

# 第二届中国员工健康福利调研报告

2<sup>nd</sup> China Employee Health Benefits Survey Report







### 特别鸣谢

人力资源智享会感谢以下调研顾问团成员对此次调研的大力支持以及在采访过程中提出的宝贵建议和指导(顾问排名不分先后)。



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### 前言

自从 2013 年 3 月份第一份员工健康福利报告以来,我们不断收到来自人力资源专家,保险公司和健康福利供应商的好评, 这份报告被誉为"中国员工福利的思考蓝本"、"健康福利学习优质范本"。

受此赞誉和积极评价的鼓舞,2014年我们继续开展了第二次中国员工健康福利调研。本次调研共有291家企业参与,为期5个月(2014年9月到2015年1月)。对比两次调研结果,我们惊喜的发现一些数据发生了显著变化:

● 与 2013 年调研结果相比,今年选择福利激励比现金激励更重要的企业增多,特别是对管理层和高级管理层更加明显。我们有理由相信,这项调研真实反映出企业对福利日趋重视。

	专业人员		管理人员		高层管理人员	
	2012	2014	2012	2014	2012	2014
福利激励比现金激励重要	7.07%	9.52%	19.02%	29.41%	27.72%	47.06%
现金激励和福利激励一样重要	78.80%	63.1%	74.46%	54.12%	66.85%	37.65%
现金激励比福利激励重要	14.13%	27.38%	6.52%	16.47%	5.43%	15.29%

- ❷ 相较 2013 年报告,越来越多的企业表示对弹性福利感兴趣。在调查中,虽然目前仅有 25% 的企业实行了弹性福利计划,但接近 70% 的企业正在考虑推行弹性福利计划。这充分表明企业目前普遍认为弹性福利是提高员工福利项目质量同时有效降低成本的方式。
- ③ 与 2013 年调研结果相比,总的来说,今年对保险理赔数据和体检数据进行评估的企业是上次的两倍左右。我们希望这是我们在 2013 年报告时特意指出这个问题从而促使企业相关人员更好地利用这些有价值的数据的结果。

	2012	2014
参调企业会定期审查年度保险理赔数据并关注其中反映的员工健康问题	41.32%	63.05%
参调企业会定期审查年度体检数据并关注其中反映的员工健康问题	38.55%	78.52%

我们最初做员工福利调研时,希望这项调研可以帮助人力资源专家们在制定员工福利战略或计划时提供有益参考。基于此目的,我们相信今年的报告已经包含了一些非常有价值的信息,希望这个报告能够对您有所帮助。

### 第1部分 主要发现

《第二届中国员工健康福利调研报告》是人 力资源智享会第二年与怡和汉深合作。此项调 研的目的是为了更好地了解中国员工福利现状, 并洞察未来的发展。

以下是本次研究的关键总结:

- ▶ 绝大多数企业的整体薪酬目标为 50 分位。 参调企业对于管理人员和高层管理人员有更高的薪酬水平目标。管理层高薪酬目标定位很明显是为了吸引和保留企业管理团队。
- 本土企业采用了比外企更为激进的福利策略,尤其是在管理人员和高层管理人员的福利方面。
- ₱ 参调企业预测福利的重要性在未来 2-3 年 将更加显著。相比过去市场不把福利作为整体 薪酬的一部分,这样的转变是一个巨大的发展。
- 年度体检、团体人身保险和补充医疗保险 依然是普及度最高的员工福利。令人惊讶的是,

退休保障仍未被视为一项重要的福利。

- ▶ 85.57% 的参调企业提供团体保险。最普及的团体保险福利是补充医疗,重大疾病和意外险。
- **户** 在提供团险的 249 家企业中 69.64% 的企业面临保费上涨的情况。62.29% 的企业表明补充医疗保险是成本上涨最主要项目。
- ▶ 25.09%的企业提供弹性福利计划。85.57%的企业相信弹性福利计划有助于吸引与保留员工。
- ▶ 仅仅 14.09% 的企业提供企业年金。实施企业年金计划的企业的占比低进一步验证了企业退休养老计划开展较为缓慢。
- ▶ 在中国年度体检仍是企业提供的基本健康 福利。然而,其他更多的创新健康福利使用率 非常低。

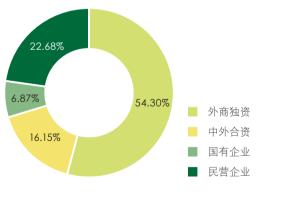


## 第2部分 参调企业的背景分析

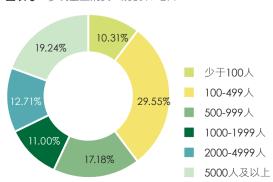
图表 1 参调企业所属行业 N=291

行业	百分比	计数
机械制造	12.03%	35
消费品	11.68%	34
信息技术	9.97%	29
汽车及零部件	9.62%	28
电子电气	6.87%	20
零售和电子商务	5.84%	17
专业服务	5.84%	17
化工和石化	5.50%	16
地产	5.15%	15
金融服务	4.81%	14
医疗器械和其它生命科学	4.47%	13
物流与运输	3.78%	11
制药	2.75%	8
印刷包装	1.37%	4
能源电力	0.69%	2
其他	9.62%	28

图表 2 参调企业股权结构 N=291



图表 3 参调企业的员工规模 N=291



### 第3部分 整体薪酬管理

整体薪酬的概念继续在中国市场发展与变化。尽管现金仍具主导性,但是福利正日益受到重视。

图表 4.1 参调企业整体薪酬目标 N=291

薪酬在市场上的水平	操作工/蓝领员工	一般员工	专业人员	管理人员	高层管理人员
25分位	15.70%	12.41%	3.10%	2.75%	3.48%
50分位	70.40%	73.79%	63.10%	61.17%	46.69%
75分位	11.66%	10.00%	28.97%	31.62%	44.25%
其他定位目标	2.24%	3.79%	4.83%	4.47%	5.57%

● 绝大多数企业的整体薪酬目标为 50 分位。参调企业对于管理人员和高层管理人员有更高的薪酬水平目标。高级管理层高薪酬目标定位很明显是为了吸引和保留领导者。

图表 4.2 中国本土企业整体薪酬目标 N=86

薪酬在市场上的水平	操作工/蓝领员工	一般员工	专业人员	管理人员	高层管理人员
25分位	23.53%	19.77%	4.71%	3.49%	4.65%
50分位	54.41%	65.12%	44.71%	52.33%	37.21%
75分位	20.59%	13.95%	44.71%	39.53%	51.16%
其他定位目标	1.47%	1.16%	5.88%	4.65%	6.98%

● 相比外资企业,本土企业的整体薪酬目标定位有更多变化,尤其是蓝领工人和一般员工。而对管理人员和高层 管理人员,本土企业比外资企业有更激进的薪酬目标定位。

图表 4.3 外资企业整体薪酬目标 N=205

薪酬在市场上的水平	操作工/蓝领员工	一般员工	专业人员	管理人员	高层管理人员
25分位	12.26%	9.31%	2.44%	2.44%	2.99%
50分位	77.42%	77.45%	70.73%	64.88%	50.75%
75分位	7.74%	8.33%	22.44%	28.29%	41.29%
其他定位目标	2.58%	4.90%	4.39%	4.39%	4.98%

#### 图表 5.1 参调企业整体福利目标 N=291

福利在市场上的水平	操作工/蓝领员工	一般员工	专业人员	管理人员	高层管理人员
基本法定福利	20.63%	13.79%	10.00%	8.59%	6.29%
普通市场水平	58.74%	65.52%	60.00%	57.73%	51.05%
优于市场水平	20.63%	20.69%	30.00%	33.68%	42.66%

● 绝大多数企业的整体福利目标达到或高于市场平均水平。和薪酬目标一样,职位级别越高,福利目标定位越激进。

#### 图表 5.2 中国本土企业整体福利目标 N=86

福利在市场上的水平	操作工/蓝领员工	一般员工	专业人员	管理人员	高层管理人员
基本法定福利	29.41%	24.42%	15.29%	12.79%	10.47%
普通市场水平	47.06%	53.49%	47.06%	44.19%	36.05%
优于市场水平	23.53%	22.09%	37.65%	43.02%	53.49%

#### 图表 5.3 外资企业整体福利目标 N=205

福利在市场上的水平	操作工/蓝领员工	一般员工	专业人员	管理人员	高层管理人员
基本法定福利	16.77%	9.31%	7.80%	6.83%	4.50%
普通市场水平	63.87%	70.59%	65.37%	63.41%	57.50%
优于市场水平	19.35%	20.10%	26.83%	29.76%	38.00%

● 本土企业比外资企业定位更激进,尤其体现在管理层。对中外企业这一差异的一种解读,可能是因为本土企业 把现金补助作为一项主要福利。

#### 图表 6.1 目前整体薪酬理念 N=291

薪酬理念	操作工/蓝领员工/一般员工	专业人员	管理人员	高层管理人员
现金激励比福利激励重要	69.23%	27.34%	15.86%	12.59%
现金激励和福利激励一样重要	27.60%	67.13%	61.03%	45.45%
福利激励比现金激励重要	3.17%	5.54%	23.10%	41.96%

● 在蓝领工人和一般员工层面,现金仍然是主要和受重视的薪酬类型。企业对于专业人士和管理人员用更加平衡的方法。然而,对于高层管理人员,福利在整体薪酬中占越来越重要的部分。

#### 图表 6.2 中国本土企业目前整体薪酬理念 N=86

薪酬理念	操作工/蓝领员工/一般员工	专业人员	管理人员	高层管理人员
现金激励比福利激励重要	65.67%	27.38%	16.47%	15.29%
现金激励和福利激励一样重要	31.34%	63.10%	54.12%	37.65%
福利激励比现金激励重要	2.99%	9.52%	29.41%	47.06%

#### 图表 6.3 外资企业目前整体薪酬理念 N=205

薪酬理念	操作工/蓝领员工/一般员工	专业人员	管理人员	高层管理人员
现金激励比福利激励重要	70.78%	27.32%	15.61%	11.44%
现金激励和福利激励一样重要	25.97%	68.78%	63.90%	48.76%
福利激励比现金激励重要	3.25%	3.90%	20.49%	39.80%

#### 图表 7.1 未来 2-3 年整体薪酬理念 N=291

薪酬理念	操作工/蓝领员工/一般员工	专业人员	管理人员	高层管理人员
现金激励比福利激励重要	41.63%	14.53%	7.24%	6.29%
现金激励和福利激励一样重要	50.68%	65.40%	50.34%	36.71%
福利激励比现金激励重要	7.69%	20.07%	42.41%	56.99%

● 参调企业预测福利的重要性将更加显著。相比过去的市场不把福利作为整体薪酬的一部分,这样的转变是一个 巨大的发展。

#### 图表 7.2 中国本土企业未来 2-3 年整体薪酬理念 N=86

薪酬理念	操作工/蓝领员工/一般员工	专业人员	管理人员	高层管理人员
现金激励比福利激励重要	37.31%	7.14%	3.53%	4.71%
现金激励和福利激励一样重要	55.22%	69.05%	52.94%	30.59%
福利激励比现金激励重要	7.46%	23.81%	43.53%	64.71%

#### 图表 7.3 外资企业未来 2-3 年整体薪酬理念 N=205

薪酬理念	操作工/蓝领员工/一般员工	专业人员	管理人员	高层管理人员
现金激励比福利激励重要	43.51%	17.56%	8.78%	6.97%
现金激励和福利激励一样重要	48.70%	63.90%	49.27%	39.30%
福利激励比现金激励重要	7.79%	18.54%	41.95%	53.73%

