Wisconsin DETF

DB Administration Benchmarking Results
FY 2012

Bruce Hopkins CEM Benchmarking Inc.



61 leading global pension systems participate in the benchmarking service.

articipants			
United States		The Netherlands	<u>Denmark</u>
Arizona SRS	STRS Ohio	ABN-AMRO	ATP
CalSTRS	TRS Louisiana	ABP	
Colorado PERA	TRS of Texas	bpfBOUW	United Arab Emirates
Delaware PERS	Utah RS	PF Horeca en Catering	Abu Dhabi RPB
Idaho PERS	Virginia RS	PFZW	
Illinois MRF	Washington State DRS	Rabobank	
Indiana PRS	Wisconsin DETF	Pensioenfonds Metaal en Tech	niek
Iowa PERS		Pensioenfonds van de Metalek	tro
KPERS	<u>Canada</u>	Stichting Algemeen Pensioenfo	nds KLM
LACERA	APS	Stichting Shell Pensioenfonds	
Michigan ORS	BC Pension Corporation		
MOSERS	Canada Post	<u>United Kingdom*</u>	
Nebraska PERS	Defence Canada	BMW	
Nevada PERS	НООРР	BSA NHS Pension Scheme	
NYC TRS	LAPP	National Grid UK Pension Scher	me
NYSLRS	OMERS	Railways Pension Scheme	
Ohio PERS	Ontario Pension Board	Principal Civil Service Pension S	cheme
Ohio SERS	Ontario Teachers	Scottish Public Pension Agency	(SPPA)
Orange County ERS	OPTrust	The Pension Protection Fund (P	PPF)
Oregon PERS	PWGSC	Universities Superannuation Sc	heme (USS)
Pennsylvania PSERS	RCMP		
	RRQ		

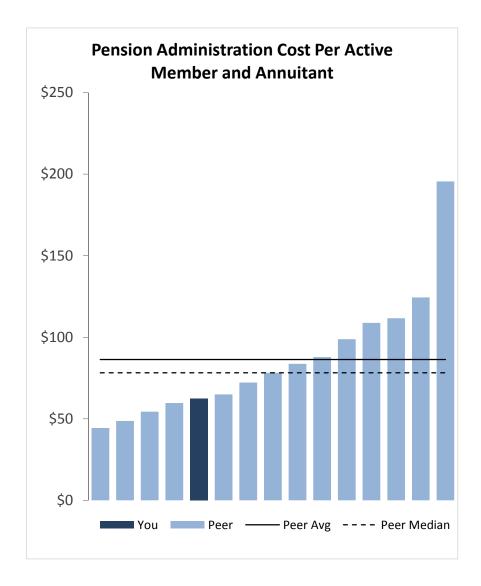
^{*} Systems from the UK complete a separate benchmarking survey and hence your analysis does not include their results

The custom peer group for Wisconsin DETF consists of the following 15 peers:

Custom Peer Group for Wisconsin DETF						
	M	Membership (in 000's)				
Peers (sorted by size)	Members	Annuitants	Total			
NYSLRS	537	403	940			
CalSTRS	421	247	668			
Ohio PERS	349	182	532			
Michigan ORS	264	255	520			
Virginia RS	342	163	505			
Pennsylvania PSERS	300	199	499			
Washington State DRS	290	144	435			
Wisconsin DETF	257	167	425			
Indiana PRS	258	127	385			
STRS Ohio	198	143	341			
Colorado PERA	229	98	327			
Arizona SRS	204	119	323			
Oregon PERS	171	122	293			
Illinois MRF	176	99	275			
Iowa PERS	164	102	266			
Peer Median	258	144	425			
Peer Average	277	171	449			

Inactive members are not considered when selecting peers because they are excluded when determining cost per member. They are excluded because they are less costly to administer than either active members or annuitants.

Your total pension administration cost was \$62 per active member and annuitant. This was \$24 below the peer average of \$86.



