% | 31\% | 14\% | 39\% | 17\% | 18\% | 38\% | 27\% | 14\% |
| Position 29 | 11 | 13\% | -2\% | -13\% | 2\% | 11\% | 8\% | 13\% | 0\% | -10\% |
| Position 30 | 2 | 45\% | 27\% | 14\% | 41\% | 19\% | 19\% | 37\% | 24\% | 15\% |
| Workforce | 378 | 30\% | 14\% | 0\% | 21\% | 13\% | 12\% | 26\% | 13\% | 2\% |

## Benefits Valuation Analysis

## Executive Summary

| Benefit | Market Position |
| :---: | :---: |
| Retirement | Rank $=10^{\text {th }}$ <br> Index $=107$ |
| Medical | - ABC Company's overall Retirement Savings position is above the median peer group values as a result of providing a total employer <br> contribution of $6 \%$ using total pay compared to the median design that has a total employer contribution of $6.5 \%$ using base pay only |
| - ABC Company is above the peer group median thus no changes are recommended. |  |

Total Benefits


## Market Position

- ABC Company's overall Total Benefits position is generated by:
- Above-median comparison for Retirement Savings as a result of a total employer contribution that is slightly higher than the median plan as well as including bonus with in the salary definition.
- Competitive comparisons in the Paid Leave by offering a similar number of days off to the median plan and in the Life \& Disability areas by offering competitive plan provisions in the Life Insurance and LTD areas.
- Below-median comparison for Health/Group due to requiring employees to pay a higher share of benefit cost for both Medical and Dental plans.



## Retirement Savings

Retirement/Savings





## Market Position

- ABC Company's competitive comparison is driven by a rich employer contribution into the $401(\mathrm{k})$ plan.
- None of the peers provide a Defined Benefit plan to newly hired employees.
- Only five peers offer a Stock Purchase plan that gives a discount on the purchase of company stock. These plans only slightly enhance the overall value.


## Retirement Savings

## Defined Contribution




## 82\%

Include bonus in the definition of pay

## Market Position

- ABC Company is above median as a result of including bonus within the salary definition combined with providing a total employer contribution that is richer than the peer group median.
- ABC Company's total employer contribution is derived from a matching contribution of $50 \%$ of the first 6\% of employee contributions combined with a $3 \%$ non-matching contribution.
- Ten peers provide both matching and non-matching contributions; ten peers provide a matching contribution only and the remaining peer provides a match only contribution.


## General Industry Commentary

- 81\% offer employer match.
- The median employer match rate is $100 \%$ with a median contribution of $6 \%$.
- 47\% offer employer non-match.
- The median employer non-matching contribution is 5\%.
- $61 \%$ include bonus in the definition of pay.


## Retirement Savings

## Stock Purchase Plan



| Yes |  | Mo |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{8 5 \%}$ |  |  |
| Offer a discount | Market value <br> determination | Price at end of purchase <br> period |
| $\mathbf{1 5 \%}$ | Salary definition | Base Only |
| Offer match | Discount on stock | $15 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{0 \%}$ | Maximum allowable <br> purchase amount as <br> percent of pay | $100 \%$ |
| Include bonus in the definition of pay |  |  |

## Market Position

- The primary driver of value in a Stock Purchase plan is the level of employer funding via a match or discount on the purchase of the stock.
- Six peers provide a Stock Purchase plan to employees of which five of them provide a value as a result of providing a discount.
- One peer provides a $5 \%$ discount and the remaining peers provide a $15 \%$ discount.


## General Industry Commentary

- Offered by $14 \%$ of organizations, where $80 \%$ of these organizations provide a plan with a discount.
- The median discount is $15 \%$.
- $25 \%$ include bonus in the definition of pay.
- The median maximum employee contribution amount is $10 \%$.


## Health Group



## Market Position

- Medical and Dental benefits are below median plan designs for each benefit.
- None of the peers provide employer-subsidized Post-Retirement Medical coverage, though four peers offer access to both pre-65 and post-65 PostRetirement Medical coverage
- None of the peers provide an employer-subsidized Flexible Spending Accounts.