## 第4部分 员工福利概览

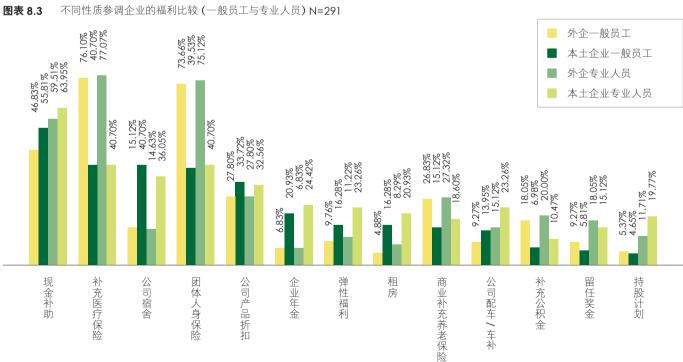
图表 8.1 参调企业员工的福利普及情况 N=291

员工福利	操作工/蓝领员工	一般员工	专业人员	管理人员	高层管理人员
法定福利	99.55%	99.66%	99.31%	99.66%	99.31%
弹性福利	12.56%	11.68%	14.78%	18.56%	20.62%
年度体检	87.89%	90.03%	91.41%	92.10%	92.44%
商业补充养老保险	21.97%	23.37%	24.74%	25.43%	27.84%
储蓄计划	4.48%	3.44%	5.50%	6.53%	9.62%
企业年金	11.21%	11.00%	12.03%	12.03%	13.40%
补充医疗保险	59.64%	65.64%	66.32%	67.35%	67.70%
高端医疗保险	1.35%	2.41%	3.09%	5.50%	30.24%
团体人身保险	63.23%	63.57%	64.95%	65.98%	67.35%
补充公积金	12.11%	14.78%	17.18%	17.87%	19.93%
购房贷款计划	2.69%	4.47%	6.87%	7.22%	6.87%
持股计划	3.59%	5.15%	14.09%	21.31%	36.43%
留任奖金	10.76%	8.25%	17.18%	20.62%	25.43%
公司配车/车补	8.07%	10.65%	17.53%	30.24%	63.57%
租房	10.31%	8.25%	12.03%	13.06%	28.87%
公司宿舍	35.87%	22.68%	20.96%	16.84%	18.21%
俱乐部会员	9.42%	8.93%	9.62%	11.68%	16.15%
教育基金	7.17%	7.22%	9.28%	12.03%	14.43%
现金补助 (通讯,取暖,房贴等)	38.57%	49.48%	60.82%	68.04%	69.07%
公司产品折扣	29.15%	29.55%	29.21%	29.90%	30.93%

● 年度体检,团体人身保险和补充医疗保险仍然是最普遍的福利。弹性福利计划尚不多见,只有 20.62%的企业为高层管理人员提供弹性福利。员工的层级越高,现金补助的普及率越高。退休保障在任何层级都未被列为重要的福利。

● 为了比较不同性质参调企业的福利,图表 8.2 至 8.4 分别呈现了不同性质参调企业管理人员与高层管理人员、一般员工与专业人员、操作工/蓝领员工的福利。



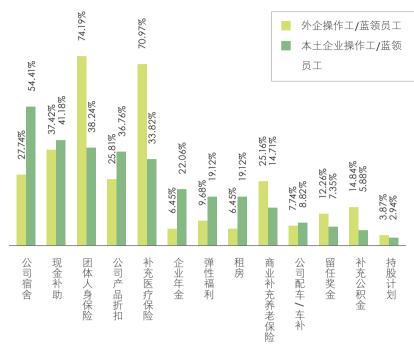


#### 中外企业采取略微不同的方式设计和提供员工福利:

本土企业把现金补贴作为企业的主要福利,与外资企业相比也更关注退休保障。外资企业提供团体人身保险和补充医疗保险的比例显著高于本土企业。本土企业对于一般员工和专业人员更多提供公司宿舍和租房福利。

图表 8.4 不同性质参调企业的福利比较 (操作工/蓝领员工) N=291

- 外资企业更多提供保险福利, 如补充医疗保险等。
- 本土企业更多提供公司宿舍。



注:由于法定福利,年度体检等福利几乎所有参调企业都提供,因此不在图表 8.2-8.4 中罗列。

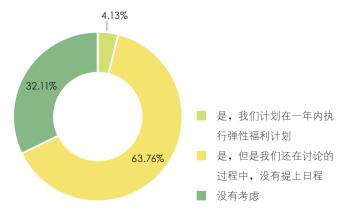


图表 10 弹性福利计划的可选内容 N=73

弹性福利	百分比
健康体检	76.71%
现金补助 (通讯,房贴等)	69.86%
公司配车/车贴	53.42%
团体人身保险	46.58%
补充医疗保险	43.84%
公司宿舍	38.36%
公司提供的租房	36.99%
持股计划	26.03%
配偶福利	26.03%
补充公积金	20.55%
公司产品折扣	20.55%
留任奖金	19.18%
补充养老保险	17.81%
子女教育	17.81%
购房贷款	12.33%
俱乐部会员	12.33%
教育基金	12.33%
养老储蓄计划	6.85%

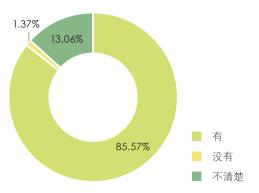
● 弹性福利计划中普及率前五项的福利是:健康体检,现金补助,公司配车/车贴,团体人身保险和补充医疗保险。

图表 11 未提供弹性福利计划的参调企业是否考虑弹性福利计划 N=218



□ 未实行弹性福利的参调企业中有 近 70% 的企业表示未来将实施或计 划实施弹性福利计划,这是市场对于 弹性福利一个大的转变。

图表 12 参调者是否认为弹性福利对企业有帮助 (如帮助企业吸引及保留人才) N=291



◆ 参调企业非常积极地看待弹性福利计划能帮助公司吸引和保留员工。

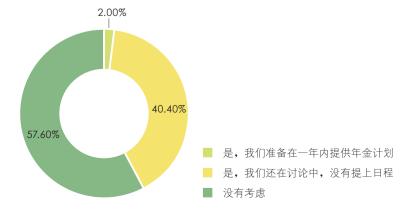




● 退休养老还不是大多数企业的关键问题。企业年金的占比低验证了很多企业养老计划开展的缓慢。

否

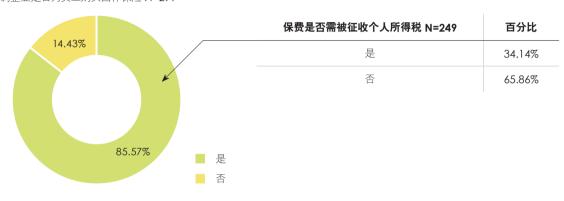
图表 14 未提供企业年金计划的参调企业是否考虑提供(根据现有国家税收政策的调整) N=250



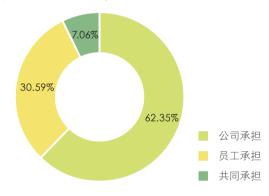
□ 尽管有新的税收政策,仍然有 57.60% 的企业对于发展企业年金计划不感兴趣。

### 第5部分 团体保险与健康福利

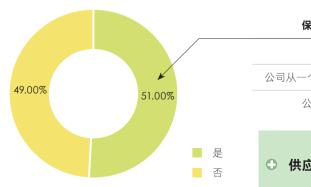
图表 15 参调企业是否为员工购买团体保险 N=291



图表 16 保费的个人所得税由谁承担 N=85



图表 17 参调企业是否使用保险经纪 N=249



保险经纪公司帮助企业提高效益和节省成

本。随着企业控制保险成本的意愿度增强,企业 使用保险经纪公司的比率将增加。 
 保险经纪的选择情况N=127
 百分比

 公司在本地选择经纪
 48.82%

 公司从一个全球供应商列表中选择本地经纪
 25.98%

 公司必须使用全球授权经纪
 25.20%

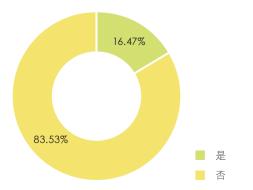
● 供应商的选择决策权主要在本地。

图表 18 参调企业不同层级员工的团体保险 N=249

团体保险	操作工/蓝领员工	一般员工	专业人员	管理人员	高层管理人员
补充医疗保险-门、急诊住院保障	69.63%	76.71%	77.51%	78.71%	79.12%
补充医疗保险-生育保障	42.41%	50.60%	52.61%	52.61%	52.21%
重大疾病	68.06%	72.29%	73.49%	74.30%	74.30%
高端医疗保险	1.57%	2.81%	3.61%	6.43%	35.34%
住院津贴	51.83%	57.83%	58.63%	59.84%	61.04%
连带配偶补充医疗保险	17.80%	18.88%	19.28%	21.29%	24.90%
连带子女补充医疗保险	44.50%	51.81%	53.82%	55.42%	57.03%
连带配偶高端医疗保险	0.52%	1.61%	1.61%	2.01%	12.85%
连带子女高端医疗保险	1.05%	2.01%	2.41%	2.41%	16.06%
团体定期寿险	29.84%	33.73%	34.54%	34.14%	35.74%
团体意外险	70.16%	70.68%	72.29%	72.69%	73.90%
雇主责任险	43.98%	37.75%	37.35%	38.55%	38.96%
连带配偶人身及意外保险	5.24%	6.02%	6.43%	7.23%	9.24%
长期失能险	3.14%	3.61%	4.02%	4.02%	6.02%
公共交通意外	32.46%	38.15%	42.97%	42.17%	43.37%
商旅保险	34.55%	37.75%	41.77%	43.37%	46.18%

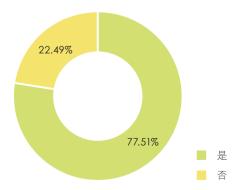
最普及的团体保险福利是补充医疗,重大疾病和意外险。这与 2013 年的调研结果非常相似,在过去一年并没有 发生很多变化。

图表 19 参调企业是否提供员工团体保险的自费升级计划 N=249

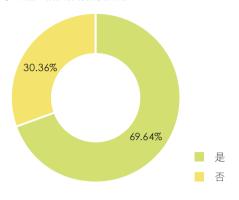


→ 大多数企业没有向员工提供对团体保险的选择权。
然而,随着时间推移,员工必然有选择涵盖范围的权利。

图表 20 参调企业是否担心团体保险有单人成本上涨的压力 N=249



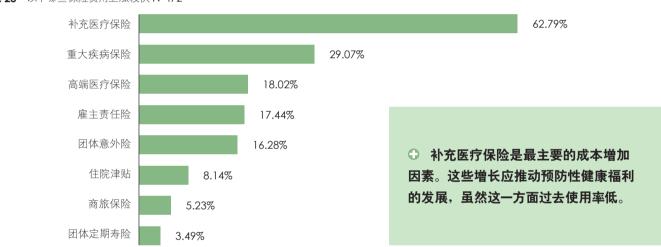
图表 21 参调企业的团体保险费用是否上涨 N=247



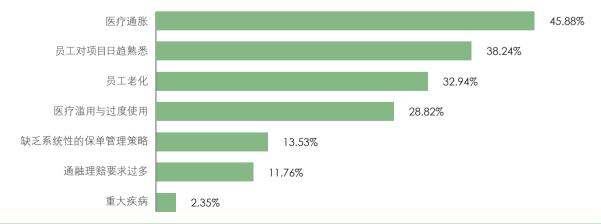
图表 22 近 3 年团体保险单人成本的上涨比例

变动比例	本保险年度	上一保险年度	上上保险年度
上涨大于50%	6.78%	2.86%	2.00%
上涨40-50%(含)	3.39%	0.00%	1.00%
上涨30-40%(含)	6.78%	4.76%	2.00%
上涨20-30%(含)	10.17%	6.67%	7.00%
上涨10-20%(含)	19.49%	17.14%	22.00%
上涨5-10% (含)	27.97%	27.62%	28.00%
上涨0-5%(含)	25.42%	40.95%	38.00%

图表 23 以下哪些保险费用上涨较快 N=172



图表 24 什么原因导致公司保险费用持续上涨 N=170



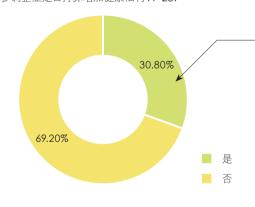
● 人口老龄化将推动成本上涨。在未来 5 到 10 年,这很可能成为一个更显著的问题。

图表 25 参调企业不同层级员工的健康福利 N=291

健康福利	操作工/蓝领员工	一般员工	专业人员	管理人员	高层管理人员
年度体检	87.89%	90.03%	91.41%	92.10%	92.44%
年度洗牙	4.04%	5.50%	5.50%	6.53%	10.65%
健身资助	14.35%	15.81%	16.15%	16.15%	17.53%
健康管理专项计划-戒烟、减重等	4.93%	5.50%	5.84%	6.19%	6.87%
员工心理援助	15.70%	13.75%	14.43%	14.78%	15.12%
电话医疗专家咨询(心理及生理咨询)	6.73%	6.53%	6.87%	6.87%	8.59%
健康风险评估	6.28%	6.19%	6.87%	6.87%	8.25%
健康干预项目-公司医疗室	9.87%	9.28%	9.62%	9.62%	9.97%
健康干预项目-健康讲座	35.43%	34.71%	35.74%	36.08%	36.77%
健康干预项目-疫苗注射	11.21%	11.68%	12.03%	12.03%	12.37%