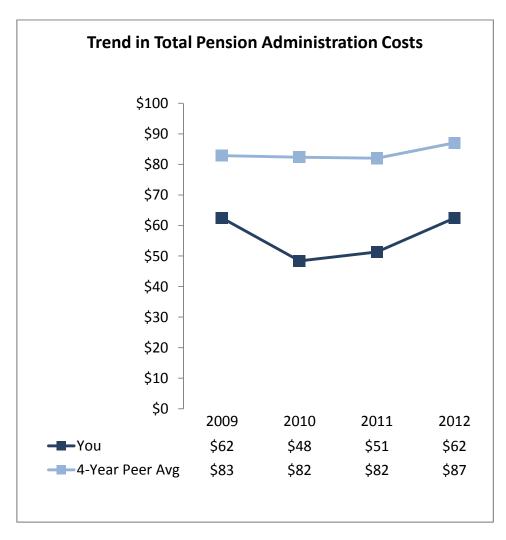
Your total pension administration cost was \$26.5 million. This excludes the fully-attributed cost of administering healthcare, and optional and third-party administered benefits of \$3.9 million.

Cost comparison per activity.

	(\$000s)	\$ per Active Member & Annuitant		More/Less vs. avg.		
Activity	You	You	Peer Med	Peer Avg	\$	%
1. Member Transactions						
a. Pension Payments	904	2.13	2.94	3.31	-1.18	-36%
b. Pension Inceptions	880	2.07	2.83	4.04	-1.97	-49%
c. Withdrawals and Transfers-out	303	0.71	0.86	1.64	-0.92	-56%
d. Purchases and Transfers-in	102	0.24	1.26	1.79	-1.55	-87%
e. Disability	780	1.84	1.84	2.79	-0.95	-34%
2. Member Communication						
a. Call Center	1,585	3.73	5.24	5.43	-1.70	-31%
b. Mail Room, Imaging	1,050	2.47	1.94	2.19	0.28	13%
c. 1-on-1 Counseling	838	1.97	1.75	2.82	-0.85	-30%
d. Presentations and Group Counseling	525	1.24	0.93	1.21	0.03	2%
e. Written Pension Estimates	1,347	3.17	0.84	1.16	2.01	173%
f. Mass Communication	605	1.43	2.77	3.11	-1.68	-54%
3. Collections and Data Maintenance						
a. Data and Money from Employers	885	2.08	2.18	3.11	-1.02	-33%
b. Service to Employers	410	0.96	1.55	1.69	-0.73	-43%
c. Data Not from Employers	234	0.55	1.08	1.17	-0.62	-53%
4. Governance and Financial Control						
a. Financial Administration and Control	806	1.90	2.27	2.89	-1.00	-34%
b. Board, Strategy, Policy	872	2.05	1.65	1.93	0.13	7%
c. Government and Public Relations	880	2.07	0.63	1.02	1.05	103%
5. Major Projects						
a. Amortization of non-IT major projects	0	0.00	0.00	0.02	-0.02	-100%
b. Non-IT major projects (if you don't capitalize)	1,358	3.20	0.00	0.56	2.64	470%
c. Amortization of IT major projects	84	0.20	0.20	1.78	-1.58	-89%
d. IT major projects (if you don't capitalize)	0	0.00	1.39	4.25	-4.25	-100%
6. Information Technology						
a. IT Strategy, Database, Applications (excl. major projects)	5,000	11.77	12.56	13.76	-1.98	-14%
b. IT Desktop, Networks, Telecom	2,027	4.77	5.50	6.11	-1.34	-22%
7. Support Services and Other						
a. Building and Utilities	2,597	6.11	5.50	6.68	-0.57	-9%
b. Human Resources	472	1.11	1.11	1.83	-0.72	-39%
c. Actuarial	488	1.15	1.40	1.62	-0.47	-29%
d. Legal and Rule Interpretation	726	1.71	2.05	2.78	-1.07	-38%
e. Internal and External Audit	581	1.37	1.10	1.43	-0.06	-4%
f. Pay-as-you-go benefits for retired staff	0	0.00	0.00	0.77	-0.77	-100%
g. Other Support Services	178	0.42	1.10	3.49	-3.07	-88%
Total Pension Administration	26,515	62.43	78.21	86.38	-23.95	-28%

Your total cost of \$26.5 million excludes the fully-attributed cost of administering healthcare, and optional and third-party administered benefits of \$3.9 million.