## General Industry Commentary

- Benefits make up about $30 \%$ of total compensation according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and health insurance is the most costly and the most valued by employees. Still, Mercer's Inside Employee Minds survey found that more than twothirds of workers ( $68 \%$ ) feel challenged to get needed healthcare for themselves and their families with younger workers, caregivers, and LGBTQ+ employees the most likely to face challenges.
- Health care affordability is a top concern for many workers, in particular low-wage earners or those coping with a chronic medical condition. While highdeductible health plans have grown rapidly over the past decade, employers have recognized that these plans are not a good fit for some employees.


## Health Group

Medical


|  | Median Plan Design | Your Plan Design |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plan Type | HDHP PPO | PPO |
| Employee Cost-Share | 15\% Employee Only <br> 12\% Family <br> * Varies by salary | 34\% Employee Only 34\% Family |
| Annual Deductible | \$1,600/Individual \$3,200/Family | \$1,000/Individual \$3,000/Family |
| Out-of-Pocket Limit | \$4,350/Individual \$8,700/Family | \$3,500/Individual \$7,000/Family |
| Coinsurance/Copayments | 20\% Inpatient Hospital <br> 20\% Office Visit <br> $20 \%$ Rx | $30 \%$ Inpatient Hospital <br> 30\% Office Visit <br> $\$ 50 \mathrm{Rx}$ |
| Employer HSA/HRA Funding | \$0/Individual \$0/Family | Not applicable |
| Mercer |  |  |

## Market Position

- The plan with the largest percentage of employee participation was valued for all organizations in this study; ABC Company's Traditional PPO plan was valued.
- ABC Company's below-median position is driven by higher employee cost-share combined with higher coinsurance compared to the median plan design.
- The average employee cost-share for valued plans is $17 \%$ for employee only coverage and $20 \%$ for family coverage. Six peers vary their cost share by salary.


## General Industry Commentary

- 74\% offer PPO plans, with an average cost share of 19\% for employee only and $\mathbf{2 4 \%}$ for family.
- 77\% offer HDHP plans, with an average cost share of $13 \%$ for employee only and $17 \%$ for family.
- $22 \%$ offer HMO plans, with an average cost share of $16 \%$ for employee only and $25 \%$ for family.


## Health Group

## Medical

Median Medical Plan Features


| Median Medical Plan Features |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Your Plan Design PPO | HDHP | PPO | HMO |
| In-Network Deductible | \$750/Individual \$1,500/Family | \$1,750/Individual \$3,600/Family | \$550/Individual \$1,400/Family | \$0/Individual \$0/Family |
| In-Network Inpatient Hospital | 10\% Coinsurance | 20\% Coinsurance | 15\% Coinsurance | 20\% Coinsurance or \$325 Copay |
| In-Network Office Visits | \$25 Copay | 20\% Coinsurance | \$20 Copay | \$15 Copay |
| In-Network Out-of-Pocket Limits | \$3,000/Individual \$6,000/Family | \$3,750/Individual \$6,925/Family | \$3,150/Individual \$9,000/Family | \$1,500/Individual \$3,000/Family |
| Employer HSA/HRA Funding | Not applicable | \$750/Individual <br> \$1,100/Family | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| Employee CostShare | 25\% Employee Only 30\% Family | 12\% Employee Only 15\% Family | 19\% Employee Only 22\% Family | 17\% Employee Only 25\% Family |

*The details on this page do not represent the median value, rather the median plan features for each of the various plan designs offered among the peers and is inclusive of all plans offered (not just the ones with the largest percentage of employee enrollment).

## Health Group

## Post-Retirement Medical

Pre 65


Post 65
96\% Not Offered

4\%
Access Only
0\%
Employer Sponsored

## Market Position

- None of the organizations, including ABC Company, provide an employer-subsidized post-retirement medical plan.
- One peer provides an access plan.
- Access-only plans allow retirees to enroll in an employer sponsored plan, but require the retiree to pay the full cost of coverage, therefore no value is generated.


## General Industry Commentary

- Over the past five years we have seen a $9 \%$ decrease in organizations offering retiree medical coverage to newly hired employees.
- $25 \%$ of organizations offer an employer-subsidized plan for pre-65 coverage.
- $17 \%$ of organizations offer an employer-subsidized plan for post-65 coverage.
- Many organizations have opted to grandfather/freeze these plans or provide access-only plans, which allow retirees to enroll, but require the retiree to pay the full cost of coverage.