● 在中国年度体检仍是企业主要提供的基本健康福利。其他更多的创新健康福利应用率非常低。

图表 26 参调企业是否打算增加健康福利 N=289



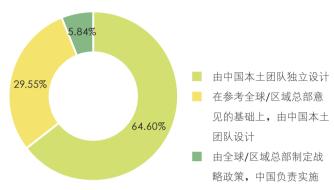
一些企业打算改进健康福利种类,然而多数 企业依然没有健康福利的改善计划。

将增加或改善的健康福利N=89	百分比
年度体检	15.73%
年度洗牙	11.24%
健身资助	22.47%
健康专项干预计划 (戒烟、减重等)	39.33%
员工心理援助	31.46%
电话医疗专家咨询(心理及生理咨询)	37.08%
健康风险评估	16.85%
健康干预项目-公司医务室	17.98%
健康干预项目-健康讲座	39.33%
健康干预项目-疫苗注射	10.11%

● 参调企业表示可能改善 / 增加的福利包括员工心理援助,健康风险评估,电话医疗专家咨询和健康讲座。在世界其他地区的研究表明,预防性的福利计划成本更低。

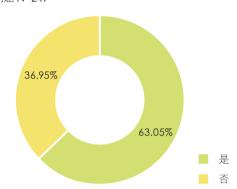
## 第6部分 | 员工健康福利管理

图表 27 参调企业如何定制员工健康福利及团体保险计划 N=291

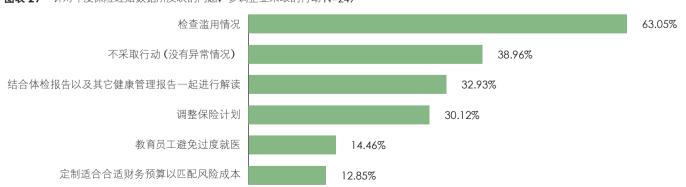


近 95%的参调企业由本地团队设计和决定健康福利计划。

**图表 28** 参调企业是否定期审查年度保险理赔数据并关注其中反映的员工健康问题 N=249

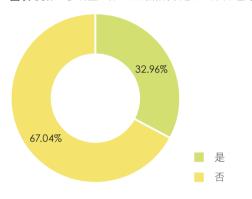




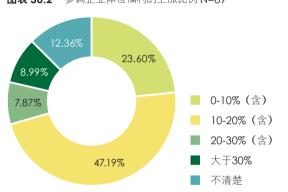


● 仅 32.93% 的企业结合体检数据,缺勤数据等其他数据对理赔问题进行研究。在福利方案设计过程中,利用所有可用的数据,可以帮助薪酬福利人士设计出更有效的保险方案和健康预防方案。

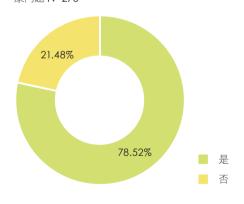
图表 30.1 参调企业体检福利的成本是否上升 N=270



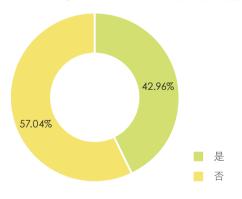
图表 30.2 参调企业体检福利的上涨比例 N=89



图表 31 参调企业是否定期审查年度体检数据并关注其中反映的员工健康问题 N=270

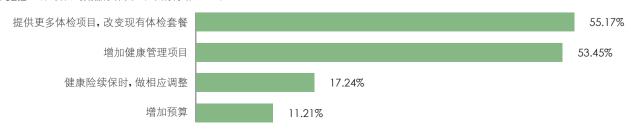


图表 32.1 参调企业是否会有针对性的对体检数据结果采取行动 N=270

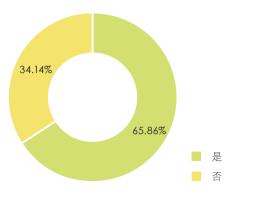


申查体检数据和采取有针对性的行动是控制成本和提高体检福利质量的一个好方法。

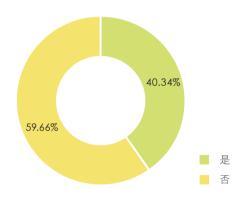
图表 32.2 针对体检数据的结果,采取的行动 N=116



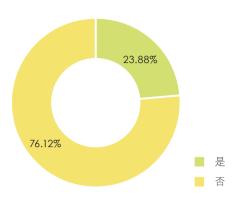
图表 33 参调企业是否会定期审核病假缺勤数据 N=290



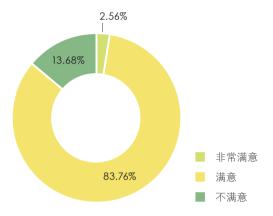
图表 35.1 参调企业是否调研过员工对于公司所提供健康福利的满意程度 N=290



图表 34 参调企业是否会针对病假缺勤数据采取行动 N=289



图表 35.2 参调企业健康福利的员工满意度 N=117





### 第7部分 前景展望

整体薪酬概念继续在中国市场发展与变化,已经从基本的现金和津贴策略转向现金、津贴和福利更多元的综合应用。本次调研发现了一些有趣的新趋势;尤其明显的转变是,福利在整体薪酬中正变得越来越重要。

随着市场的不断发展,以下几个方面值得关注:

- ₱ 提高福利在整体薪酬中的重要性。调研数据表明 在各个层级的员工中福利将变得更重要。这些潜在的变 化将影响到几乎所有寻求在市场中增强整体薪酬竞争力 的公司。
- 更积极地应用弹性福利计划。大量公司表明希望在他们的福利方案中发展某种弹性选择。弹性福利计划是一个非常好的方式来提高员工福利。

- 更倾向于为本土高级管理层员工提供高端福利。 无论是否有高端医疗保险或额外的公积金计划,企业将 针对此类重要人群探索与提高福利计划。
- **户** 市场上经纪公司和顾问的使用量在增加。目前只有 50% 左右的企业采用经纪公司,这个数字可能会因为企业需要控制成本和提高项目质量而增加。
- 采用更具预防性的健康福利。随着大家日益关注 成本和人口老龄化,投资预防性的健康福利对企业和员工是一种双赢。
- 福利方案的设计与运行越来越体现出打通壁垒、统 筹规划的趋势。企业可以凭借丰富的数据(例如:健康检查、保险、考勤等)、设计适合公司员工特性的福利方案。

## Acknowledgement

We thank all the participating organizations and survey respondents for your support. We further extend our gratitude to the following HR leaders for their cases during our interviews.



**Helen He**Compensation & Benefits Supervisor
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Shirley Shao

Head of Human Resources - Greater China
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Ltd. / Rolls-Royce Marine Manufacturing
(Shanghai) Ltd.



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Guangfa Bank Credit Card Center



Samantha Xie C&B/Central Service Director Boehringer Ingelheim China

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### **Foreword**

Since we published our first Employee Health Benefits Survey in March 2013, we have received good feedback from HR professionals, insurance companies and healthcare vendors. This report is credited as "leading thought leadership on China employee benefits" and "the best source to learn about prevalent health benefits".

Encouraged by such compliments, we carried out a second China Employee Health Benefits Survey Report with 291 participating companies from September 2014 to January 2015. The most intriguing findings are from some notable changes between the two studies:

Ompared to 2013, this year more companies believe that "benefits are more important than cash," especially for management and senior management. We believe this accurately reflects the trend where companies are paying more attention to benefits.

	Professional		Manag	Management		nagement
	2012	2014	2012	2014	2012	2014
Benefits are more important than cash	7.07%	9.52%	19.02%	29.41%	27.72%	47.06%
Cash and Benefits need equal attention	78.80%	63.1%	74.46%	54.12%	66.85%	37.65%
Cash is more important than benefits	14.13%	27.38%	6.52%	16.47%	5.43%	15.29%

- ② Versus 2013, there are significantly more companies now considering flexible benefit programs. Although 25% of companies currently have flexible benefit programs, close to 70% of companies are considering implementing a program. This clearly shows that companies are looking at flexible benefits as a cost effective way to improve the quality of their benefit programs.
- Versus 2013, the number of companies who formally review annual insurance claims and health check data has more than doubled. We hope that the 2013 survey highlighted this issue and motivated people to make better use of this valuable data!

	2012	2014
Formally review annual insurance claims	41.32%	63.05%
Formally review health check	38.55%	78.52%

When we first started to plan this study, our goal was to provide information that HR professionals could use in the development of their benefit strategy and programs. To that goal, we believe this year's study has some valuable information and we hope you find the report useful.

### Part 1 | Executive Summary

This second China Employee Health Benefits Survey Report has been conducted in partnership with HREC and JLT Essential. The purpose of the study is to better understand the current state of employee benefits in China and to provide insights into future developments.

Overall 291 companies participated in the survey. Wholly Owned Foreign Enterprises made up 54.30% of participants while Chinese Private Enterprises accounted for 22.68% of participants. The participant group is diverse and provides a good look at both MNC and Domestic company practices.

The following is a summary of the key lessons from the study:

- P The large majority of companies target 50th percentile for Total Compensation versus market. For Management and Senior Management positions participants report higher target pay levels. The higher targeting at more senior levels is clearly linked to the attraction and retention of leadership talent.
- Domestic companies' usage of Benefits is more aggressive than their MNC peers, this is especially true at the Management and Senior Management job levels.
- Participating companies are forecasting a significant shift in the importance of Benefits in the next 2 3 years. Such a shift would be a dramatic development given the market has

not historically valued Benefits as a part of total remuneration.

- Medical Check-up, Group Life Insurance and Supplemental Medical Insurance remain the most prevalent employee benefits.

  Surprisingly, retirement security is still not seen as an important Benefit.
- 85.57% companies offer some form of Group Insurance benefits. The most prevalent Group Insurance benefits remain Supplementary Medical, Critical Illness, and AD&D.
- 69.64% companies reported that the cost of Group Insurance is increasing. 62.29% participants identified Supplemental Medical Insurance as having the highest cost increases.
- Among the participant group, only 25.09% companies have a flexible benefit program. However, 85.57% participants believe that flexible benefit plans improve employee attraction and retention.
- Only 14.09% participants have an Enterprise Annuity plan. The lack of progress with Enterprise Annuity is a good example of the hesitancy most employers have about retirement programs in China.
- The Annual Health Check remains the primary health benefit offered in China. There is currently a very low adoption rate of other more innovative health benefits.



## Part 2 | Participant Demographics

Overall 291 companies participated in the survey. Overall the participant group is robust and provides a good look at both MNC and Domestic company practices.

Figure 1 Industry Representation among Participating Companies N=291

Industry	Percent%	Respondents
Machinery Manufacturing	12.03%	35
Consumer Goods	11.68%	34
IT	9.97%	29
Automobiles and Auto Parts	9.62%	28
Electrical and Electronic	6.87%	20
Retail and e-commerce	5.84%	17
Professional Services	5.84%	17
Chemical and Petrochemical	5.50%	16
Real Estate	5.15%	15
Financial Services	4.81%	14
Medical Devices and other Life Sciences	4.47%	13
Logistics and Transport	3.78%	11
Pharmaceutical	2.75%	8
Printing and Packaging	1.37%	4
Energy and Power	0.69%	2
Others	9.62%	28

Figure 2 Ownership Structure of Participating Companies N=291

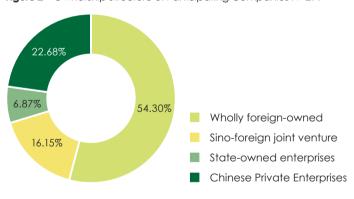
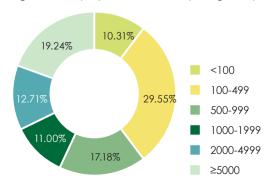


Figure 3 Employee Size of Participating Companies N=291



## Part 3 | Managing Total Rewards

The Total Rewards landscape continues to evolve in China. There is still a strong cash orientation but there are signs that Benefits are gaining in importance.

Figure 4.1 Total Compensation Target of Participating Companies N=291

Pay Target	Manual Workforce	General Staff	Professional Staff	Management	Senior Management
25th Percentile	15.70%	12.41%	3.10%	2.75%	3.48%
50th Percentile	70.40%	73.79%	63.10%	61.17%	46.69%
75th Percentile	11.66%	10.00%	28.97%	31.62%	44.25%
Other Percentile	2.24%	3.79%	4.83%	4.47%	5.57%

The large majority of companies target 50% percentile for Total Compensation versus market. For Management and Senior Management positions participants report higher target pay levels. The higher targeting at more senior levels is likely an attempt to attract and retain talented leaders.