Cost Trends



Trend analysis is based on systems that have provided 4 consecutive years of data (13 of your 15 peers).

Beginning in FY2010, you embarked on a multiyear Transformation Integration Modernization Project (TIM) to modernize your business processes and integrate your information technology systems.

Despite the increased spending over the past 3 years, your costs remained well below your peers.

CEM uses the following cost model to explain differences in total costs:

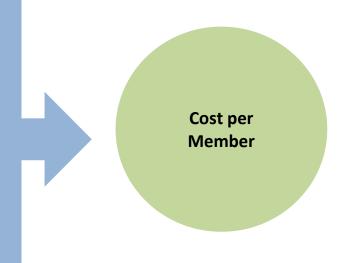
Reasons for differences in total costs

- 1 Economies of scale
- 2 Workloads: transactions per member
- 3 Productivity: transactions per FTE
- 4 Paying more/less per FTE for: salaries and benefits, building and utilities, HR and IT desktop
- 5 Higher/ lower third-party costs and other miscellaneous costs in front-office activities

(Front office activities are Member Transactions, Member Communication and Collections and Data Maintenance.)

6 Higher/ lower back-office activity costs

(Back office activities are Governance and Financial Control, Major Projects and Support Services.)

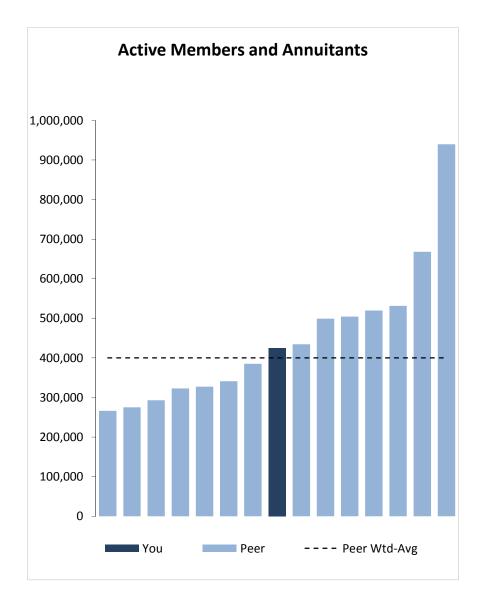


Reasons why your total cost was \$24 below the peer average.

Reason	Impact
Economies of scale advantage	-\$0.62
2. Similar/slightly lower transactions per member (workloads)	-\$1.84
3. Higher transactions per FTE (productivity)	-\$2.19
4. Lower costs per FTE for: salaries and benefits, building and utilities, HR and IT desktop	-\$6.47
5. Lower third-party and other costs in front-office activities	-\$5.83
6. Paying more/-less for back-office activites:	
- Governance and Financial Control	\$1.03
- Major Projects	-\$3.13
- IT Strategy, Database, Applications (excl. major projects)	-\$0.67
- Actuarial, Legal, Audit, Other Support Services	-\$4.24
Total	-\$23.95

CEM reconciles to the peer average instead of the median because there are interactions between the reasons that would be lost if we used medians. Also, the reasons will only add to 100% if we use averages.

Reason 1: You had an economies of scale advantage.

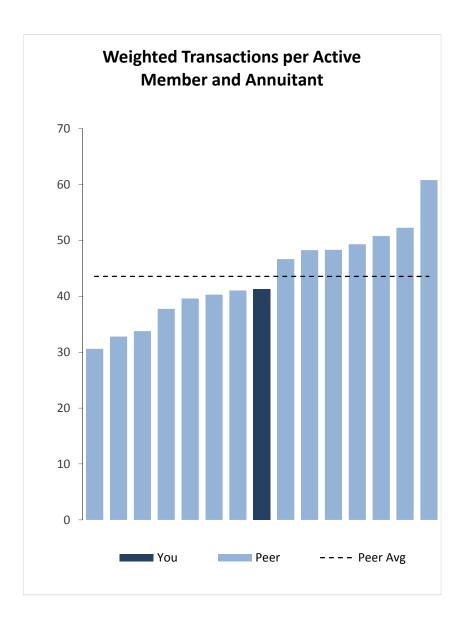


Your system had 6% more members than the peer weighted-average. Your larger size means that you had a cost advantage relative to the average peer of \$0.62 per member.