## Health Group

## Dental

## Market Position

- The plan with the largest percentage of employee participation was valued for all organizations in this study.
- ABC Company's below-median comparison is a result of higher employee cost-sharing at all coverage tiers, offset with a competitive plan design.
- The average employee cost-share for valued plans is $41 \%$ for employee-only and $40 \%$ for family coverage.
- Four peers require the employee to pay the full cost of the premium, therefore, no value is generated for these peers.


## General Industry Commentary

|  | Median Plan Design | Your Plan Design |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plan Type | Silent PPO | Silent PPO |
| Employee CostShare | 40\% Employee Only <br> 40\% Employee + Child <br> 40\% Employee + Spouse <br> 40\% Family | 79\% Employee Only <br> 78\% Employee + Child <br> 81\% Employee + Spouse <br> $76 \%$ Family |
| Annual Deductible | \$25/Individual \$50/Family | \$50/Individual <br> \$150/Family |
| Maximums (Annual/Lifetime) | \$1,000 Annual / <br> \$1,500 Orthodontia | \$1,500 Annual / <br> \$2,000 Orthodontia |
| Coinsurance | 100\% Preventative <br> 80\% Basic <br> 80\% Major <br> 80\% Orthodontia | 100\% Preventative <br> 80\% Basic <br> 50\% Major <br> 50\% Orthodontia |

- Median employee cost share is $40 \%$ for employee only coverage and $47 \%$ for family coverage.
- Median plan coverage is $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ for preventive, $\mathbf{8 0 \%}$ for basic, $50 \%$ for major and $50 \%$ for orthodontia coverage.
- Median annual maximum is $\$ 1,500$ and median lifetime orthodontia is \$1,500.


## Paid Leave




## Market Position

- ABC Company's competitive position is driven by above-median Sick Days offset by below median Vacation and Holiday schedules.
- $57 \%$ of peers provide a Traditional Vacation plan
- $43 \%$ provide a Paid Time Off plan that combines various elements of Paid Leave
- $95 \%$ of the peers provide a separate Holiday plan
- Eleven organizations, including ABC Company, provide a separate Sick Leave plan.


## General Industry Commentary

- Only 42\% of respondents with PTO plans say that most of their employees take all of their allotted time down from $51 \%$ in 2018 - and $15 \%$ say employees actually use less than $50 \%$ of PTO days.
- More than half report that open accruals/balances at the time of transition from a standard vacation/PTO plan were forfeited (where allowable); about twofifths paid out balances and the rest allowed the accruals/balances to be used for STD top-off pay


## Paid Leave

## Total Leave

## Market Position



| Years of <br> Service | Median Total <br> Leave* | Your Total <br> Leave** | Difference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Year | 38 Days | 43 Days | +5 Days |
| 5 Years | 38 Days | 47 Days | +9 Days |
| 10 Years | 43 Days | 48 Days | +5 Days |
| 15 Year | 43 Days | 48 Days | +5 Days |
| 20 Years | 48 Days | 48 Days | 0 Days |
| 25 Years | 48 Days | 48 Days | 0 Days |

## Paid Leave

## Vacation / Paid Time Off

## Market Position

- Thirteen organizations, including ABC Company, provide a Traditional Vacation plan.
- Nine peers provide a Paid Time Off policy whereby vacation days are included with other elements of paid leave such as personal leave and/or sick leave.


## General Industry Commentary

- Types of Paid Leave:*
- 52\% offer a Traditional Vacation plan
- 50\% offer a Paid Time Off (PTO) plan
- $5 \%$ offer an Unlimited Time off Plan
- $72 \%$ allow carryover of unused days for traditional plans with a median of 30 days.
- 80\% allow carryover of unused days for PTO plans with a median 30 days.
*Some employers may offer a PTO plan to one group of employees and Traditional Vacation plan to another group


Offer a Traditional Vacation Plan


Offer a PTO Plan

## Paid Leave

## Personal Leave / Holidays / Sick Leave



Holiday



## Personal Leave



Paid Holidays


## Market Position

## Personal Leave

- ABC Company does not provide a separate bank of personal days.
- The two organizations which provide a separate bank of Personal Leave each provide 5 days.