Figure 4.2 Domestic Companies Total Compensation Target N=86

Pay Target	Manual Workforce	General Staff	Professional Staff	Management	Senior Management
25th Percentile	23.53%	19.77%	4.71%	3.49%	4.65%
50th Percentile	54.41%	65.12%	44.71%	52.33%	37.21%
75th Percentile	20.59%	13.95%	44.71%	39.53%	51.16%
Other Percentile	1.47%	1.16%	5.88%	4.65%	6.98%

■ Total Compensation targets at Domestic companies vary more than MNC companies, especially at the Manual Workforce and General Staff levels. They also appear to be more aggressive than MNCs when setting pay targets at the Management and Senior Management levels.

Figure 4.3 Multinational Companies Total Compensation Target N=205

Pay Target	Manual Workforce	General Staff	Professional Staff	Management	Senior Management
25th Percentile	12.26%	9.31%	2.44%	2.44%	2.99%
50th Percentile	77.42%	77.45%	70.73%	64.88%	50.75%
75th Percentile	7.74%	8.33%	22.44%	28.29%	41.29%
Other Percentile	2.58%	4.90%	4.39%	4.39%	4.98%

Figure 5.1 Total Benefits Target of Participating Companies N=291

Benefits Target	Manual Workforce	General Staff	Professional Staff	Management	Senior Management
Basic Mandatory Benefits	20.63%	13.79%	10.00%	8.59%	6.29%
Market Average	58.74%	65.52%	60.00%	57.73%	51.05%
Above Market Average	20.63%	20.69%	30.00%	33.68%	42.66%

A large majority of companies target Benefits at or above Market Average. As with cash, there is more aggressive targeting the higher job level.

Figure 5.2 Domestic Companies Total Benefits Target N=86

Benefits Target	Manual Workforce	General Staff	Professional Staff	Management	Senior Management
Basic Mandatory Benefits	29.41%	24.42%	15.29%	12.79%	10.47%
Market Average	47.06%	53.49%	47.06%	44.19%	36.05%
Above Market Average	23.53%	22.09%	37.65%	43.02%	53.49%

① Domestic companies are more aggressive than MNCs, this is especially true at the more senior levels. An explanation for some of this difference might be the use of Cash Allowances as a major benefit at Domestic companies.

Figure 5.3 Multinational Companies Total Benefits Target N=205

Benefits Target	Manual Workforce	General Staff	Professional Staff	Management	Senior Management
Basic Mandatory Benefits	16.77%	9.31%	7.80%	6.83%	4.50%
Market Average	63.87%	70.59%	65.37%	63.41%	57.50%
Above Market Average	19.35%	20.10%	26.83%	29.76%	38.00%

Figure 6.1 Current Philosophy about Total Remuneration N=291

Philosophy	Manual Workforce/General Staff	Professional Staff	Management	Senior Management
Cash is more important than benefits	69.23%	27.34%	15.86%	12.59%
Cash and Benefits need equal attention	27.60%	67.13%	61.03%	45.45%
Benefits are more important than cash	3.17%	5.54%	23.10%	41.96%

• Cash is currently the primary and preferred type of compensation at the Manual Workforce and General Staff levels. Companies have a more balanced approach with Professional Staff and Management, however, for Senior Management Benefits are an increasingly important part of total remuneration.

Figure 6.2 Domestic Companies' Current Philosophy about Total Remuneration N=86

Philosophy	Manual Workforce/General Staff	Professional Staff	Management	Senior Management
Cash is more important than benefits	65.67%	27.38%	16.47%	15.29%
Cash and Benefits need equal attention	31.34%	63.10%	54.12%	37.65%
Benefits are more important than cash	2.99%	9.52%	29.41%	47.06%

Figure 6.3 Multinational Companies' Current Philosophy about Total Remuneration N=205

Philosophy	Manual Workforce/General Staff	Professional Staff	Management	Senior Management
Cash is more important than benefits	70.78%	27.32%	15.61%	11.44%
Cash and Benefits need equal attention	25.97%	68.78%	63.90%	48.76%
Benefits are more important than cash	3.25%	3.90%	20.49%	39.80%

Figure 7.1 Philosophy about Total Remuneration in the Next 2-3 Years N=291

Philosophy	Manual Workforce/General Staff	Professional Staff	Management	Senior Management
Cash is more important than benefits	41.63%	14.53%	7.24%	6.29%
Cash and Benefits need equal attention	50.68%	65.40%	50.34%	36.71%
Benefits are more important than cash	7.69%	20.07%	42.41%	56.99%

Participating companies are forecasting a significant shift in the importance of Benefits. Such a shift would be a dramatic development given the market historically has not valued Benefits as a part of total remuneration.

Figure 7.2 Domestic Companies' Philosophy about Total Remuneration in the Next 2-3 Years N=86

Philosophy	Manual Workforce/General Staff	Professional Staff	Management	Senior Management
Cash is more important than benefits	37.31%	7.14%	3.53%	4.71%
Cash and Benefits need equal attention	55.22%	69.05%	52.94%	30.59%
Benefits are more important than cash	7.46%	23.81%	43.53%	64.71%

Figure 7.3 Multinational Companies' Philosophy about Total Remuneration in the Next 2-3 Years N=205

Philosophy	Manual Workforce/General Staff	Professional Staff	Management	Senior Management
Cash is more important than benefits	43.51%	17.56%	8.78%	6.97%
Cash and Benefits need equal attention	48.70%	63.90%	49.27%	39.30%
Benefits are more important than cash	7.79%	18.54%	41.95%	53.73%

## Part 4 | Employee Benefits Overview

Figure 8.1 Employee Benefits Prevalence among Participating Companies N=291

Employee Benefits	Manual Workforce	General Staff	Professional Staff	Management	Senior Management
Mandatory Benefits	99.55%	99.66%	99.31%	99.66%	99.31%
Flexible Benefits	12.56%	11.68%	14.78%	18.56%	20.62%
Annual Medical Check-up	87.89%	90.03%	91.41%	92.10%	92.44%
Retirement - Pension Insurance	21.97%	23.37%	24.74%	25.43%	27.84%
Retirement - Savings Plan	4.48%	3.44%	5.50%	6.53%	9.62%
Retirement - Enterprise Annuity Program	11.21%	11.00%	12.03%	12.03%	13.40%
Supplemental Medical Insurance	59.64%	65.64%	66.32%	67.35%	67.70%
High-end Medical Insurance	1.35%	2.41%	3.09%	5.50%	30.24%
Group Life Insurance	63.23%	63.57%	64.95%	65.98%	67.35%
Supplemental Housing Fund	12.11%	14.78%	17.18%	17.87%	19.93%
Housing Loan Program	2.69%	4.47%	6.87%	7.22%	6.87%
Stock Ownership Plan	3.59%	5.15%	14.09%	21.31%	36.43%
Retention Bonus	10.76%	8.25%	17.18%	20.62%	25.43%
Company Car / Car Allowance	8.07%	10.65%	17.53%	30.24%	63.57%
Rented Housing	10.31%	8.25%	12.03%	13.06%	28.87%
Company Dormitory	35.87%	22.68%	20.96%	16.84%	18.21%
Club Membership	9.42%	8.93%	9.62%	11.68%	16.15%
Education Assistance	7.17%	7.22%	9.28%	12.03%	14.43%
Cash Allowances (e.g. mobile phone, heating, housing, etc.)	38.57%	49.48%	60.82%	68.04%	69.07%
Discounted Company Products	29.15%	29.55%	29.21%	29.90%	30.93%

<sup>•</sup> Medical Check-up, Group Life Insurance and Supplemental Medical Insurance remain the most prevalent benefits. Flexible Benefit plans are still rare, with only 20.62% of companies providing flex to the Senior Management positions. Cash Allowances are important the higher you move up in the organization. Retirement security is still not seen as an important Benefit at any level.

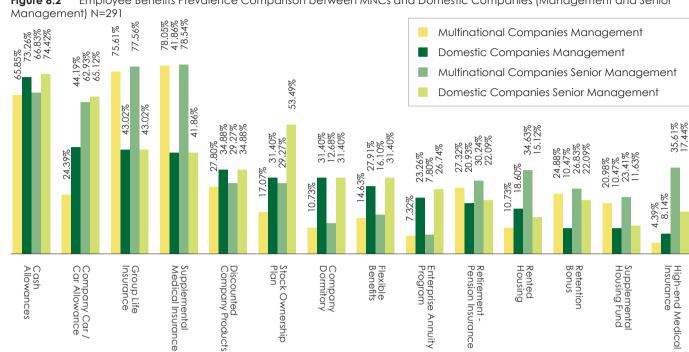


Figure 8.2 Employee Benefits Prevalence Comparison between MNCs and Domestic Companies (Management and Senior

 MNCs and Domestic companies have slightly different approaches to the design and delivery of employee benefits. Domestic companies use Cash Allowances as a primary benefit and they have a stronger focus on Retirement security. MNCs make significantly more use of Group Life Insurance and Supplemental Medical Insurance.

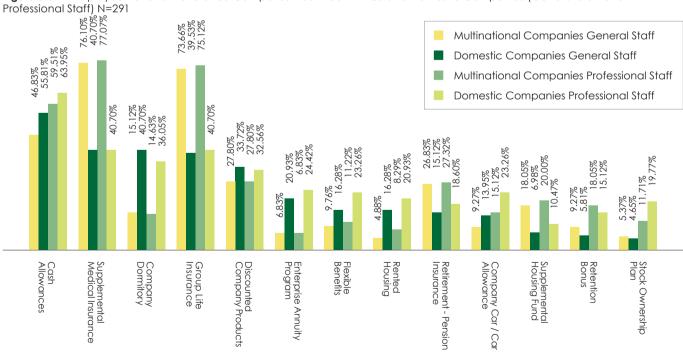
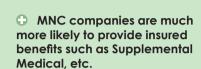


Figure 8.3 Employee Benefits Prevalence Comparison between MNCs and Domestic Companies (General Staff and

- Domestic companies use Cash Allowances as a primary benefit and they have a stronger focus on Retirement security.
- MNCs make significantly more use of Group Life Insurance and Supplemental Medical Insurance.
- Domestic companies more likely to provide housing at the General Staff and Professional job levels.

Figure 8.4 Employee Benefits Prevalence Comparison between MNCs and Domestic Companies (Manual Workforce) N=291



 Domestic companies more likely to provide dormitory housing for Manual Workforce.

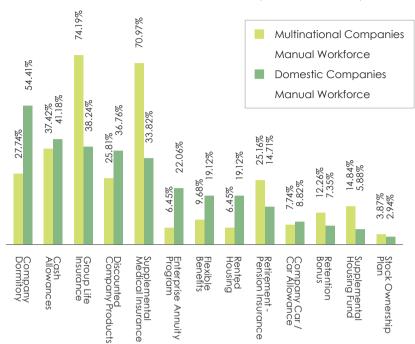
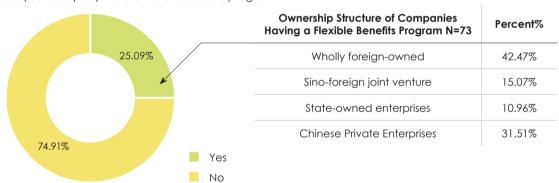


Figure 9 Does your company have a flexible benefits program N=291



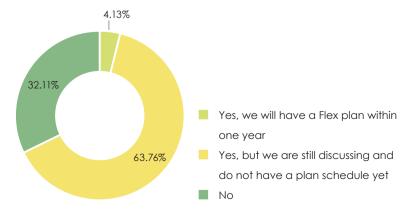
• The large majority of companies do not have a Flexible Benefit program.

Figure 10 What types of benefits are offered in your flexible benefits program N=73

Flexible Benefits	Percent%
Health Check-up	76.71%
Cash Allowances (e.g. mobile phone, housing, etc.)	69.86%
Company Car / Car Allowance	53.42%
Group Life Insurance	46.58%
Supplemental Medical Insurance	43.84%
Company Dormitory	38.36%
Rented Housing	36.99%
Stock Ownership Plan	26.03%
Spouse welfare	26.03%
Supplemental Housing Fund	20.55%
Discounted Company Products	20.55%
Retention Bonus	19.18%
Retirement - Supplemental Pension	17.81%
Children Education Welfare	17.81%
Housing Loan Program	12.33%
Club Membership	12.33%
Education Assistance	12.33%
Retirement -Savings Plan	6.85%

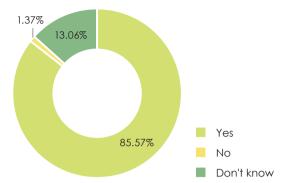
□ Top 5 most prevalent elements of a flexible plan include Health Check-up, Cash Allowances, Car Allowance, Group Life Insurance and Supplemental Medical Insurance.