Size is a key driver of costs. More members lets you spread your fixed costs over a larger base. But the benefit of economies of scale is not linear. Scale economies diminish as systems get larger.

The peer-average is weighted with a higher weight to smaller plans because the relationship between size and cost is not linear.

Reason 2: You had similar/slightly lower transaction volumes per member (workloads).



Your weighted transactions were 5% below the peer average. Your lower transaction volumes decreased your total cost per member by an estimated \$1.84 relative to the peer average.

Weighted transactions indicates whether you are doing more or fewer transactions per member in aggregate than your peers.

The following page shows where you are doing more and/or fewer transactions by front-office activity.

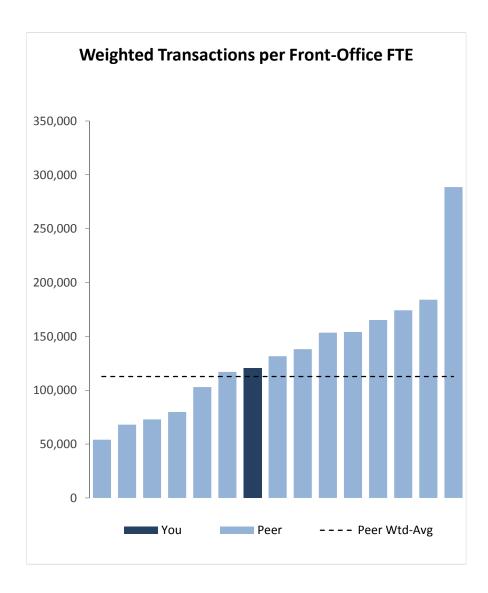
Where did you do more/fewer transactions?

Where did you do more/fewer transactions?					
	Volume per 1,000 Active Members and Annuitants			<u>\$ per</u> Member	
Front Office Transactions (or Transaction		Peer	More/	Transaction	
Driver)	You	Average	-Less	<u>Impact</u>	
1. Member Transactions					
a. Pension Payments (Annuitants)	394	377	5%	\$0.13	
b. New Payee Inceptions	36	29	25%	\$0.89	
c. Withdrawals and Transfers-out	14	35	-60%	-\$2.43	
d. Purchases and Transfers-in	2	10	-81%	-\$1.27	
e. Disability Applications	5.9	2.7	121%	\$2.50	
2. Member Communication					
a. Calls and Emails	483	696	-31%	-\$1.45	
b. Incoming Mail	407	496	-18%	-\$0.36	
c. Members Counseled 1-on-1	17	28	-37%	-\$0.62	
d. Member Presentations	1	1	-20%	-\$0.27	
e. Written Estimates	46	30	53%	\$1.21	
3. Collections and Data Maintenance					
a. Data and Money from Employers (Active					
Members)	606	623	-3%	-\$0.09	
b. Service to Employers (Active Members)	606	623	-3%	-\$0.04	
c. Data Not from Employers (Actives,					
Inactives, Annuitants)	1,365	1,413	-3%	-\$0.03	
Weighted Total	41,260	43,555	-5%	\$1.84	

Differences in transaction volumes per member reflect differences in:

- Membership mix (active, inactive, annuitant)
- Member demographics. For example, you may have a higher proportion of active members approaching retirement.
- Member type/ industry group.
- System and plan complexity. For example, if you administer healthcare, you will have higher communication needs.
- Service Levels

Reason 3: You had higher transactions per FTE (total productivity).



Your weighted transactions per front-office FTE were 7% above the peer weighted-average (adjusted for economies of scale to avoid double counting). This decreased your total cost per member by \$2.19 relative to the peer average.

Differences in transaction volumes per FTE are due to differences in:

- IT capability / on-line transactions
- Service levels
- Complexity of plan rules
- Staff skills and staff productivity
- Use of consultants versus internal staff
- Projects
- Organization design

It is important to emphasize that total productivity is not a measure of staff productivity; staff productivity is, however, a component of total productivity.

Reason 4: You had lower costs per FTE for: salaries and benefits, IT desktop, networks and telecom, building and utilities, and human resources.