## Holidays

- ABC Company's below-median position is a direct result of providing 9 paid Holidays, compared to 11 days provided by the median plan.


## Sick Leave

- Sick Leave Methodology has an assumed usage rate of $35 \%$.
- When informal plans are used or Sick Leave left to the discretion of management, 10 days are used to generate the values.
- ABC Company's Sick Leave policy is aligned with median as a result of providing an informal plan where 10 days per year are assumed.


## General Industry Commentary

- $16 \%$ offer a separate bank of personal days.
- Median number of personal days is $\mathbf{3}$ days.
- 100\% offer paid holidays.
- Median number of holidays is $\mathbf{1 0}$ days.
- $95 \%$ offer paid sick leave.
- Median number of sick days is $\mathbf{1 0}$ days.


## Paid Leave

## Parental Leave

|  | Median Plan Design | Your Plan <br> Design |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Plan Type | Parental Leave | Maternity + Parental Leave |
| Number of Weeks | 7 weeks | 2 weeks + 2 weeks at $80 \%$ |
| Percent of Pay Replaced | $100 \%$ of pay | $100 \%$ of pay for 2 weeks $+80 \%$ for 2 <br> additional weeks |



## 50\%

Offer Parental Leave

## 38\%

Offer Maternity Leave
10\%
Offer Paternity Leave

## Market Position

- Sixteen organizations, including ABC Company, do not provide a separate Parental Leave benefit.
- Five peers reported data for this benefit.
- $60 \%$ of those that provide a Parental Leave policy provide coverage for non-birth parent.
- 75\% of those that provide a Parental Leave policy provide coverage for adoptive parent.
- Parental Leave/Maternity Leave varies from 2 weeks to 12 weeks paid at $100 \%$.


## General Industry Commentary

- $16 \%$ provide a Maternity Leave, with the median benefit being 8 weeks.
- $5 \%$ provide Paternity Leave, with the median benefit being 2 weeks.
- $49 \%$ provide a Parental Leave benefit, with the median Parental Leave benefit being 6 weeks.
- Of organizations offering Parental Leave, $79 \%$ of organizations allow leave to be used for Adoption, and $40 \%$ of organizations allow leave to be used for placement of a Foster child.

Parental Leave is not included in the relative dollar value, rank, or index positioning as this benefit is not utilized by all employees on an annual basis.

## Life \& Disability




Index: 100



## Market Position

- Life Insurance and Long-Term Disability benefits are aligned with the median.
- Short-Term Disability is below median and drives the overall Life Insurance/Disability comparison by pulling the comparison down slightly below the median value.
- Two peers do not provide an employer paid STD plan, therefore no value is generated.
- Three peers do not provide an employer paid LTD plan, therefore no value is generated.


## General Industry Commentary

- 98\% provide employer-paid Basic Life Insurance.
- 78\% provide employer-paid Short-Term Disability.
- $\mathbf{8 0 \%}$ provide employer-paid Long-Term Disability.


## Life \& Disability

## Life Insurance




Offer employer-paid Basic Life Insurance


Offer employer-paid
Spouse/Dependent Life Insurance

|  | Median Plan <br> Design | Your Plan <br> Design |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Multiple of Pay | $1.0 \times$ pay | $1.0 \times$ pay |
| Maximum <br> Coverage <br> Amount | $1,000,000$ | $\$ 500,000$ |
| Salary <br> Definition | Base Pay | Base Pay |

## Market Position

- ABC Company's aligned-with-median position is the result of offering $1 x$ base pay as does the plan at the median. ABC Company's maximum benefit amount of $\$ 500,000$ is competitive among the peers.
- Amongst broad-based employee benefits, the multiple of pay ranges from 1 to 3 times pay.
- Three peers provide a flat dollar payout instead of a multiple of pay benefit.
- The maximum Benefit amount ranges from \$50,000 \$2,000,000.
- Two peers provide employer-paid spouse and dependent life insurance.
- Two peers include bonus in the salary definition.