Figure 11 If you do not have a flexible plan, are you considering one N=218



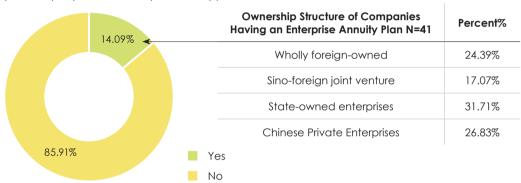
There appears to be a major shift on the issue of flexible benefits, with 67.89% companies either implementing or looking to implement a plan.

Figure 12 Do you believe a flexible plan is working (e.g. helping you attract and retain key talent, etc.) N=291



• The participant group has very positive perceptions around the value a flexible plan has on the key issues of employee attraction and retention.

Figure 13 Does your company have an enterprise annuity plan N=291



Retirement is not yet a critical issue for most employers. The lack of progress with Enterprise Annuity is a good example of the hesitancy most employers have about retirement programs in China.

Figure 14 If you do not have an enterprise annuity plan, given the recent change in national tax law, are you considering launching a plan for your employee N=250



Even with the new tax law, 57.60% still have no interest in developing and Enterprise Annuity plan.

### Part 5 | Group Insurance & Health Benefits

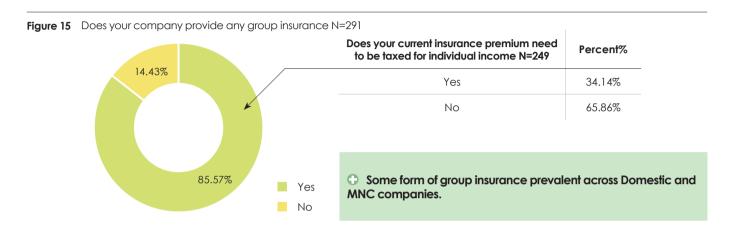
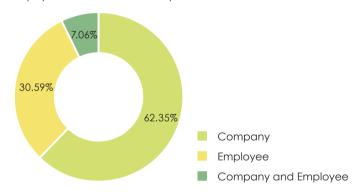


Figure 16 Who pays for the tax of insurance premium N=85

look to control insurance costs, the prevalence of

brokerage usage will only increase.



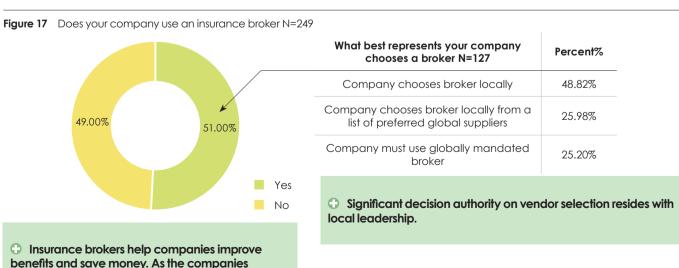
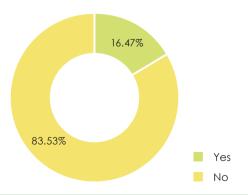


Figure 18 Group Insurance Offered to Employee N=249

Group Insurance	Manual Workforce	General Staff	Professional Staff	Management	Senior Management
Employee Supplementary Medical Insurance -Outpatient (OP) & Inpatient (IP)	69.63%	76.71%	77.51%	78.71%	79.12%
Employee Supplementary Medical Insurance -Maternity	42.41%	50.60%	52.61%	52.61%	52.21%
Critical Illness	68.06%	72.29%	73.49%	74.30%	74.30%
High-end Medical Insurance	1.57%	2.81%	3.61%	6.43%	35.34%
Hospitalization Insurance/Allowance	51.83%	57.83%	58.63%	59.84%	61.04%
Dependent Spouse Supplementary Medical Insurance	17.80%	18.88%	19.28%	21.29%	24.90%
Dependent Kid Supplementary Medical Insurance	44.50%	51.81%	53.82%	55.42%	57.03%
Dependent Spouse Medical Insurance-High End	0.52%	1.61%	1.61%	2.01%	12.85%
Dependent Kid Medical Insurance-High End	1.05%	2.01%	2.41%	2.41%	16.06%
Group Term Life Insurance	29.84%	33.73%	34.54%	34.14%	35.74%
Group AD&D Insurance	70.16%	70.68%	72.29%	72.69%	73.90%
Employer Liability Insurance	43.98%	37.75%	37.35%	38.55%	38.96%
Dependent Spouse Life/AD&D Insurance Benefit	5.24%	6.02%	6.43%	7.23%	9.24%
Long-term Disability	3.14%	3.61%	4.02%	4.02%	6.02%
Traffic Accident Insurance	32.46%	38.15%	42.97%	42.17%	43.37%
Business Travel Insurance	34.55%	37.75%	41.77%	43.37%	46.18%

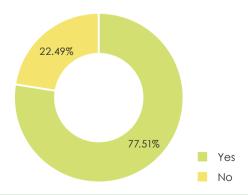
• Most prevalent Group Insurance benefits remain Supplementary Medical, Critical Illness, and AD&D. Most prevalence levels look very similar to 2013 indicating that not much has changed in the past year.

**Figure 19** Do you provide voluntary plan options when offering group insurance N=249



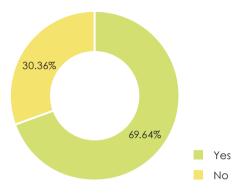
• Companies have not introduced choice to the selection of Group Insurance. Over time this should evolve to a point where employees have the ability to pick and choose their coverage.

**Figure 20** Is your company concerned about the current cost of group insurance for each individual N=249



In the 2013 study, only 50% of participants expressed concern about the cost of health related benefits.

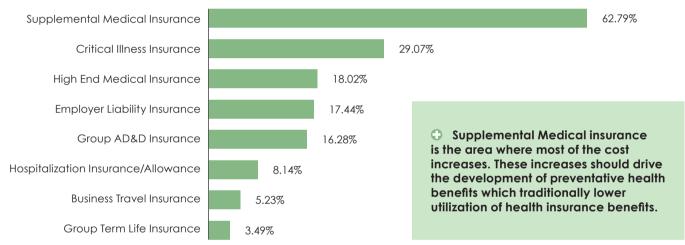
Figure 21 Does your group insurance cost increasing N=247



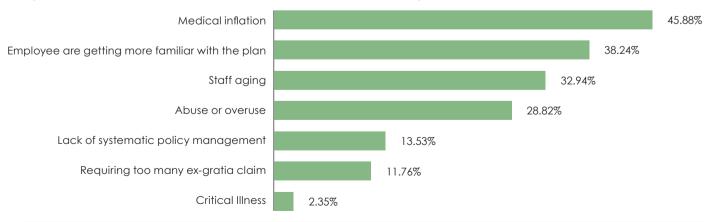
**Figure 22** How has your group insurance cost increased over the past 3 policy years

Change Rate	This year	Last year	Two years ago
Increase Above 50%	6.78%	2.86%	2.00%
Increase 40-50%(<=50%)	3.39%	0.00%	1.00%
Increase 30-40%(<=40%)	6.78%	4.76%	2.00%
Increase 20-30%(<=30%)	10.17%	6.67%	7.00%
Increase 10-20%(<=20%)	19.49%	17.14%	22.00%
Increase 5-10%(<=10%)	27.97%	27.62%	28.00%
Increase 0-5%(<=5%)	25.42%	40.95%	38.00%

Figure 23 What elements of group insurance are increasing faster N=172







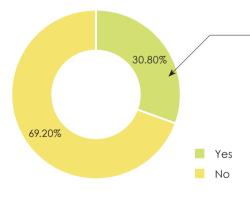
• The aging of the workforce will drive increases in cost. This will likely become a more significant issue over the next 5 - 10 years.

Figure 25 Employee Health Benefits N=291

Health Benefits	Manual Workforce	General Staff	Professional Staff	Management	Senior Management
Annual Medical Check-up	87.89%	90.03%	91.41%	92.10%	92.44%
Annual Tooth Cleaning	4.04%	5.50%	5.50%	6.53%	10.65%
Fitness Benefits	14.35%	15.81%	16.15%	16.15%	17.53%
Health Management Programs- smoking cessation, weight reduction, etc.	4.93%	5.50%	5.84%	6.19%	6.87%
Employee Assistance Program (EAP)	15.70%	13.75%	14.43%	14.78%	15.12%
Health Assistance Program (HAP)	6.73%	6.53%	6.87%	6.87%	8.59%
Health Risk Assessment (HRA)	6.28%	6.19%	6.87%	6.87%	8.25%
Health Intervention Programs - Onsite Clinics	9.87%	9.28%	9.62%	9.62%	9.97%
Health Intervention Programs - Health Related Lectures	35.43%	34.71%	35.74%	36.08%	36.77%
Health Intervention Programs - Vaccinations	11.21%	11.68%	12.03%	12.03%	12.37%

• The Annual Health Check remains the primary health benefit offered in China. There is currently a very low adoption rate of other more innovative health benefits.

Figure 26 Do you plan to increase the type and number of health benefits N=289



Some companies will be looking to make improvements in health benefit offerings, however the large majority of companies have no plans to make improvements.

What health benefits will be increased N=89	Percent%
Annual Medical Check-up	15.73%
Annual Tooth Cleaning	11.24%
Fitness Benefits	22.47%
Health Intervention Programs (e.g. smoking cessation, weight reduction, etc.)	39.33%
Employee Assistance Program (EAP)	31.46%
Health Assistance Program (HAP)	37.08%
Health Risk Assessment (HRA)	16.85%
Health Intervention Programs - On-site Clinics	17.98%
Health Intervention Programs - Health Related Lectures	39.33%
Health Intervention Programs - Vaccinations	10.11%

➡ Likely improvements will include preventative measures in the form of EAP, HAP, HRA and Health Lectures. Focus on support and education has resulted in lower health care costs in other parts of the world.

# Part 6 | Managing Employee Health Benefits

**Figure 27** How does your company determine employee health benefits and group insurance coverage levels and design features N=291



In nearly 95% of participating companies,
 decisions around health benefits are made locally.

**Figure 28** Does your company formally review annual Insurance claims data outlining current health issues of your employee N=249

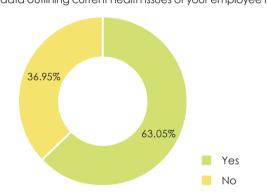
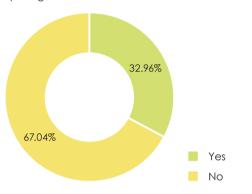


Figure 29 Actions to Take in Response to Annual Insurance Claims Data N=249

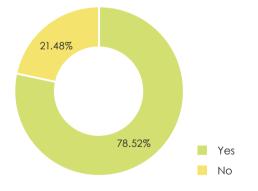


Only 32.93% participating companies look at other data sources (e.g. health check data, absenteeism data, etc.) in combination with claims data. More effective insurance programs and health prevention programs can be developed when all available data is used in the design process.

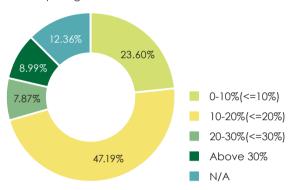
**Figure 30.1** Do your company's cost of annual medical check-up rising N=270



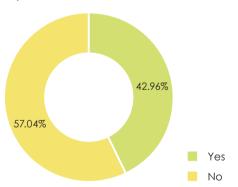
**Figure 31** Does your company formally review annual health check data outlining the current health issues of your employee N=270



**Figure 30.2** How many percentage about annual medical check-up rising N=89

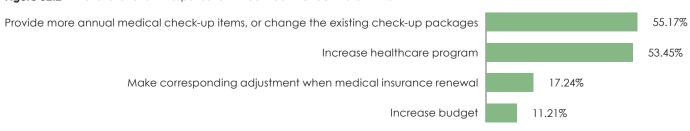


**Figure 32.1** Does your company take targeted actions in response to the annual health check data N=270

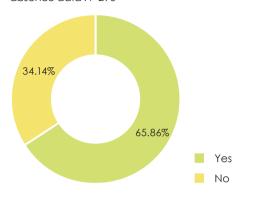


Reviewing and acting on the data is a very good way to control cost and improve the quality of the health check benefit.