Cost per FTE						
		FTE-Wtd				
	You	Peer Avg				
Salaries and Benefits	\$72,083	\$82,449				
Building and Utilities	\$12,520	\$11,632				
Human Resources	\$2,277	\$3,193				
IT Desktop, Networks, Telecom	\$9,773	\$10,632				
Total	\$96,654	\$107,905				

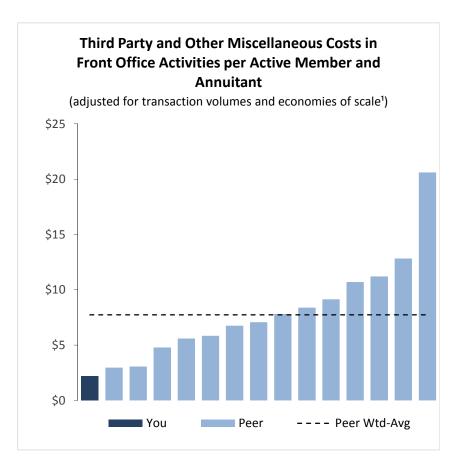
Your lower costs per FTE decreased your total cost by \$6.47 per member relative to the peer average.

The peer average is weighted such that peers with more FTEs get a higher weight because 'cost per FTE' differences matter more for peers with more FTEs.

Differences in your cost per FTE reflect differences in:

- Organization structure, strategy and history.
- Outsourcing and use of consultants.
- Cost environment of your location vs. peers.

Reason 5: You had lower third party and other miscellaneous costs in the front-office activities.



Your third party and other miscellaneous costs (such as travel, office supplies, etc.) in the front-office activities² were \$2.22 per member which was 71% below the adjusted peer weighted average of \$7.74. Your lower third party costs decreased your total cost per member by \$5.83 relative to the peer average.

- 1. To avoid double counting, peer costs are adjusted for differences in transaction volumes and economies of scale.
- 2. Front office activities are activities that come in contact with clients or employers, such as paying pensions, member calls and presentations. It excludes back-office activities such as Governance and Financial Control, Major Projects and Support Services.

Reason 6: You paid less for back-office activities.

Back-Office Activities - Adjusted Cost per Member						
			More/			
Back Office Activities	You	Peer Avg	-less			
Governance and Financial Control	\$7.09	\$6.06	\$1.03			
Major Projects	\$3.58	\$6.71	-\$3.13			
IT Strategy, Database, Applications	\$13.33	\$14.00	-\$0.67			
Actuarial, Legal, Audit, Other	\$5.41	\$9.65	-\$4.24			
Total	\$29.41	\$36.42	-\$7.01			

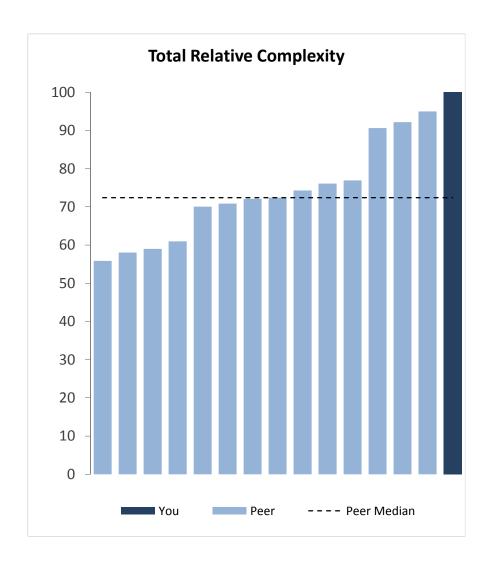
To avoid double counting, back office costs are adjusted for economies of scale and cost per FTE for: salaries, benefits, building, utilities, IT desktop and human resources. Before adjustments, your total costs for the above back-office activities were \$41. The unadjusted peer average was \$57.

Your adjusted cost per active member and annuitant of \$29.41 for back-office activities was below the peer average of \$36.42. Paying less for back-office activities decreased your total cost per member by \$7.01 relative to the peer average.