## General Industry Commentary

- The median plan design equals 1.5 x pay benefit.
- $85 \%$ provide a percent of pay Life Insurance plan, while $15 \%$ provide a flat benefit plan.
- $86 \%$ provide a Basic AD\&D benefit equal to the Basic Life Insurance benefit.
- 9\% provide employer paid spouse/dependent Life Insurance.


## Life \& Disability

## Short Term Disability

## Market Position

- Short-Term Disability benefit values are based on amounts payable in the first 6 months of disability; Sick Leave carryover and LTD commencing before 6 months of disability are included in Short-Term Disability.
- ABC Company's below-median comparison is a result of not providing any weeks at 100\% pay replacement combined with an $\$ 1,800$ weekly maximum.
- Eleven peers provide some or all weeks at a 100\% pay replacement.
- Two peers require employees to pay $100 \%$ of the plan cost; therefore, no value is generated.


## General Industry Commentary

- $78 \%$ provide employer-paid coverage
- Typical plan covers $60 \%$ of base pay up to 26 weeks with an unlimited weekly benefit
- 42\% of participants provide all or a portion of the disability at 100\% pay replacement


## Life \& Disability

## Long Term Disability

## Market Position

- ABC Company's aligned-with-median position is a result of providing a pay replacement that is the same as the median plan.
- Three peers require employees to pay $100 \%$ of the plan cost; therefore, no value is generated.


## General Industry Commentary

- The median pay replacement is $\mathbf{6 0 \%}$ of base pay.
- Median monthly maximum is $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 , 0 0 0}$
- The majority of the peers provide a family Social Security offset.


Provide employer-subsidized Long-Term Disability

|  | Median Plan <br> Design | Your Plan <br> Design |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Benefit | $60 \%$ pay <br> replacement | $60 \%$ pay <br> replacement |
| Salary Definition | Base pay | Base Pay |
| Maximum Monthly <br> Benefit | $\$ 15,000$ | $\$ 15,000$ |
| Social Security <br> Offset | Family Offset | Family Offset |

## Non-Traditional Benefits

Educational Assistance

## Median Plan Design

Your Plan Design
\(\left.\begin{array}{lcc} \& Median Plan Design \& Your Plan Design <br>
\hline Reimbursement \% \& 100 \% \& 90 \% <br>
\hline Maximum Annual Dollar Limit \& \$ 5,250 \& \$ 3,000 Undergrad/ <br>

Require Payback upon Termination \& Yes \& \$5,000 Graduate\end{array}\right]\)| No |
| :--- |
| Covers Books |



Educational Assistance

## Market Position

- Reimbursement limits amongst the peers range from \$2,000-\$5,250 per year for undergraduate and \$2,000-\$10,000 for graduate.
- Ten of the peers vary their tuition reimbursement based on grade.
- None of the peers provide tuition reimbursement to an employee's spouse or children.
- None of the peers reports a Student Loan Repayment program.


## General Industry Commentary

- $82 \%$ provide educational assistance.
- The median reimbursement limits is $\$ 5,250$ per year for both undergraduate and graduate courses.
- $78 \%$ require employees to payback upon termination.


## Non-Traditional Benefits

Additional Benefits

## Market Position

- Mercer conducted the 2022 Flexible Working Policies and Practices survey with 749 respondents and found that the happiest employees are hybrid workers; 77\% report being able to maintain a reasonable work-life balance.
- $53 \%$ of employers are working to expand the types of flexibility offered
- $42 \%$ offer part-time schedules
- 70\% offer flex time (e.g., adjusted start and stop times)
- $32 \%$ have, or are considering offering, a 4 day workweek to all or some employees
- $18 \%$ offer variable or alternative shifts
- $14 \%$ offer phased or flexible retirement


## Appendix

## Appendix <br> Participant Listing

Peer A
Peer B
Peer C
Peer D
Peer E
Peer F
Peer G
Peer H

## Appendix Supporting Documents

The following supporting documents were used in the production of this report and may be provided by request:

## Summary of Plan Features

This report displays participant data imported from Mercer's national benefits database and is the basis for the valuation.

## Methodology

This document details the methods used by Mercer to value the benefit plans included in the Summary Plan

Features for each comparator organization.

Mercer