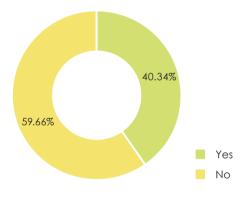
Figure 32.2 Actions to Take in Response to Annual Health Check Data N=116



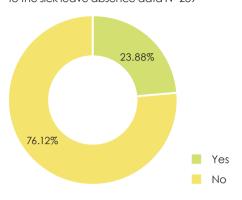
**Figure 33** Does your company formally review sick leave absence data N=290

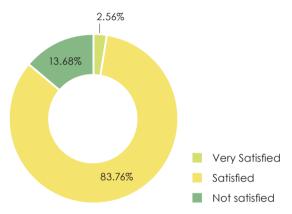


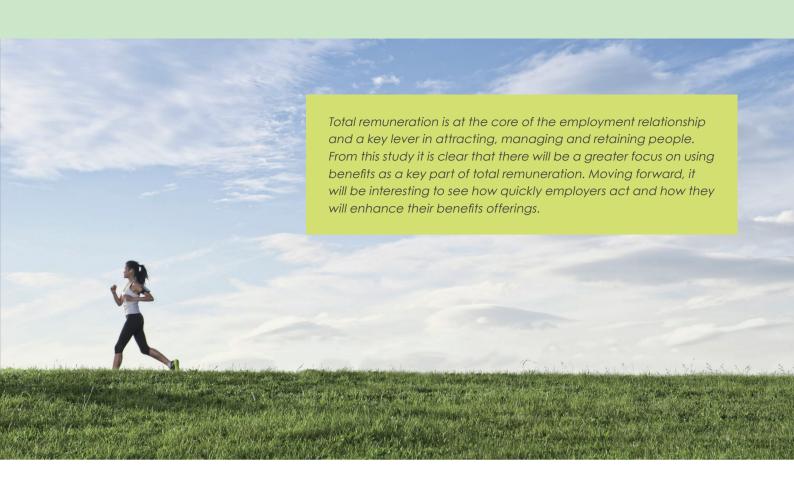
**Figure 35.1** Do you survey your employee regarding their satisfaction with current company sponsored health benefits N=290



**Figure 34** Does your company take targeted actions in response to the sick leave absence data N=289







# Part 7 | Moving Forward

The approach to total remuneration continues to evolve in China. The market has moved from a basic cash and allowance approach to a more diversified usage of cash, allowances and benefits. This study has identified some interesting new trends, notably an important shift in thinking about the relative importance of benefits in total remuneration.

As the market continues to evolve, there will be some interesting things to look for:

- The increasing importance of benefits in the total rewards equation. The data indicates that benefits will become more important at all job levels. The impact of these potential changes will affect nearly all companies as they seek to at least be market competitive.
- A more aggressive adoption of Flexible Benefits. A large number of companies reported a desire to develop some sort of flexible option in their benefit programs. Flexible Benefits is a great way to improve an employee benefit offering.

- A more aggressive adoption of higher quality benefits for senior local employees. Whether it be high-end medical insurance and/ or an improved pension plan, companies will explore improving benefits for this important demographic.
- The increased usage of brokers and consultants in the market. With only around 50% of companies using brokers today, this number will likely increase given the market need to control cost and improve program quality.
- The adoption of more preventative health benefits. With the increasing concern around cost and an aging workforce, investing in preventative health benefits could be a win/win for the company and employee.
- A more coordinated approach to designing and developing benefit programs. Companies have a wealth of data (health check, insurance, attendance, etc.) that can be used to design the right benefits for their unique workforce.



# 罗尔斯·罗伊斯 Rolls-Royce | 员工保险福利管理 - 健康运转 实现双赢

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# 项目背景与目的

公司从 2010 年开始采用全新的保险福利方案,旨在为员工提供更好的保险福利,可是随着时间变化,保险理赔率逐年上涨。从2010 年度 88% 左右,到 2011 年直线上升到142%,2012 年度更是超过150%。这一数字远远超过市场平均水平以及保险公司的盈亏平衡点,对公司续保造成很大困难。一线保险公司不再愿意承接我们的保险,而二、三线保险公司愿意承接的条件是大幅增长保费。这不仅将大大增加公司的成本,同时也使员工的保险理赔服务水准受到影响。因而,在 2013 年人力资源部决定重新回顾保险方案,以在继续有效保证员工合理的保险福利的同时加以管控保险理赔率。

# 保险方案的现状与问题

首先人力资源与不同的保险经纪公司接触,选择最具有经验和先进健康管理理念的一家保险经纪公司,针对过去三年的保险理赔做出详细的分析报告,发现以下三个主要问题:

## ■ 保险福利方案过优

门急诊 100% 报销造成过度就诊以及保险福利滥用现象;每天 200 元的住院津贴造成工厂的员工生病后的住院津贴高于单日薪资。

另外,除了为员工子女提供 50% 的医疗报销,也为员工配偶提供 50% 的医疗报销,分析理赔数据显示家属的理赔率非常高。

#### ② 就诊率远高于市场平均水平

2012年度公司员工的平均就诊次数达5.39人次,而市场平均水平是2.5人次,比市场平均水平高出1倍多。同时,通过分析发现有53名员工、46个家属的年就诊次数均超过12次,甚至最高的一位年就诊次数达64次。

#### 缺乏健康预先管理或干预

健康福利仅有年度体检。而过去三年时间, 公司每年都新增一例癌症病例。

#### 项目执行与沟通策略

# 选取真正具有健康管理理念的保险经纪公司成为合作伙伴:调整保险福利方案

2013 年年底根据市场趋势,公司的人员结构以及保险经纪公司的推荐做了以下更新的方案:

- 门诊报销比例由 100% 改为 90%
- 取消员工配偶的医疗报销
- 住院津贴每天 200 元改为 100 元
- 关闭一级就诊医院
- 免费解读体检报告:员工只要预约,可由 资深医生免费解读员工的体检报告
- 增加员工菜单式自选项目(员工自费):提供的价格优于个人单独在市场上购买的价格
- 一年两次健康讲座
- 电话医生自费服务
- ② 就诊次数 Top 10 员工访谈

通过保险经纪公司提供的报告锁定就诊次数居高的 Top 10 员工;和直线经理一起进行一对一访谈。了解他们的健康情况;同时也发现其中有员工的确有过度就诊及滥用现象;甚至将公司的保险福利用在其家属就诊。通过此次访谈我们也向员工解释我们目前面临的问题以及滥用保险所造成的后果,不仅使得公司成本增加,同时也严重影响了全体员工的利益。员工们也就此认识到问题的严重性,并保证将来会改变自己的就诊习惯,合理使用保险。

# 制定清晰的沟通策略,以使员工理解并接纳新的保险福利方案

方案的变更影响所有员工的福利,公司对如何与员工沟通在前期做了非常多的准备工作。

首先,与ERC (Employee Representative Congress 职工代表大会)沟通,请ERC主席和一位成员,一起和保险经纪公司开会沟通此次方案的变化,和他们解释利弊,灌输给他们合理就诊及使用保险的理念,获取他们的理解和对新方案的认同;并请他们帮助和员工的进一步解释工作。

然后,再召开员工沟通会介绍新的改变,同时告诉他们现在公司把福利暂时降低,未来如果理赔率回到正常范围,企业会一步步提高健康管理的福利。

### 项目主要挑战

#### ● 选择正确的保险经纪公司

市场上保险福利方案的选择面很大。原

来的保险经纪公司推荐我们开放一级就诊医院以及开放配偶 50% 医疗保险,理由是在没有增加太多公司成本的基础上提高员工保险福利。可是这两项选择却导致过度就诊以及保险滥用现象,从而进一步导致公司成本的增长。所以真正有经验的保险经纪公司会给公司提出合理的建议;在保险方案的选择上应该循序渐进,培养员工正确的就诊习惯非常重要。

## ② 处置滥用保险的典型案例

公司根据员工滥用保险的情节严重程度决定开除其中一个情节最严重者。在处理过程中即使遇到很大困难,带来了一定困扰,但人力资源部也绝不妥协;就此表明公司严肃处理此举问题的态度。

## 制定沟通策略

在整个项目中最大的挑战就在于如何和员 工沟通保险福利降低的事实,因为毫无疑问这 会遭到员工的反对和抱怨。所以在沟通策略上 我们坚持坦诚布公:用数据和事实说话:把公 司面临的困境摆在员工面前,晓之以理。先和员工代表沟通起到一个缓冲的作用;表明公司对滥用现象的坚决抵制的决心;同时也告诉员工公司在未来如果理赔率回到正常范围,企业会一步步提高健康管理的福利。

# 项目成果

根据 2014 年第三季度预测,公司 2014 年度的理赔率已降到 80% 多;完全回到了正常水平。这次项目的结果非常成功。保险经纪公司在向保险公司为我们询价时分享了我们的成功案例,结果作为在中国提供团体保险最好的一线保险公司某保险公司主动提出以低于市场价的报价来承接我们的保险业务,因为他们对我们公司的健康管理有信心。同时由于良好的理赔率,公司可以在不增加成本的情况下增加定期寿险保证续保,将保险福利真正用在最需要它的人群上。

# 建议与意见

#### ● HR 向员工传达双赢的理念

在为员工设计福利方案时,HR 应该从长远的角度全面考虑如何设计满足公司与员工双方共同利益的方案。通过传达双赢的理念,向员工沟通解决方案。因为如果员工不考虑成本、过度使用医疗福利,造成理赔过高,最后,势必对员工和企业都是不利的。HR 鼓励员工合理地使用公司提供的福利,这样福利方案才能健康运转。

#### 获取真正有经验的保险专业人士的意见

HR 应该选择真正具有健康管理理念的保险经纪公司成为合作伙伴。保险经纪公司告诉我们培养和引导员工正确的就医习惯,早期进行健康管理是保证合理的保险理赔率、健康发展的保险福利的基础。在合理理赔率的基础上逐年提升健康福利才可以使得公司和员工获得双赢。通过保险经纪公司获得专业的意见和建议,了解市场最新趋势和其他企业的优秀实践可以使 HR 少走弯路。



# 广发银行信用卡中心|福利概念创新

王真真 | 员工关系与企业文化建设主任 | 广发银行信用卡中心

# 业务背景

企业组织机构较为庞大,员工数量多,构成复杂,办公地点分布在全国各地。企业总部设在广州,全国各地有营销中心,上万名员工分部全国各地,这一现状决定了我们做人力资源服务、员工福利、活动等整体方案需要方方面面都考虑到。HR 既要考虑地域性的特点,又要考虑员工感受,例如利用新媒体进行活动,或者可以在各地分别组织福利和活动。

#### 新举措:整合包装福利概念

今年成立了员工福利中心这一概念。过去 互联网公司做得比较多,他们的福利内容,其 实和银行、企事业单位差不多,但是他们非常 会包装。对于这一点,公司这两年思考了这一 现状,对福利方案做了相应的包装。员工福利 成为了整合的一个概念,好似一个办事机构, 而不再想以前零散的一项项,员工都不觉得公 司福利多。但现在这样包装后进行宣传,员工 的感受立即不一样了,能看到公司原来提供如 此丰富的员工福利。

福利的宣传是一步步加强,每年的推广 主题也各有新意。今年的主题是"赏惠乐健", 以下介绍几项有企业特色的项目:



### 员工福利中心(如上图所示)

# ● 惠——员工专属优惠

我们是信用卡中心,业务特性带来的优势之一是商户组和市场处在与消费机构商议优惠商户时,会商定合作员工专场。员工只要刷工牌/员工卡,就能够享受到专属优惠。员工的感受会特别好,荣誉感很强。例如,用信用卡消费能享受到 8.8 折,如果出示工牌就可以享受折上折。

另外,平台面向所有的员工,员工可以成为我们专属优惠的一个资源提供方。他们发现一些优惠活动可以直接提供给员工福利中心,我们再把优惠信息发布给全部员工。这样信息的传递与分享,即与员工在互动,又真的把一些优惠信息推送到了需要的员工面前。同时,

我们公司员工多,人多力量大,所以,很多的人得到了实惠。特别值得一提,这项福利很受员工的欢迎,而且作为公司为此投入的成本很低,是较创新的一项福利措施。

#### ② 乐——员工福袋

公司员工在不同的业务部门,他们的工作性质很不同,员工福袋这一福利会根据他们工作性质的特点,采购不同的产品,组合送给员工,形式就如一些特色店家的年终礼包一样。员工收到福袋的体验很直接,而且福袋的概念体现了公司对员工的关爱。例如一线员工每天用嗓较多,针对他们,我们会置办一些水果、润喉糖、药品等等。针对后台员工,考虑到他们可能长久坐在办公室,会用这笔费用采购一些合适的物品。