Differences in cost per member for back-office activities reflects differences in:

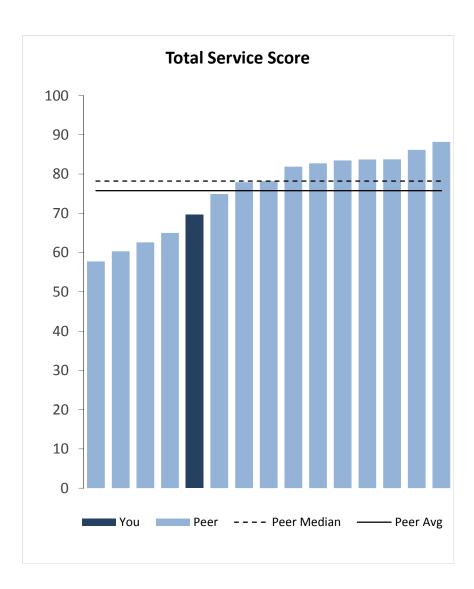
- How much you do. For example, some systems invest more in disaster recovery.
- IT capability
- IT investment cycle
- Plan complexity

Back-office costs and productivity are impacted by system complexity. Your total relative complexity score of 100 well was above the peer median of 72.



Relative Complexity Score by Cause						
(0 least - 100 most)						
		Peer				
Cause	You	Median				
Pension Payment Options	59	62				
Customization Choices	81	10				
Multiple Plan Types and Overlays	95	63				
Multiple Benefit Formula	28	45				
External Reciprocity	35	35				
COLA Rules	12	23				
Contribution Rates	34	36				
Variable Compensation	100	85				
Service Credit Rules	59	61				
Divorce Rules	100	55				
Purchase Rules	55	65				
Refund Rules	31	45				
Disability Rules	85	82				
Translation	40	0				
Defined Contribution Plan Rules	100	100				
Total Relative Complexity	100	72				

Your total service score was 70 out of 100. This was below the peer median of 78.



Service is defined from a member's perspective. Higher service means faster turnaround times, more availability, more choice and higher quality.

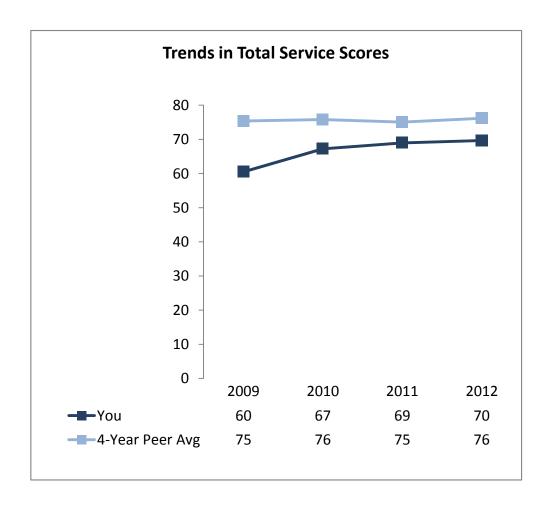
A higher service score is not necessarily better because:

- High service may not always be cost effective or optimal e.g., it is higher service for your members to have a contact center open 24 hours a day. But few systems would be able to justify the cost.
- The activity weights CEM uses are an approximation of the importance of individual service elements.
 The weights will not always reflect the relative importance that you or your members attach to them.

The total service score is the weighted average of the activity level service scores.

Service Scores by Activity						
		Score out of 100				
			Peer	% Higher		
Activity	Weight	You	Median	/-Lower		
1. Member Transactions						
a. Pension Payments	19.7%	95	97	-2%		
b. Pension Inceptions	7.4%	91	84	8%		
c. Withdrawals and Transfers-out	0.3%	10	81	-88%		
d. Purchases and Transfers-in	3.1%	82	82	0%		
e. Disability	4.8%	82	82	0%		
2. Member Communication						
a. Call Center	21.2%	51	61	-16%		
b. 1-on-1 Counseling	7.4%	58	89	-35%		
c. Member Presentations	6.5%	92	89	3%		
d. Written Pension Estimates	4.7%	74	85	-13%		
e. Mass Communication	1.770	, ,	03	1370		
a. Website	7.6%	35	76	-54%		
b. Newsletters	3.8%	80	90	-11%		
c. Member statements	6.6%	86	86	0%		
d. Other mass communication	0.9%	52	55	-5%		
3. Other						
Satisfaction Surveying	5.0%	12	38	-68%		
Disaster Recovery	1.0%	58	87	-33%		
Weighted Total Service Score	100.0%	70	78	-10%		

Your service score increased from 60 to 70 between 2009 and 2012.