### (3-5月) 乐活员工刷卡对对碰; 五四青年毽子比赛.





(6-8月) 六一亲子摄影比赛; 员工乐活俱乐部





# (9-11月)

DIY慈善&中秋花灯设计大赛;

中高层头脑风暴; 乐活员工刷卡对对碰; <mark>员工乐活俱乐部</mark>

#### ❸ 乐——团队建设专项经费

这笔专项费用仅供团队的消费、个人不能使用,可以开展团队的拓展活动、团队旅游等等活动。经费打包分配给业务部门,他们由自己组织,可灵活安排,或根据业务特色安排相应的计划。计划递交员工福利中心,通过审核后即可报销。这项福利执行了很多年,得到了员工的认可和欢迎。

团建展示大赛:近期举办的一场评比活动,通过微信进行投票,最终有上万人参与其中,辐射面和影响力都大大提高了。

#### ● 健——福利保险

公司为所有员工提供补充医疗保险,是公司额外为员工购买的商业保险,让员工遇到健康问题时不再担忧。

# 员工活动中心(如上图所示)

活动中心的定位是非常明确的,每年设置不同的主题。春夏秋冬安排了多个活动,主要介绍以下几个活动:

#### ● 乐活员工刷卡对对碰

在设计整体福利之初,企业在思考福利除了增加员工的归属感之后,是否能够把福利与企业业务联系起来?"乐活员工刷卡对对碰"是一项员工福利与企业业务相结合的活动。这项活动构建了一些激励措施,激励措施与刷卡活动结合,会为员工提供一些福利奖品,包括年假、一些小礼品等具体内容。简单地说,就是员工刷广发信用卡,凭签单可以在公司抽奖获得奖品。

#### ② 员工乐活俱乐部

俱乐部已经成为一种品牌,有自己专属的 Logo、运作成熟,已不是为员工定场地、安 排时间这么基础,而是设计了几个类型,包括: 运动类、文艺类

# 1. 运动类活动

包括内联赛;新手培训班;健身俱乐部新手培训班:组建内部教练,员工教员工。

鼓励员工参与,对于本来不会某项运动的 员工,可以通过此被培训。

健身俱乐部:既有室内健身,又定期组织 户外拓展。

### 2. 文艺俱乐部

文艺俱乐部:设立舞蹈队经理人,排演节目参加内部演出。

俱乐部排练的节目会安排在公司的各类表 彰活动或晚会上演出。例如, 舞蹈队节目会在 运动开场上演出。

# ❸ DIY 慈善 & 中秋花灯设计大赛

大寨与广发银行希望卡活动关联

每年举办 DIY 慈善 & 中秋花灯设计大赛,一般活动开展近两个月,配合中秋节日,邀请所有员工参与花灯、手工读物的制作。每年大赛都收到几百份作品,评选优胜的获奖者会与公司扶贫队伍一起到甘肃、云南等地,真正参与到慈善的队伍当中。

#### 

公司的 K 歌之王已举办 4 届,形式类似《中国好声音》,整个公司内部选拔"K 歌之王",每届的评委是邀请音乐学院教授、电台主持人等参与评审。

# 建议与意见

## ❶ 渠道创新──新媒体的使用

由于企业员工构成复杂且地域分布广泛,公司建设了新媒体传播企业文化,进行员工互动。开设专用的微信订阅号,提升便捷性。这一订阅号专为员工福利和服务而设,增加员工与人力资源的互动,也更便于活动的推广。

比如企业有活动和新的资讯,员工在家 里就能收到,因为下班后员工才有时间去参与 到互动当中去,订阅号通过手机媒介提供了这 种便利。

# 整合零散的福利项目,让员工感受到公司的福利

前几年,有些员工会反应感觉公司的活动和福利不多。但经过现在的整合宣传推广,把全年的福利和活动呈现在员工面前,员工才真正感受到公司的福利其实很丰富。对公司来说,整合福利并没有增加成本的投入,但福利的"视觉感"被大大提高了。



# 勃林格殷格翰 | 员工弹性福利及健康管理实践分享

谢舫 | 薪资福利及共享服务中心总监 | 勃林格殷格翰中国

勃林格殷格翰作为一家拥有近 130 年历史、以研发为根本的全球领先的德国家族制药企业,近几年在中国的业务迅猛发展,公司员工增长到 3000 多人。公司为所有员工提供了精彩多样的福利。让大家的工作和生活更轻松、更快乐,在良好的企业环境下,每位员工工作与生活的平衡都能得到很好的呵护。

在精彩多样的福利之中,分享公司的弹性 福利项目和健康管理计划。

# 弹性福利项目——为什么选择弹性 福利

公司考虑到员工地理分布广、年龄层次多; 员工家庭结构和文化背景多样化,员工对福利 政策的想法和意见会有很大不同,在这样的背 景下,公司为了满足员工的多样化需求并提升 员工对福利项目的了解和认可,弹性福利计划 是能够较好平衡满足各方因素的一个方案。

### 弹性福利项目的前期分析与设计

弹性福利项目准备过程中,HR 分析了现有员工的特点,也通过调研问卷对员工的意见进行了调研。员工特点包括年龄段、家庭状况(配偶与子女情况)、性别、公司服务年限等信息;结合员工的特点和调研结果,分析了不同特点员工的相应需求,汇总后进而与外部人力资源咨询公司设计了弹性福利计划的初步方案。

整个项目由 HR 主导与实施,过程中引入 高管层的意见与想法。项目涉及到费用的测算、 弹性福利框架、福利积分分配规则等具体内容。

### 弹性福利项目的特点

弹性福利计划包括三大版块的众多福利

选择,保障性福利(保险类)、工作生活平衡福利、财富积累计划,并且公司向全部员工开放这三大版块的福利(员工仅需达到一定服务年限)。相比市场上有些公司限制参加员工职级等条件或只有其中一至两个版块,我们的做法给到了广大员工自主选择的更大空间。

# 弹性福利项目——推广理念

推广最重要的一点是,弹性福利项目不是公司单向为员工提供,而是员工自己有所参与。我的福利我做主,这一理念相当程度地激起了员工对弹性福利计划的热情与兴趣。项目开展第一年,员工注册率已超过了80%,远高于市场平均水平,注册率反映了员工的兴趣度和实际参与度。

### ○ 推广活动与渠道

HR 不仅举办弹性福利专场沟通会,更是通过项目口号征集与发布,请员工参与海报、视频、动画制作等形式,让员工身体力行地参与到弹性福利项目过程中,这些作品和材料即时在公司内网展示,同时邮件推送给所有员工。

### 弹性福利项目年度分析

每年接近年底阶段,HR 将对员工年度注册、新员工月度注册的数据,包括弹性福利积分的购买项目、注册率等信息进行汇总和分析。同一时间,HR 开展员工调研,以了解员工对上一年度福利项目和福利实施的满意度;员工希望加入的什么新项目;不同福利的评价和受欢迎程度;对整个弹性福利计划的优化意见等。

获得客观数据和员工意见后,再基于员工 的年龄段、家庭状况等信息,进一步多维度分 析和了解员工的选择性、意愿和计划,从而进 行第二年对各福利项目的改善和优化。

整个项目成功实施不仅需要项目组的努力 工作,高管层的大力支持,也是和员工的积极 参与密不可分的。

# 员工对弹性福利项目的满意度

最新的员工调研结果中,收到很多积极的意见;每次沟通会上,员工对弹性福利项目的反馈和意见也都非常好。这一项目让员工清晰地了解到公司在福利上的投入程度。这也是弹性福利计划区别于传统福利的特点之一,提高了员工对福利的感知度与参与感,与以往相比,员工对公司提供薪酬福利整体方案更加清楚了。

## 弹性福利项目挑战与建议

项目执行过程不能避免会有不少的暗礁。 HR需要特别注意一些状况的处理。因为整个项目涉及的人员很多,一开始执行,肯定是遇到各种情况与问题。大环境来说,整个弹性福利的市场目前没有运作到非常成熟的阶段,执行阶段,HR被教育,供应商也是在被教育。

# ○ "执行是魔鬼!" ——如何提高弹性福利项目执行的有效性

弹性福利项目的三大版块中,尤其在工作生活平衡福利方面,因涉及到非常多的供应商,在执行过程中出现不少情况,原先协议也有不够明确的模糊地带,很大程度会影响员工的体验,导致他们的困惑或不满意。这个阶段的沟通工作非常关键,甚至是比前期推广阶段的沟通工作更加重要。

一些保险和理财项目,员工不是专业人士, 对保险和理财项目会有不准确的理解,HR需要尽可能地帮助员工了解产品或服务。项目执 行中发生过员工用弹性福利积分为自己的保险升级,然后提交相应材料至保险公司审核,但发生材料信息有误、不完整,结果被保险公司拒绝申请,因而与供应商产生不愉快。这一情况下,HR需要和保险公司接洽,然后指导员工提供准确有效的信息。因为员工被拒保之后,就很可能不再投保或没有兴趣升级保险了,这不是HR希望发生的。所以,弹性福利项目执行过程人力资源福利团队务必以更加敞开的态度、客户导向的方式帮助员工解决问题;同时,积极替他们与供应商、顾问公司沟通问题或牵线搭桥。

弹性福利项目执行过程遇到此类情况后, HR 和所有供应商进一步明确了服务品质协议 (SLA),包括对他们的服务质量上、速度上的 要求,设置了一些监管惩罚条款,这个措施有助于提升供应商的服务质量,有助于提高员工对整个弹性福利项目的满意度。

# 健康管理——开展 Be Health 项目

健康管理是由公司 ISEE (运营保障部) 部门牵头的跨部门合作的项目。BI 中国健康项目倡导"我的健康我做主",以健康高效的生活方式打造公司健康文化,让更多的员工和其家人参与其中。公司陆续在各大办公室设立健康中心或保健室,推出健康自测、健康咨询及就医指导等健康服务;为保证员工需要医疗救助时,能够第一时间给予初级救助,公司还将在总部和区域办公室成立初级急救小组,完成专业初级急救培训;公司每月设定不同的健康主

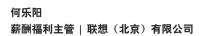
题,通过邮件或活动的形式,为员工创造一个学习健康知识的环境,改变员工不良的生活方式,促进身心健康。同时,公司也在办公区域设置各类仪器和设备,包括:办公走步机、健身设备以及健康食品贩卖机等器材。

# ○ CEO Cancer Gold Standard ™ 抗 癌 黄金标准

该组织 2001 年由美国前总统老布什发起成立,倡导员工关注健康,降低罹患癌症的概率。为提高公司工作场所的健康水平,进一步体现了公司对健康文化的重视,勃林格殷格翰中国率先在国内实施这一标准,鼓励员工选择健康的生活方式,成为首批工作场所抗癌领跑者。



# 联想 | 员工福利实践分享——从员工关爱出发





曹媛 人力资源管理培训生 | 联想(北京)有限公司

公司非常关注员工生活的各项保障,在为员工提供国家规定的各项社会保险的基础上,更贴近员工生活,制定了丰富多样的综合福利满足员工个性化需求,包括企业年金、团体商业保险福利、健康讲座、心理援助项目、优惠购机等多项福利。

特别介绍以下的员工关爱、自选保险及外籍员工特色"Day One"福利宣传等内容:

# 员工关爱

#### ● 员工帮助计划(EAP)

EAP是企业为员工购买的一项系统、长期的福利和关爱:为员工及其家人提供免费使用的专业、高质、保密的心理服务。EAP是指运用特定的核心技术,通过预防,发现和解决个人或生产相关问题,以提高员工和工作场所效率的工作组织的一种资源。联想早在2007年就率先开创了中国企业对EAP应用的局面。我们相信,员工是企业最重要的资本,多数人能长久维持高效能,当然有时会遇到困扰,并且会影响绩效,这时候,专业帮助是最为有效的。我们以EAP业内翘楚某公司作为供应商,为联想中国员工及其配偶、子女提供7×24小时免费的热线心理咨询服务,同时还有形式多样的面询、邮件心理咨询服务供大家选择。

EAP 推广首年即有出色的表现,服务的 覆盖率(包括咨询、培训、邮件)为28%,全 年热线使用率超过15%,服务后的电话回访率 23%,员工对服务的满意度达到97%以上。

联想不仅为员工提供各种形式的心理咨询服务,同时还为员工提供与心理健康相关主题的培训,比如压力管理、情绪管理、和谐婚姻关系等;EAP还为员工提供组织优化支持,



在组织变革过程中,通过管理不确定性和潜在 危机因素,作为专业的调和者,对员工进行持 续关怀,达到平稳过度的效果; EAP 还为应 届毕业生提供主动呼出和心理评估的服务,引 导新员工融入职场,帮助新员工增强自我了解, 调节情绪压力,提高职场沟通,完成从学生到 职业人的转型,以达到完善新人培养机制,传 递组织关怀的目的。

#### 员工关爱大讲堂

员工关爱大讲堂是联想员工耳熟能详的一个关爱项目,在联想,每个月都举办这样一次活动,活动形式灵活,主题多样,从呵护员工身体健康的养生、疾病预防讲座,到关心员工心理健康的心灵成长、两性关系、亲子类讲座,还有深受欢迎的美容美妆、护肤类讲座,以及未雨绸缪的理财、规划类讲座。员工们热情满满地参与到讲堂的活动中,与专家密切互动,并纷纷表示受益匪浅。



#### 员工关爱平台

我们为联想员工设立员工关爱平台微信公 共号,网络服务模式符合员工的资源获取习惯, 提高了使用的便易性。员工关爱平台上专业资 源也非常丰富:心理学文章、培训视频、职场 案例、趣味游戏,让员工有更多选择,同时测 评监控,在线预约,员工主动求助与后台监控 相结合,给员工提供双向关爱。

# WILL (Women in Lenovo Leadership)

WILL 是专门服务于联想全球女性员工的组织。WILL 的宗旨就是通过分享的方式汇集群体智慧,帮助女性互相扶持,建立女性之间的密切联系,共同成长。在中国,从2010年开始,WILL 作为一个高端女性论坛,每一年每一季度都会举办一些令人难忘的活动,如"揭秘联想女性成功秘诀"、"职场父母攻略"、"职业女性魅力形象"、"毕淑敏做客联想,与女同

胞们共同将幸福进行到底"等活动,深受女性 员工的喜爱与关注,收到非常良好的反馈。

# 员工福利自选平台

健康这一话题被越来越关注和重视,随着环境污染、员工过劳猝死等话题的涌现,企业和员工都关注到健康保障的选择。除了公司提供各项团体商业保险,联想为员工搭建了商业保险自选平台。产品涉及的保险险种很多,并且每年 HR 会根据员工需求和市场情况新增项目,以满足员工不同的需求。自选保险虽然需要员工支付费用,但通过联想合作商提供的保费价格比市场价格有相对优惠,同时免除由于市场产品太多而带给员工无从选择的困扰。

这几年,HR 经过数据调查与分析,相应 调整了一些产品及其额度。例如,重大疾病保额,以前公司为员工投保 10万,员工可以参加自选保险为本人及配偶自行购买 10万。从2015年开始,HR 考虑到员工需求及医疗通货膨胀因素,分析了如今罹患癌症的平均治疗、护理等费用,自选保险的重疾保障调整为更加灵活的 10万、20万、30万三类保障水平,供员工选择。员工可以根据自身的风险需求,最终决定参保保额。

#### ○ 自选平台的运营

每年年中 HR 开始准备满意度调查,了解员工对商业保险服务的满意度及员工反馈的问题,我们分析调查结果对供应商进行管理

评分,员工对商保的感受也会通过满意度调查或邮件方式联系我们的 Call Center 反馈给 HR,以调整每年的保险方案提高服务水平。HR 每年9月份开始启动商保续保,评估当年及明年的商保方案并与其它相关部门做好沟通,年底前 HR 完成自选平台系统测试后,提醒员工在公司内网完成个人和家属信息登记,我们收集员工及下属信息用于次年年初向员工开放自选平台,整个操作期间我们需要做好保险公司客服代表及公司 Call Center 相关专题培训等准备工作,以便满足自选开放期间员工的咨询服务。

### 商业保险的成本控制

公司每年会由 HR 及其他相关部门管控保险理赔的支出,同时用外部保险经纪公司对保险理赔数据进行审计。HR 发出理赔提醒的邮件时,邮件上会提醒员工诚信理赔、合理利用理赔资源,公司将邀请第三方公司对保险做年度理赔审计。

审计发现可疑的理赔数据,公司结合考勤等信息进行调查;同时授权商保公司对一些理赔情况进行调查跟踪,从而判断是否滥用。对于员工有滥用行为,HR会联系员工的主管,视情况要求员工退回保费,情节严重将给予员工警告、处分等。另外,由于公司下属工厂、法人公司比较多,HR会针对某一个法人公司或工厂,单独地分析商业保险满意度、公司保

险理赔率等数据,外部顾问也将对此数据给出 意见,再结合当地的医疗情况而得出理赔率较 高的情况发生是否合理。

# 福利的官传

公司除了常规为全部员工提供的"Day One"入职介绍,人力资源运营悉心为外籍员工安排专人一对一(双语)福利介绍。

针对集团的外籍员工不熟悉中国的环境, 缺乏安全感等问题,由人力资源运营中心精心 制作了"Day One"电子版手册,并由人力资 源运营中心较为有经验的同事为新入职的外籍 员工安排 2 个小时的双语福利介绍(培训)。

这种一对一的介绍帮助我们充分感受到员工的个性化需求,比如很多外籍员工本身来自北欧等高福利的国家,他们对自己和家人福利的比较关注。"Day One"培训的产生,帮助他们快速熟悉人力资源服务系统的使用、了解各种薪酬福利相关的信息,比如新入职外籍员工非常关注的发薪时间、奖金计算方法、商业保险介绍保险理赔方式、当地医院联系方式及其诊疗特色、医院有无英语服务、心理援助的使用方法等内容。通过人力资源运营的"Day One"介绍,帮助外籍员工全面了解公司为员工提供福利保障同时,也帮助我们的员工更安心在中国工作生活,把精力更好的投入到日常工作中。

# 关于作者



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全球咨询管理公司翰威特咨询有近17年的工作经验。在翰威特的工作中,何瑞担任管理顾问并常与世界顶尖的企业合作。在2000年到2005期间,他管理翰威特大中华区的业务,随后负责亚太区和中东区业务。在离开翰威特前,他是翰威特全球咨询总裁,常驻芝加哥。在中国的18年中,何瑞是一个活跃的社区志愿者。他是上海美商会的志愿者,并且曾担任了5年的美商会理事会成员,在2007年曾是美国商会主席。



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# JLTEssential®

# ....JLT

### 关于怡和汉深

怡和汉深是怡和保险经纪集团中国子公司。怡和汉深为众多企业提供高品质的员工福利解决方案,帮助他们降低成本的同时改善员工健康水平。怡和汉深的员工福利业务包括保险经纪(在怡和立信保险经纪公司属下),健康体检,企业健康管理及咨询和弹性福利方案设计。怡和汉深的客户包括上百家世界500强企业及国有、民营众多致力于改善员工福利的企业。

今天,怡和汉深已经成为员工健康和福利领域受到尊敬的公司,我们 将通过不断的创新和不断提升的服务,为客户提供更高的价值。

有关怡和汉深的详细资料,请登录:www.jltessential.com



# 关于人力资源智享会

人力资源智享会 (HREC) 是中国最大和最具影响力的,面向中国人力资源领域专业人士的会员制组织。截至 2014 年 6 月,智享会的付费会员企业超过 1,600 家,汇聚了大量世界 500 强、福布斯 2000 强及本土领先的上市企业。

人力资源智享会(HREC)每年举办超过170场活动,每年有超过2万名人力资源领域专业人士参与到智享会活动中。其中薪酬与福利最优秀、学习与发展最优秀、招聘与任用最优秀、组织发展年会、人才管理与领导力发展年会、人力资源业务伙伴年会、人力资源共享服务中心年会

等活动已成为各自领域中最具规模、层次最高、最受专业人士欢迎的年度盛会。

人力资源智享会(HREC)旗下《HR Value》杂志,是最具价值的人力资源专业刊物,兼具理论性和实践性,读者人数超2万名。

人力资源智享会 (HREC) 每年出版超过 18 份研究报告,撰写超过 120 个案例,覆盖人力资源相关领域:管理培训生项目、共享服务中心、人才管理、蓝领员工管理、招聘流程外包、校园招聘等等,提供人力资源行业最佳实践分享和数据分析,帮助人力资源从业者做出相应科学决策,为业务贡献更大价值。

人力资源智享会 (HREC) 与以 Saint Joseph's University (圣约瑟夫大学)、Human Capital Management Institute (HCMI) 为代表的全球 10 多家人力资源专业教育领域的知名大学和组织合作,为中国人力资源从业人员提供高端前沿的学术教育及认证课程。

人力资源智享会 (HREC) 内训咨询服务平台每年帮助超过 200 家公司 找到服务好、质量高、满足企业定制需求的经智享会认证的咨询和培训服务提供商。

人力资源智享会(HREC)每两年举办"中国学习与发展价值大奖",这一人力资源业界内的"奥斯卡奖项",是业界最具影响力、最受瞩目的人力资源豪华盛典。智享会遵循"公正、公开、公平"原则,邀请独立的人力资源领域资深专家组成评委团,旨在为企业寻找"学习与发展"实践标杆,以"汇聚优秀企业,发现最佳实践,引领人力资源行业发展"为目标,打造出最权威、最专业、最具公信力的人力资源奖项。

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Eric Fiedler is currently the founder and President of HR services venture fund BDC Holdings based in Shanghai, China. He is a major shareholder and Director at health benefits provider JLT Essential. He has nearly 17 years of corporate experience with

global management consulting firm Hewitt Associates LLC. Throughout his Hewitt career, Eric served as a consultant and routinely worked with some of the world's best companies. From 2000 - 2005 he managed the firm's Greater China business and later the Asia Pacific and Middle East regions. He ended his Hewitt career as President of the global consulting division based in Chicago, Illinois. Throughout his 18 years in China he has been an active community volunteer. He has been a volunteer at all levels of the Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce. He served five years on the Board of Governors and he was AmCham Chairman in 2007.



Elsie Xu

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# **About JLT Essential**

JLT Essential is a subsidiary company of JLT Group in China. JLT Essential provides high quality employee benefit solutions that help lower cost and improve employee health. Our services include insurance broking (under JLT Lixin Insurance Broker Corp. Ltd.), health check administration, health management programs and consulting, and flexible benefits.

We provide high value to customers through continuous innovation, unmatched expertise and an ongoing commitment to quality service. Our clients include over 100 Fortune 500 enterprises and well-known Chinese companies who commit to improve employee health and wellness.

For more information about JLT Essential, please visit www. iltessential.com



# **About HREC**

HR Excellence Center is China's largest and most influential membership-based network for HR professionals. By the end of June 2014, there are more than 1,600 companies joining HREC as corporate members and many of them are Fortune 500 & Forbes 2000 companies and leading local listed companies.

HREC annually organizes 170 events with an attendance of more than 20,000 HR professionals. Among the 170 events, Compensation & Benefits Showcase, Recruiting & Staffing Showcase, Learning & Development Showcase, annual OD Conference, annual Talent Management & Leadership Development Conference, annual HRBP Conference and

annual HR Shared Services Conferences are the largest, most popular and highest-level gatherings of HR professionals in their fields.

HR Value magazine published by HREC is considered to be the most valuable HR publication rooted in both theories and best practices by our 20,000 readers.

HREC annually publishes more than 18 research reports and writes over 120 cases studies covering various HR functions and programs: Management Trainee Projects, HR Shared Services, Talent Management, Blue-collar Worker Management, Recruitment Process Outsourcing and Campus Recruitment etc. The reports provide latest practice sharing and data analysis, helping HR professionals to make right decisions and contribute better values to the business.

HREC also partners with over 10 leading universities and organizations, such as Saint Joseph's University and Human Capital Management Institute to supply HR professionals in China with leading and advanced academic and certification programs.

HREC In-house Training and Consulting Platform annually assists more than 200 companies to source HREC-certified training & consulting services providers offering top quality service and flexibility in customization.

HREC organizes "China Learning & Development Award" every two years, the most influential & reputable award of its kind in HR industry in China. HREC strictly follow "fair, impartial and open" principles and establish judgment panel consisting of independent leading HR experts, striving to search for benchmarks for learning & development profession in China. The award aim to "gather together excellent companies, discover best practices and lead the development of HR industry". It prove to be the most authoritative, professional and credible award in China's HR industry.



2<sup>nd</sup> China Employee Health Benefits Survey Report