Trend analysis is based on systems that have provided 4 consecutive years of data (13 of your 15 peers).

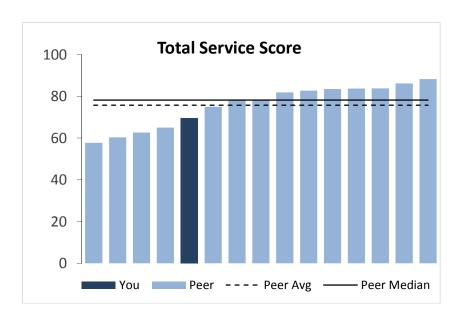
Your total service score has increased by 10 points since 2009. This increase reflects improvements in the following service areas:

- <u>Calls</u>. You have significantly reduced your undesired call outcomes (i.e., busy signals, abandoned calls). You now also review your staff's responses to calls on a regular basis for coaching purposes.
- Member presentations. You have reduced the average group size, from 52 to 20 attendees, hence allowing greater opportunity for individual attention. Presentations conducted in the field have also grown, from 12% of all presentations to 79%, thereby providing members with easier face-to-face access to you and convenience.

The biggest service improvement for most systems has been improved online capabilities.

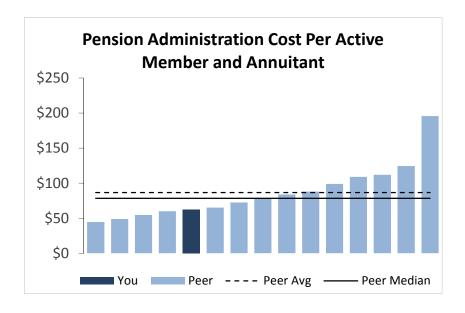
	% offering tool		· ·	If offered: Volume per 1,000 active members and annuitant			
					Peer	All	
Online Tool	You	Peer	All	You	Median	Median	
Benefit calculators							
In non-secure area	Yes	67%	50%	381.8	247.1	310.8	
In secure area not linked to member data	No	20%	13%	n/a	21.2	104.9	
In secure area linked to member's salary and service data	No	80%	79%	n/a	397.0	315.2	
Service credit purchase calculator	Yes	60%	66%	3.9	47.1	48.2	
Download forms	Yes	100%	98%	2,316.1	248.7	208.8	
Register for counseling sessions or presentations	No	73%	64%	n/a	7.4	14.8	
Change address	No	67%	76%	n/a	18.5	31.8	
Change beneficiary	No	40%	44%	n/a	22.1	24.0	
Change family information	No	33%	31%	n/a	53.6	47.3	
Tools for annuitants							
Change banking information for direct deposit	No	47%	38%	n/a	9.4	7.4	
Change tax withholding amount	No	53%	43%	n/a	10.7	5.7	
Download or print duplicate tax receipts	No	87%	63%	n/a	24.3	24.4	
View annuity payment details	No	93%	67%	n/a	138.4	101.9	
Apply for retirement	No	47%	31%	n/a	3.2	3.3	
View status of disability application	No	7%	4%	n/a	0.0	0.0	
Secure mailbox	No	53%	33%	n/a	36.8	40.7	
Download member statement	No	80%	77%	n/a	190.3	203.1	
View pensionable earnings and/or service without downloading	No	80%	83%	n/a	657.9	614.2	
If yes:							
Are both salary and service data available?	n/a	100%	95%				
Is online data up-to-date to the most recent pay period?	n/a	75%	72%				
Is a complete annual history from the beginning of							
employment provided?	n/a	67%	53%				

Key Takeaways:



Your total service score was 70 out of 100. This was below the peer median of 78.

• Your total service score has increased by 10 points since 2009.



Your total pension administration cost was \$62 per active member and annuitant. This was \$24 below the peer average of \$86.